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DUKE

MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1995

RETHINKING RESIDENTIAL LIFE

GOING GLOBAL

MOUSE TRAP



SYLVIA EARLE'S WORLD

Making waves underwater

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD

The Distinguished Alumni Award is the highest award presented by the Duke Alumni Association. It shall be awarded with great care to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions that they have made in their own particular fields of work, or in service to Duke University, or in the betterment of humanity. All alumni, other than current Duke employees, are eligible for consideration.

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M A G A Z I N E

Cover: Explorer Sylvia Earle takes science
to the depths. Photo by Al Giddings/Images
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TRANSFORMING THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

A REVOLUTION IN RESIDENTIAL LIFE

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

A new design for Duke: an all-freshman East Campus, reconfigured living groups, increased faculty-student interaction, and more restrictive drinking rules.

Dorm benches provide more than outdoor sitting space for Duke students; they also stake out turf and define dorm identity. So this fall, when Brown House attempted to carry off the bench of rival Alspaugh, it was no small offense.

History professor Ron Witt saw the episode as no small opportunity. Donning his bright red academic robes, Witt—who is, after all, a medievalist—organized a delegation of students, including a mace-bearer and a trumpeter, in a march across the East Campus quadrangle. As a student knocked the ceremonial mace against the door of Brown, Witt unscrolled a list of grievances and issued a somber challenge to a volleyball competition.

Alspaugh, an all-freshman house, lost in volleyball. But it may have gained from Witt's readiness to "stir up some house loyalty," as he puts it. He had signed on as one of Duke's first Faculty Associates, part of a program that links professors to living units around campus. Now Witt is witnessing a Duke transformation that is especially striking on East Campus, long considered a Georgian backwoods to the West Campus Gothic core of the university.

A quarter-century ago, East Campus lost its distinctive status as the Woman's College; now it has a distinctive status as the center of fresh-

man living. With introductory courses in political science, psychology, and music taught in a renovated Baldwin Auditorium—and with the required first-semester writing course taught in freshman dorms—East Campus is also becoming more fully a center of learning.

The all-freshman East was just one of multiple changes in the campus character this fall. There were massive real-estate shifts everywhere to accommodate a concept of clustering different living groups into various self-governing "quads." As Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78, LL.M. '93, assistant vice president for student affairs, describes the system, "If you go into any quad, the hope is that you will find a fraternity, maybe a selective house, maybe a single-sex residence and a coed residence, so that you see a balance." The reshuffling also grew from a concern for equity: It aimed to avoid domination of prime space by any type of living group. "Certain groups moved to a location that they perceived to be more desirable than their previous location. But other groups moved to a location that they definitely consider to be less desirable, and that had some fallout."

So if East Campus is beginning an experiment, West Campus is facing "a unique year," Wasiolek says. "The uniqueness is that most students on West changed their residence and



Al fresco frosh: Outdoor seating, renovated interiors, and bold dining designs at the East Campus Union challenge the long-held notion that West is best

as a result of that, there was sort of this shell shock, almost the trauma that we all go through when we move into a new home."

A large number of less-than-enthusiastic sophomores found their new home in Trent Hall on North Campus, nudged up against the medical center. This year, the 350 or so residents of Trent live in thoroughly reconditioned space, with an aerobics room, a weight room, new painting and carpeting, remodeled commons areas, two kitchens, a small cafeteria, computer facilities, and a volleyball court. Still, Robert Freneau, faculty resident in the dorm and also a Faculty Associate, says it "clearly doesn't have the atmosphere of community living" that characterizes West or East.

A proposal to make Trent a theme house devoted to the medical sciences never got off the ground. But with what he calls "a *Who's Who* list of speakers" from around campus, Freneau has built a broad program of evening discussions around medical-science themes—among them, clinical practice guidelines for medical delivery; drugs, the brain, and behavior; health-care reform; infant mortality; the biology of aging; and sports medicine. (Freneau is an assistant professor in the departments of pharmacology and neurobiology.) Those discussions draw what Freneau describes as a "small

but steady" turnout of ten to twenty students. He regularly takes Trent residents to campus cultural events like a North Carolina Symphony performance and the Miami City Ballet. And he's taken tennis-minded students to the Faculty Club for matches that haven't particularly gone his way.

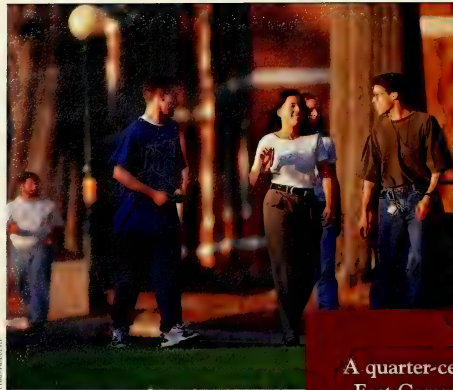
As Freneau puts it, his object is to "expand students' learning activities outside their organic-chemistry class." At the same time, he's trying to make the traditionally isolated Trent "a place where students want to come and live"—which remains a struggle.

For Faculty Associate Witt, the various campus changes are an effort to infuse the joy of intellectual adventure into residential life. He says he hopes it will tap into the sort of energy once applied to the notion of a Duke residential college. That experiment, a decade ago, flopped when it drew minimal student interest. And the Faculty Associates program is no sure-fire success, Witt says. Even with structured events like monthly dinners with the resident advisers, he doesn't yet feel thoroughly comfortable in the Alspaugh setting. At the beginning of the academic year, he posted a lunch sign-up sheet in his "adopted" Alspaugh. There were no takers. Now he issues the invitations as he meets students individually—

providing a context that's more meaningful than a sign-up sheet.

What Duke is trying to do with its Faculty Associates "hasn't been part of the behavioral patterns that faculty and students have had," says Robert Thompson, who co-directs the program with Jean O'Barr, director of Women's Studies. (As a professor in the medical center's psychiatry department, he is a behavior expert.) Thompson sees the program as a sort of intellectual integrating experience: "The idea is to extend out of the classroom and into the co-curricular aspects of the students' time here at Duke, staying focused on critical thinking, problem solving, communication skills, and a respect for diversity that characterizes liberal education. We want to help students appreciate that they have to apply those things in their daily lives; it doesn't just stop at the boundaries of the classroom."

Thompson, part of a team that has taught an interdisciplinary course on human development for seventeen years, has an undergraduate orientation that belies his medical-center rooting. Highly-motivated students have been able to seek out close faculty relationships on their own part, he says, "but there's also a subgroup which would equally benefit if they just had the way paved a little for them."



COURTESY, THE EAST CAMPUS

Class conscious: members of "the East Campus herd"

Apparently, there's a lot of agreement with that point in the faculty ranks: More than a hundred have signed on as Faculty Associates, including professional-school faculty, and many others expressed interest. Two or three are assigned to each of the freshman dorms on East; six to eight work with each of the West Campus quadrangles.

"I've become very much aware of two things. One is how intimidating it is for students to approach faculty; it was amazing to pick up on the widespread sense of intimidation. The other thing is how uncomfortable faculty feel engaging students outside the classroom. It's just not customary. They're not used to it, and they wonder how it's going to be received. So there's some risk involved here, on both sides."

From all sides, the all-freshman East Campus is heralded as an early success story. East Campus has become a place of spirited Frisbee-flinging, soccer ball-kicking, outdoor-snacking, stereo-blaring, and class-taking freshmen. For an assignment that asked them to reflect on East Campus, most of the freshmen in a writing class celebrated the community. But they also worried about a sense of isolation—something that administrators hope to overcome with "adopt-a-quad" thinking, intended to link freshman living units with Trent and West Campus quads. "I feel as if I go to East Campus University rather than Duke University," in the words of one freshman.

"East Campus is a beautiful and cozy campus," wrote Dana Bennison. "One cannot help but feel safe within the confines of the green, manicured quad. But then, you are forced to attend that class on West, go to the bookstore, or buy that frozen yogurt you've been craving all day. And soon enough, this blanket of security is gone. As one climbs onto that infamous East-West bus, she knows

that she is heading for the unfamiliar Gothic territory of Duke.... Upperclassmen have taken on the role of strangers to freshmen, and this fact does not do wonders in trying to make the entire Duke student body coalesce. It is difficult to lose one's identity as a freshman, for you all come off that big

A quarter-century ago, East Campus lost its distinctive status as the Woman's College; now it has a distinctive status as the center of freshman living.

bus together—'the East Campus herd.'"

That "East Campus herd" flocks regularly to the East Campus Union, a building that is largely the charge of Wes Newman B.S.E. '78, director of food services. The trustees approved the residential-life plan last December, and a massive overhaul of the Union began in May. Construction has continued well into this academic year, meaning that elements of the "servery" have been slow to get cooking. "We felt that when the decision was made for an all-freshman East Campus, it wouldn't really have a decent shot at success if we didn't do something different with dining over there," says Newman. "So we made a decision to go through nine really difficult months. When we started pulling down walls and looking at plumbing and structural things, we discovered that the building was not in good condition to start with. And that made an already ambitious renovation even harder to do."

An equal challenge, Newman says, has been overcoming student resistance to change. "I would have guessed, before I got involved in food service five years ago, that college students would be the most malleable and open and flexible to change. But as it turns out, in some ways, they are more traditional than even the faculty and the administration are. They very

quickly come to believe that the way that things are on campus is the way that they need to be."

Newman still has resistance to overcome. Reflecting on East Campus for the freshman writing assignment, Meredith Gouveia offered an ironic thought that was echoed by many of her peers in the writing class: "The first-year dining plan has succeeded in a way that was most likely not intended. It has promoted cohesion, not only in the fact that all first-year students eat together, meet one another, and discuss the first-year experience over dinner; the first-year dining plan has provided all freshmen with a common enemy. We love to hate it together." Testifying to students' beloved freedom of choice, Gouveia complained about paying in advance for meals "we may or may not attend," running into "huge crowds of people at every turn," and not being able to take out the food. Some of her classmates said the serving hours (five o'clock until eight o'clock for dinner) are inconvenient for those with extracurricular commitments like rehearsals and sports practices.

Freshmen prepay a fixed semester price for twelve meals a week—five breakfast meals, five dinners, and two weekend brunches. Their other meals on campus are covered by food "points" deducted from their personal accounts. The prepaid meals are provided at the East Campus Union's new food facility, called "The Marketplace," and are served in an all-you-care-to-eat format. And the food options are hardly on the high-school cafeteria model: They include a "breakfast bar" featuring Belgian waffles, a "monster" (more than twenty-foot-long) salad bar, rotisserie meats and chicken, a "wok your own" Asian stir-fry counter, fresh pasta and pizza, deli and grill sandwiches, fresh and steamed vegetables, and a frozen-yogurt bar.

Newman says the numbers testify to the success of The Marketplace: Two-thirds of the class, on average, is coming in and eating a full breakfast; the dinner average is 84 percent of the class.

The Marketplace concept grew out of experiences with other food operations on campus; the recommendations of a consultant who works with food operations at hotels, restaurants, and theme parks; and visits to other campuses. "Harvard's is a traditional concept: All the food is cooked in one kitchen and it goes out to twenty-some college residences every night with the same menu everywhere," Newman says. "It's well-presented to them, it's very good, but it does not have this element of distinct choice. Duke students value choice and variety and flexibility. We were trying to walk that line between needing to have a fixed meal program and also wanting to have enough choice and variety so that students did not see this as a traditional, restrictive kind of board operation."

With that philosophy in mind, "Those twelve meals were very specifically chosen to fit into



The Marketplace: breakfast bar, salad bar, frozen-yogurt bar, rotisseries, pizza, pasta, deli, even "wok your own" stir-fry

the Duke students' pattern of life, which is to study hard on Sunday night through Thursday night and to socialize on Fridays and Saturdays. We intentionally didn't include Friday and Saturday night in the program. But the idea was that they will be on East Campus for breakfast, because they sleep there, and that we would like them to come back to East for dinner, in order to regroup with their classmates and have some opportunities for social interaction and hopefully some intellectual interaction over the dinner table."

The residential-life plan that remade East Campus and invented Faculty Associates was the product of almost two years of study and discussion. Task forces involving students, faculty, administrators, and alumni looked at the campus intellectual climate, residential life, and the Greek system; they issued reports with sometimes overlapping, sometimes conflicting, recommendations. Another plan—not part of the same process, but invariably seen as an outgrowth of it—was put in place at the same time. It covers alcohol distribution.

The new alcohol policy allows student groups to sponsor keg parties, but only if they hire a university-approved bartender to check student identification and distribute alcohol to students twenty-one and older. But the issue

of keg parties may be close to moot: A new Interfraternity Council alcohol policy limits the fraternities to bring-your-own-bottle functions. Such a drastic shift by Duke's fraternities reflects an off-campus reality. To preserve their liability insurance, they are required by their national organizations to uphold national bylaws. Were the fraternities to refuse to comply with those bylaws—which don't permit free-flowing alcohol—their national organizations would withdraw their Duke charters.

One aspect of the policy is a set of strong sanctions for violations. For a first violation of the distribution guidelines, groups will face a four-week social suspension; for a second offense, a twelve-week social suspension and a fine leveled against each member; for a third offense, loss of university recognition for a year. An individual who engages in "impaired and disorderly" conduct—such as grabbing, shoving, pushing, or fighting others—will face disciplinary probation for one semester and, ultimately, suspension for two semesters with a requirement to seek alcohol-abuse assessment and counseling before readmission.

In early October, *The Chronicle* editorialized in favor of the Undergraduate Judicial Board's decision against one selective house. Its members had confessed to free distribution of a le-

monade-and-grain-alcohol punch from two trash cans. "Though strict, there is little doubt that the policy and its consequences are effective and appropriate," said the newspaper.

Fraternities have "for too many years, harbored the legal liability and financial burdens of the social scene at Duke University," wrote Lex Wolf '96 last spring in a *Chronicle* column. Wolf, president of the Interfraternity Council, added: "While the national fraternities have, for more than a decade, overlooked the violation of these policies, it is now clear that they will no longer tolerate at Duke what they refuse to tolerate at 700 other campuses nationwide." Wolf noted that the issue extends beyond legal concerns. Last fall, thirty-four students were taken to the emergency room because of alcohol-related accidents. Alcohol violations were up 54 percent from the previous year, marking the fourth straight year in which the number of violations increased.

Lew Wardell '75, assistant director of public safety, is on the front lines of enforcing the alcohol policy. Asked if the policy has been accompanied by a more assertive enforcement mentality, he responds crisply: "Yes. Clearly and consciously." Public Safety has visited dorms during prime party hours and checked the identification of students who were publicly drinking;

a few times this fall, it has set up driving-while-impaired checkpoints around the campus.

"I wanted behaviors to trigger the stop—that is, the interaction between the student and an officer in the context of examining the student for alcohol use or abuse," Wardell says. "The problem we ran into is that the students thought the trigger would be much more overt than the officers do. The way that the students have visualized it is if you're not face down on the sidewalk, then you can break the law. It's not that we're addressing underage drinking exclusively. If we can stop students from drinking themselves practically to death, if we can stop student-on-student violence, if we can stop rampant destruction of university property, then we will have been successful."

For years, the perception had been building that a new way was needed to deal with alcohol. In Wardell's view, the celebrations over

Kidzui Tavern: Party Central on Central Campus



CHRIS WRIGHT

EXERCISING OPTIONS

BY STEPHEN MARTIN

On a hot summer's day in Durham, walking into Card Gym feels a little like walking underwater. Windows placed high along the walls of the air-conditioned room allow for little circulation. The air feels heavy with the weight of humidity, the whirring of fans, and the clanking of barbells. And when students exit the room for a quick stop at the water fountain, they move slowly, with all the grinnish of Dante's lost souls.

Few of them know that they're exercising on what used to be the bottom of the university's pool. The room was filled in with sand, covered with matting, and converted into a weight training area in 1984. That at least explains the windows that can't be reached without an extension ladder. And the observation deck, where a handful of students, mostly female, suffer atop a murderous row of exercise bikes, stairmasters, and rowing machines.

What everyone does know is that Card's weight room, like most of Duke's recreational space, leaves a lot to be desired. "It's really a sad situation," says senior Erika Esterbrook. Like many female undergraduates, Esterbrook identifies aerobics as a top exercise priority—one that Duke's decrepit facilities make difficult to pursue.

"One time I signed up for an aerobics class [taught by the physical education department]," says Esterbrook. "We ended up having the class at an off-campus fitness

Sweating in the oldie: crowded Card Gym

club because there wasn't any place to have it on campus. That definitely wasn't too convenient for anybody."

Though Esterbrook has considered abandoning Duke's facilities altogether and joining an off-campus health club, she finds the cost of such memberships prohibitive. Many other students voice similar complaints about campus recreational facilities, and they add several criticisms of their own with respect to outdated equipment, cramped space, and depressing exercise environments.

Athletics director Tom Butters couldn't agree more with these unflattering assessments of an area his department has overseen since the mid-Eighties. "I think our facilities for the general student population are generally worse than they are at the high schools from which

our students come," he says. "We're trying to educate and provide recreation to a substantially greater number of people than we did in the 1920s, and yet the 1920s are when two of the three facilities [Card Gym on West Campus and Memorial Gym on East Campus] were built. The only thing that's been added, to speak of, has been the intramural building, which was a makeshift, temporary facility built in the late Sixties for \$500,000."

But after a decade of false starts, repeated promises, and snail-paced planning, improvements to Duke's aging recreation buildings are finally shaping up. Approved by the board of trustees in September 1994, the university's \$30-million plan for reinventing its fitness facilities called for the construction of a \$20-million complex on West Campus, a \$5-mil-



LEO FISKE

Duke's 1992 basketball victories made the need clear. "As an alumnus, it did not make me happy to tell people to not come to campus because it was too dangerous. And in large part it was dangerous because of the unbelievable drunkenness of the crowd."

Last year, the Student Affairs staff and Public Safety toured a series of weekend parties on campus. "The anecdotal evidence was unbelievable. We're talking about criminality, deviance, and extraordinary personal threat just because of the level of intoxication. I was a detective for eight years and worked in some of the worst areas of Durham, and I was seeing things on campus that I had never seen in those places—places where students are afraid to go."

It's surprising that no Duke student has died in an alcohol-related incident, says Wardell. "We've taken people to the emergency room who, if they hadn't been found immedi-

ately and transported, would have died.

"There's a saying that God protects fools and drunks. That is very much in evidence here, because we have scraped people off the sidewalk and taken them in, and they have been saved only because we have an excellent hospital right next door."

Wardell dismisses the theory, propagated in letters to *The Chronicle*, that the alcohol policy has merely banished drinking to off-campus locations or to private student rooms. "Our experience has been that students who were taken to the emergency room were not drinking in their rooms; they were taking advantage of the free distribution of alcohol on campus. The intention of the critics is to make the administration feel guilty for enforcing the policy. The same holds true for drunk driving: 'You've driven me off campus and now I have to drive drunk.' Very clearly the policy was created with the bottom line of enhanc-

ing personal responsibility. I think that if an individual doesn't come to Duke and learn about personal responsibility, we haven't done a complete job of education."

Duke's alcohol policy is "still more liberal, more permissive" than that of many other universities, Wardell says. "We have absolutely no misconceptions about creating a policy that will prevent drinking, and in fact that's not our intention. If somebody chooses to drink socially, they have to learn how to do it in some context. So what we've done is to take the first step, which is to say that you don't learn how to responsibly drink when you can clamp your mouth on a beer keg and not let go until the keg is empty—which is what we were allowing up through last year. There was pretty much an unrestricted flow of alcohol because the existing policy was generally being ignored, and the law was being ignored."

tion upgrading of Memorial Gym on East Campus, and a \$5-million annex to Cameron Indoor Stadium.

A year later, renovations on East are under way. Scheduled to be completed by fall 1996, the revamped facility will feature a two-court gym for basketball and volleyball as well as new weight-training, aerobics, and multipurpose areas.

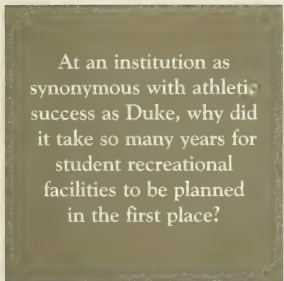
According to Butters, work should begin on the West Campus building shortly after the overhauled East Campus gym opens its doors. He expects that ground will be broken for the Cameron annex at that time, too. "[The annex] is very important to us," he says, "but I've promised the board of trustees that we won't start it until the other buildings are funded." (The annex, much desired by Duke athletics as a recruiting tool, will house study rooms for student-athletes, offices for coaches, and a new Hall of Fame room.)

And while the East Campus and Cameron projects figure prominently in the plans, the West facility stands out as the building most eagerly anticipated by the larger campus community. With an emphasis on natural light and open space, it promises to improve dramatically upon the long, dank corridors of Card and the dreary interior of the intramural building. The complex will provide basketball courts, weight-training and fitness areas, an indoor jogging track, indoor tennis courts, and racquetball and squash courts. In a radical departure from Card's no-fills environment, it will even sport new locker rooms, a sun terrace, a juice bar, and a child-care room.

To make room for the facility, the intramural building and several tennis courts will be demolished and replaced with 150,000 square feet of new space connecting the Aquatic Center to Card Gym. Once construction begins, the

new building should take two years to finish.

For students, faculty, and staff who have tolerated deteriorating facilities for years, the



At an institution as synonymous with athletic success as Duke, why did it take so many years for student recreational facilities to be planned in the first place?

advent of new and improved ones qualifies as nothing less than a cause for celebration. At the same time, though, Duke's massive investment in physical fitness also occasions an intriguing question: At an institution as synonymous with athletic success as Duke, why did it take so many years for student facilities to be planned in the first place?

Many, less generously endowed schools across the country have already constructed state-of-the-art recreation centers. Faced with growing student interest in personal fitness, Vanderbilt ushered in the Nineties with a brand new facility. Tulane followed suit shortly, as did the University of Virginia, to name just a few examples.

One thing seems certain: Money was never the biggest obstacle. Butters, who is leading the facilities fund-raising drive, hopes to reach \$20 million by September 1996. (The addition-

al \$10 million will be secured through recycled bonds.) By the end of the summer, with still a year to go, he had already netted close to half his goal, including a \$250,000 lead gift contributed by head basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski in the spring of 1993.

Ignorance about the demand for refurbished facilities does not appear to be a likely excuse either. For years administrators have understood the importance of modern recreational complexes. "We have some of the most athletically-inclined students," says Janet Dickerson, vice president for student affairs. "You can look at Duke students and see that they are interested in their bodies. They take care of themselves, they eat healthy. And yet there is really quite limited space to exercise."

Dickerson co-chaired the recreational facility committee that spent eighteen months reviewing campus facilities and studying options for the proposed recreational center. She recalls the complaints of students often frustrated by the irregular hours of campus gyms. "I got e-mail from students at eleven or twelve o'clock at night, saying 'We went over to the gym and we wanted to play, but it was closed. Why don't you do something about that because the only thing we have left to do now is drink. So see ya.'"

Despite student alcohol abuse that seemingly contradicts a commitment to fitness, varsity track coach Al Buehler, who chairs the health, physical education, and recreation department, says that physical fitness is a much greater priority for today's students than when he arrived on campus forty years ago. "There is more emphasis on health and wellness than in previous years. A good indicator of that is the fact that half of the student body chooses to take physical education classes. More people are taking

The LFC's Lex Wolf—who joins with Wardell on the Alcohol Policy Committee—has what he calls his “prepared quote” in responding to the question of whether the drinking regulations, along with the quad governance system, have dampened the social scene: “It’s like Mark Twain, when he read about his own death in the newspaper, and said, ‘The rumors of my death are exaggerated.’ Well, the rumors of the death of social life at Duke are exaggerated.” During the first few weeks of classes, he says, the campus saw more band performances than during all of last fall semester. Every Friday, up until the weekend of fall break, the Interfraternity Council was promoting a so-called “Comuniversity Hour”—food, music, and non-alcoholic beverages—on Clocktower Quad on West Campus.

Without the obligation to support events focused on free-flowing alcohol, fraternities have

The new alcohol policy allows student groups to sponsor keg parties, but only if they hire a university-approved bartender to check IDs and distribute alcohol.

more funds available for other programming. But Wolf says he’s frustrated at institutional impediments to organizing social events. As he put it in his *Chronicle* column: “At most of our

peer institutions, several hundred thousand dollars a year are set aside to promote social programming. Not here. At Duke, if you want to do anything but serve alcohol, you must track down a number of signatures, hire a bunch of Public Safety officers, and pay the university’s inflated prices for renting equipment.”

Others point out that for individual fraternities, beer-buying budgets have approached \$10,000 annually—which, with the advent of the bring-your-own-beverage mentality, should free up lots of resources. And this year, President Nannerl O. Keohane has made \$75,000 in programming funds available to the quads.

Beyond band concerts, students have helped shape the programs in two campus establishments: the Underground, a nightclub introduced last year in the Bryan Center with a dance theme, and the Kudzu Tavern, newly set up on Central Campus and quickly popular for its food offerings, imported beers, large-screen

part in intramurals, and the biggest growth has come in club sports,” he says.

Buehler traces rising interest in fitness back to the Eisenhower era. At that time, an international report on fitness had shown that European school children were in much better shape than their American counterparts. Not coincidentally, America also ranked first in the world in the number of heart attack victims. In response, the federal government established the President’s Fitness Council, which to this day requires public-school students to be tested in areas of athletic endeavor ranging from running to chin-ups. Buehler thinks that greater exposure to exercise gradually increased its popularity among many Americans. Yet, Duke has been slow in keeping pace with the demands of this phenomenon.

“When it was built seventy years ago, Card was a super facility,” says Buehler. “But no major improvements have been made. Now we’re just trying to get into the twentieth century, even though it’s almost the twenty-first.”

The culprit chiefly responsible for impeding Duke’s march into its recreational promised land bears a familiar name: bureaucracy. And probing the genesis of the university’s recreational facilities plans requires a journey into the center of Duke’s decision-making heart, one in which the need for consensus many times emerges as a greater priority than efficiency.

The tale of how Duke arrived at this \$30-million decision dates back more years than many administrators would like to admit or remember. But 1986 seems to be the year in which the prospect of erecting a new recreational complex was first treated with seriousness. That year, a university task

force, organized at the request of Athletics Director Tom Butters, had developed a concept for a single, West Campus building.

But with Duke gearing up to launch a massive endowment campaign in 1987, the project quickly slipped down among the lower rungs on the university’s ladder of priority. Revived in 1990, again at the request of Butters, the project suffered another year of task-force torture before then-President Keith Brodie appointed a recreational facility committee in January 1992. Co-chaired by Janet Dickerson and university executive vice-president Charles Putman, the group of students, faculty, and staff investigated the current buildings and the feasibility of constructing new ones.

Dickerson remembers encountering some questions about the university’s rationale for wanting recreational facilities in the first place. “The resistance, where it existed, mostly raised the philosophical question, where does this fit within Duke’s priorities? Could and should a recreational facility be on the periphery of the academic mission or such a high priority that it took precedence over the other building projects required to enhance academic teaching?”

But a larger conflict existed between the goals of the committee and those of the athletics department. Butters, evidently frustrated with the tediousness of university bureaucracy, had gone ahead and developed his own model of a recreation center, featuring indoor tennis courts, wrestling mats, and numerous basketball courts. (Butters would claim during a 1994 meeting before the board of trustees that Duke’s tardiness in updating its recreational facilities stood out as his “greatest failure” as athletics director.)

Yet many committee members remained skeptical that the campus’ larger interests would be

served by Butters’ proposal. Or, to quote from a university report on the history of the project, “the committee experienced considerable frustration in efforts to convince members of the department of athletics of the merits of a ‘master planning’ approach”—one which sought to include non-traditional activities like aerobics.

In other words, the process had reached the critical point at which planners needed to resolve key philosophical issues that had thus far remained unanswered: For what purpose and for whom should the the recreational complex be constructed? Should it be a building tailored toward competitive athletics like tennis or basketball, or a community resource that supported not only a wide range of recreational activities but also encouraged socializing and health education?

When John Pearce arrived as Duke’s new architect in June 1992, he found the committee and the athletics department struggling to answer these questions. So in an effort to build consensus, he posed another question that badly needed asking: Supposing everyone’s demands were met, how much would such a facility cost?

When a feasibility study addressing this matter had been completed, its findings proved staggering: Accommodating the divergent interests of the committee and of athletics, not to mention the specific requests made by students, faculty, and staff, would require building a \$40-million recreational complex. “It was just this incredible amount of stuff that had to be built in order to please everyone,” says Pearce. “At that point, it seemed to me that we had to be real clear whom the facility was going to be for. And that’s where it evolved that this would be a student, and I underline that word student, facility.”

With the purpose of the building becoming

television, patio deck, and pool tables. Through the organizing efforts of the student government, an "experimental" shuttle—in runs over two weekends—transported some 1,200 passengers between campus and South Square mall for shopping and restaurant eating.

"The social scene has changed," says Sue Wasiolek, the student affairs assistant vice president. "I'm not saying that I support it or that I want to perpetuate it, but there was something about a keg of beer that naturally and very spontaneously and very conveniently and very effortlessly brought students together. And that is a part of the keg scene that I would somehow like to capture without all of the negative impact that we know that kegs brought."

"One thing that we always prided ourselves on at Duke was the fact that it was a very open community. I don't know why kegs provided this sense of 'you're welcome here,

this is your home as much as mine,' but kegs did that. The bands on the quads have done that to a certain extent, but my question is when the weather changes and we go indoors, can we continue to create an open community? It's probably one of the greatest challenges administratively that I've ever felt."

Takcus Nesbit, a junior who is the student government's vice president for student affairs, has few worries about the prospect of a socially deadened Duke. "Duke students are social by nature," he says. "We study so hard all week that we look to weekends for relaxation. We need to be a little more socially innovative. We were keg dependent for a long time. Now we're experiencing a kind of withdrawal period from kegs."

With the changed campus climate, drinking has become much more a conscious act and much less a social given, Nesbit says. "We're probably drinking a little bit less,

and that's probably a healthier thing for our futures."

And if Duke has reinvented itself with a set of changes meant to infuse undergraduate living with the spirit of undergraduate learning, it's picking up on a trend of the times. Barbara Baker, who came to campus this fall from Syracuse University as the new dean of student development and residential education, says the kind of questions asked at Duke—and the kind of responses made—are mirrored at colleges and universities across the nation.

"Universities have looked at their administrative structure and their academic structure," Baker says. "And they have come to wonder why it is that never the twain should meet. There's a growing sense that universities need to integrate the in-class and the out-of-class experience, to bring together the whole university community and its resources in the educational experience." ■

clearer, athletics finally warmed up to the "master planning" approach. The department's increasing willingness to cooperate with the committee helped defuse the potentially explosive question of which department would manage the facilities once they were built. (According to Butters, varsity athletics will not use more than 200 hours a year of the facility. He also predicts that the director of the facilities, who has yet to be named, will report to more than one department, possibly to both athletics and student affairs.)

After assuring faculty and staff that they would still be granted access to the building, Pearce contracted with a consultant to survey student recreational needs. Completed in January 1994, the consultant's report showed that the top four exercise interests for Duke students were weight training, fitness (i.e., exercise bikes), basketball, and aerobics.

The survey was also sent to faculty and staff; their priorities were in the same order as the students'. "That's what made it possible to get a consensus," says Pearce. "Every time you went to a meeting and passed out this information, everybody nodded their heads like they'd been knowing this for years." Consensus simplified the process immensely. But another crucial decision needed to be made: where? As Pearce recalls it, "The debate then was, Is it a program for West, a program for East, a program for Central? What is it?"

With a great deal of attention being paid to the future of East Campus, where two new dormitories were being constructed, the need to bolster East's meager recreational options became obvious. Administrators finally ended one of Duke's most talked-about and most drawn-out planning efforts in recent memory.

Having weathered nearly two years of bureaucratic storms over the project, student

affairs vice president Dickinson says she encouraged, "I see recreational facilities as social space. I know a lot of people want to work out together. While intramural sports have been

"I think our facilities for the general student population are generally worse than they are at the high schools from which our students come," says athletics director Tom Butters.

a vehicle for doing that, that's all team play; some people would prefer to do things as individuals." Renovations to Memorial Gym should create more parity between the East and West facilities, she says. Freshmen congregating at Memorial Gym to exercise instead of traveling to West as they have for years could help build a stronger sense of community.

Buehler doesn't plan to waste any time capitalizing on such opportunities. "These facilities will make it possible to have an intramural program just for freshmen," he says. And the new-look Memorial Gym coupled with recent renovations to the East Union Building are helping to revitalize the long neglected campus "to the same level as when it was the Woman's College."

Over on the other end of Campus Drive, admissions director Christoph Guttentag will

be able to showcase the new recreation centers for prospective students and their parents. "I don't think [recreational facilities] are ultimately a significant factor in the matriculation decision," he says. "On the other hand, it is all part of how students and their parents perceive Duke, not only as an institution but also as a place that is responsive to student needs. Once the facilities are in place, I guarantee you we'll mention them a lot."

As co-director of student counseling and psychological services (CAPS), John Barrow envisions the recreation centers equipped with resources to educate students about strategies for maintaining their mental and physical health. "Not hard-sell stuff," he says, "but reading material and video tapes that do a little educating would be another positive step. These facilities can say something about how dealing with the whole person is important, and how intellectual development, as it is integrated with physical and emotional development, is key."

Midway through the Duke-Rutgers football game in September, the public-address announcer thanked the athletes, alumni, and students who had taken part in the Legends of Duke weekend, a celebrity golf and basketball extravaganza that had brought the likes of Dick Groat '53, Johnny Dawkins '86, and Grant Hill '94 back to campus. The money raised by the event, boomed the announcer, would be used to help build the Cameron annex and the new recreation centers.

"Great," a voice called out from the student section, "it's about time." ■

Martin '95 is a freelance writer living in Durham.

DREAMS OF THE DEEP

THE URGE TO SUBMERGE

BY SYLVIA A. EARLE

In this excerpt from her new book *Sea Change: A Message of the Oceans*, the renowned marine scientist, conservationist, and developer of research vehicle submersibles offers some underwater reflections on her lifelong fascination with watery worlds below.

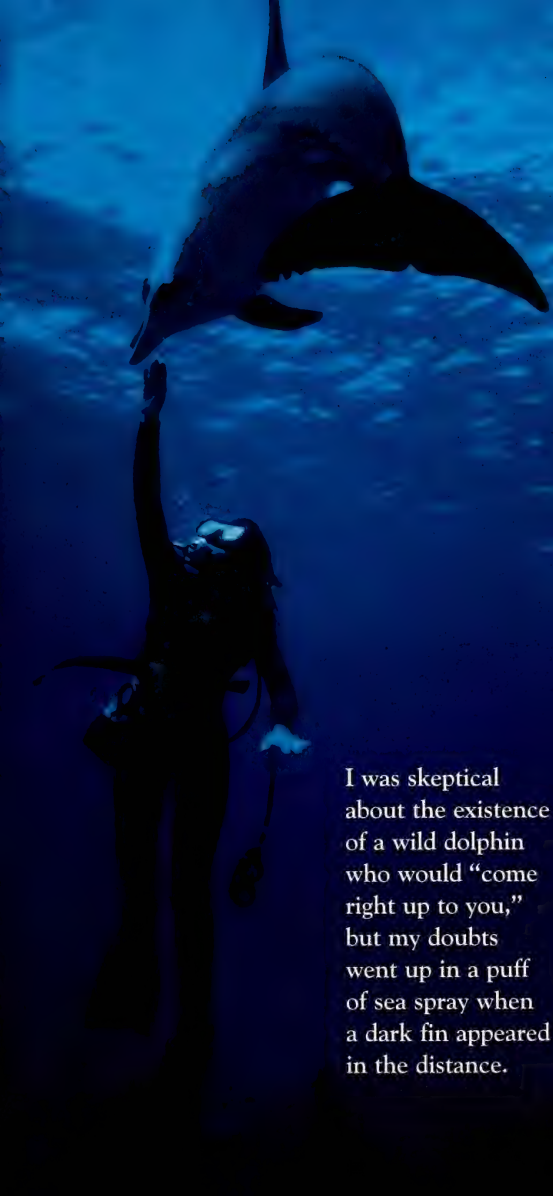
In my dreams, a monstrous wall of green water races my way, hissing, roaring, towering, inescapable, sweeping me into a cascading aquatic mayhem. I am lifted, tumbled, churned, pushed, and fall, gasping, clawing for air. My toes touch sand; a sweet breeze soothes my lungs. I stand, choking, face the next advancing wall, and leap into it exhilarated!

In reality, when I was three the ocean along the New Jersey shore first got my attention much as it happened in the dream: A great wave knocked me off my feet, I fell in love, and ever after have been irresistibly drawn, first, to the cool green Atlantic Ocean; later, to the Gulf of Mexico, warm and blue, serving as my backyard and playground through years of discovery; and thereafter to other oceans, to reefs, raging surf, calm embayments, steep dropoffs, and the farthest reaches of the deep sea beyond. The "urge to submerge" came on early and continues, each one heightening the excitement of the last as one discovery leads to another, each new scrap of information triggering awareness of dozens of new unknowns.

The lure of the sea has enticed explorers to

probe the mysteries of the vast, sparkling wilderness, probably for as long as there have been human beings. Our origins are there, reflected in the briny solution coursing through our veins and in the underlying chemistry that links us to all other life. We are probably the most versatile of creatures, anatomically gifted with an ability to climb mountains, swing among treetops, leap into the air, race across plains, and briefly enter underwater realms. While we are not naturally equipped with wings to remain aloft or gills to stay submerged for long, we are endowed with ingenuity, and have thus been able to respond to another human gift, especially evident in children and those who happily never quite grow up: an irrepressible curiosity. The result has been the creation of an expanding wealth of technology that extends human capability into every place on the surface of the Earth, to the deepest parts of the sea, and even into environments inhospitable to any other life forms, far beyond Earth's atmosphere.

To some, the word "technology" conveys the specter of an overly mechanized society, a loss of contact with nature, a despoiler of civiliza-



I was skeptical about the existence of a wild dolphin who would “come right up to you,” but my doubts went up in a puff of sea spray when a dark fin appeared in the distance.

tion. Yet, without machines to take us into the sky, we would be as earthbound as elephants; without submarines and other specialized diving equipment, our ability to explore the oceans directly would be approximately equivalent to a dolphin's ability to glimpse its above-water realm. And without modern means of discovery and communication, there would be no hope of identifying the critical changes sweeping the planet and alerting the global community to growing threats to our species. Without technology, the sea would be as fathomless as the distant stars.

Without special equipment, human beings, like most other air-breathing creatures, cannot live underwater for long. With some practice, I can hold my breath for about a minute—time enough to swim around, touch bottom thirty to forty feet down, then race back to the surface, to sunlight, to air. Throughout history, humans have been divers in oceans worldwide, many going significantly deeper, and some staying much longer. Over centuries of gathering food from the sea, divers in Japan and Korea—mostly women, known as *ama*—have honed breath-hold diving techniques to perfection, passing traditions from mother to daughter through generations. Even grandmothers dive well into their seventies. Although it is a swiftly fading art, displaced by sophisticated modern fishing techniques and made less rewarding because of sharp declines in desirable shellfish, a few families maintain the old ways. In Japan, the cool air of Hekura Mima Island sometimes resounds with the soft, shrill whistles of the *ama* as they exhale, creating the musical sounds Japanese poets call *iso nageki*, the elegy of the sea. Garbed in long, trailing wraps of white cloth thought to ward off sharks, these women repeatedly inhale and dive into cold water, towing a basket for their catch of abalone, snails, kelp, and sprigs of favored red and green seaweed. Certain South Pacific islanders routinely dive to 100 feet, often remaining submerged for two minutes, and at least five people have successfully dived (that is, they have lived to talk about it) to more than 300 feet, requiring a breathless four minutes.

In 1976, Jacques Mayol, the real-life hero who inspired the popular theatrical film production *Big Blue*, was the first to descend to 312 feet (100 meters), a depth once considered to be a physiological impossibility for humans. It was thought that pressure at that depth would cause the thorax surrounding the lungs permanently to collapse, but Mayol—sometimes admiringly referred to as *Homo aquaticus*—not only survived with his lungs and chest intact, but has continued to press the limits in competition with several others who aspire to be the “deepest man alive.” How deep can free-swimming divers descend? A Cuban-born Italian citizen,

Francisco Ferreras Rodriguez, widely known as Pipin and thought by some to be more aquatic than terrestrial, is aiming for 500 feet. So far the record stands at 400 feet and is held by the agile underwater athlete Umberto Pelizzari.

I have often looked longingly at the speed, agility, and gambling grace of dolphins, who sometimes fling themselves aloft with deliberate twists and spins that easily surpass the finest human gymnastic displays, all the while keeping pace with a boat speeding alongside at twenty knots, sometimes more, and regularly staying submerged for several minutes with no apparent stress.

Olympic medalist Matt Biondi, much admired as the fastest, although not the deepest-diving, human swimmer in the world, enlisted several of his fellow athletes, and Olympic medalists, to join him for a swim-in with a group of wild, friendly dolphins in the Bahamas. The dolphins frequently chose to engage the swimmers, circling them and diving within touching distance. Biondi, enchanted but envious, reported: "The faster I would go to keep up with the dolphins, the faster they would go. They were always faster, always one up on me.... Since then, I have often tried to imagine what it would feel like to be a dolphin."

In T.H. White's *The Once and Future King*, the young King Arthur, known as Wart, gazes from a bridge into cool, clear water one especially hot afternoon and impetuously says, "I wish I was a fish." Obligingly, the wizard Merlin takes off his hat, raises his cane, murmurs the appropriate incantation, and turns the boy into a perch, a long, lithe creature of "a beautiful olive green, with rather scratchy plate armour all over him," delicate pink fins, and a belly of an "attractive whitish color."

Then Wart discovers a wonderful thing. He is no longer earthbound. "He could do what men have always wanted to do, that is, fly. There is practically no difference between flying in water and flying in the air. The best of it was that he did not have to fly in a machine, by pulling levers and sitting still, but could do it with his own body. It was like dreams people have."

For me such a dream came true in an experience shared with my three children, that in a way combined the wishes of Wart and Matt Biondi: to fly underwater in the company of a wild, free dolphin. Breaking the usual rule, "school comes first," I scooped up my small brood, ages sixteen, fourteen, and eight, and enlisted their help for a week of diving and exploring reefs while working on a research project on San Salvador Island in the Bahamas. I have wistfully watched thousands of dolphins during many years spent working in, on, and under the sea, often reveling in their exquisite mastery of ocean elements, but I had never encountered one that was willing

to stay around for more than a moment in the presence of divers. I was skeptical about the existence of a wild dolphin at San Salvador who would "come right up to you," but my doubts went up in a puff of sea spray when a dark fin appeared in the distance, and a lone spotted dolphin, *Stenella longirostris*, locally known as Sandy, came straight for our boat. We stopped, looked, and leaped in.

My son Richie, making a polite overture,

For twenty blissful minutes, I became one with the river and its residents, bending with the current, blending in—and breathing!

swam dolphinlike, undulating his whole body, holding his legs tightly together, and thrusting upward with his flippers, which sent Sandy into spirals of apparent delight. The eldest, Elizabeth, blessed with a streaming mane of shining golden-red hair, was an irresistible lure. Approaching close and peppering her with rapid, staccato sounds and soft, high weeps, the dolphin mouthed locks of her hair, then, eyes closed in a look of apparent bliss, gently let strands flow through his teeth, as if trying to guess the nature of this intriguing, silky substance. Gale, an elfin eight-year-old, was the only one of us petite enough to hitch a ride. Looping her small fingers along the leading edge of Sandy's dorsal fin, she allowed herself to be towed in a circle around us, propulsion provided by thrusts of the dolphin's muscular tail. It was a living reenactment of the dolphins and cherubs depicted on ancient Roman coins and Greek mosaics.

Sandy could see clearly underwater as well as above, and so could we, using masks fitted with acrylic windows. Like all dolphins, Sandy inhaled air through a hole conveniently placed at the top of his head, and so did we, via snorkles. We also wore flippers to improve speed and maneuverability underwater. Fully outfitted in the best of modern snorkeling gear, though, we presented a pale, makeshift imitation of Sandy's exquisite design, honed during millions of years of processes that perfected slopes, angles, and surfaces, coupled with finely tuned musculature, energy, and sensory systems. But the specialization has a price. We could comfortably enter Sandy's realm for a while, but it was hard

to imagine him entering ours—to come on board and go ashore, visit a forest...climb a mountain...ride a bus.

For me, 1952 was a turning point—downward. A school friend borrowed his father's copper diving helmet, compressor, and pump, and introduced several of his pals...to the fine art of breathing underwater. It was fortuitous for me, a would-be marine scientist, that my parents had chosen to move from New Jersey to Dunedin, Florida, a coastal community near Tampa Bay. Years before, nearby Tarpon Springs had attracted fishermen and sponge divers from Greece. More recently, other fishermen, including my friend and his father, acquired the diving skills and equipment needed for gathering sponges to sell at auctions in Tarpon Springs. How else, in 1952, would it be possible for a sixteen-year-old girl to have access to a sponge diver's helmet in a wild Florida river?

When I was twelve, a U.S. Navy commander, Edward Ellsberg, had transported me underwater, vicariously, with gripping stories about salvage operations reported in his classic volume, *On the Bottom*. Now I had a chance to try diving myself, a venture I looked forward to with pleasure spiced with fear. After all, Ellsberg had cautioned, "Nothing that the ingenuity of man has permitted him to do is more unnatural than working as a diver."

For most divers, little had changed since the 1920s, when, as Ellsberg pointed out, the usual diving dress consisted of a copper helmet and breastplate secured watertight to a flexible, canvas-covered rubber suit. The helmet was essential to the provision of compressed air, but a diver could do without the suit in shallow or warm water. With or without the suit, the laws of nature had the same effect as those who presumed to "slip the surly bonds of earth," and dive....

When my turn came to see what it was like to dive with the borrowed helmet, I eagerly slid into the icy, ultraclear water of the Weekiwachee River, barely noticing the weight of the ponderous "hard hat" biting into my bare shoulders. Ellsberg's gruesome "crushed to jelly" tiptoed across my mind as air surged around my face, and the river's brisk current kept sweeping my feet out from under me, making it difficult to stay upright. Pain stabbed my ears, reminding me to swallow repeatedly—a small exercise that helps equalize the pressure of air trapped in ears and sinuses at the surface with the compressed air breathed while descending. But as soon as my toes touched bottom, thirty feet down, I stayed put, held in place by the hefty helmet, and then it suddenly sank in: *I am underwater and breathing!*

A few feet away, lurking among stalks of river rushes, the alert eyes of a huge, silver-green alligator gar met mine; then, in a perfect barracuda

imitation, this legendary river monster opened and closed its mouth several times, revealing saber-sharp dentition before the creature ever so slowly turned and slid out of sight. Fascinated, I stepped toward the sweep of its speckled tail and was nearly toppled by the rushing current. *Next time, ankle weights*, I thought, very carefully edging my way from the river's main stream to the quieter shore and a scattering of small golden-brown fish. From the fishes' standpoint, I was a noisy apparition of rushing bubbles, hose, and huge helmet with legs, but I willed myself to be inconspicuous and, as stealthily as I could, made my way toward them. Then, something totally unexpected happened. First one, then several, and finally all of the small fish I had been stalking turned and swam in my direction. I was supposed to be the watcher, but found myself the *watchee*, the center of attention for a bunch of curious fish, apparently mesmerized by the strange bubbling being that had just fallen through their watery roof. For twenty blissful minutes, I became one with the river and its residents, bending with the current, blending in—and breathing!

Gradually, though, the glistening fish and silvery bubbles blurred and I felt a dizziness that seemed to be more than the consequence of first-dive excitement. I signaled with a tug on the hose that I wanted to go up just as someone free-dived down and pointed for me to ascend. It turned out that exhaust fumes from the generator were being swept into the compressor's intake pipe, and I had been breathing air laced with a toxic mix of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, blue smoke, and uncombusted fuel. It was a memorable lesson concerning clean air: Never take it for granted, on the surface or underwater!

The question I now faced was, How could I possibly manage to obtain a diving helmet and compressor that I could use all the time? That problem was eliminated before it was solved. I had a new dream, one inspired by the development of a new way to breathe underwater, free of any connection to the surface: the aqualung.

In the summer of 1952, Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau captivated many, including me,

with the exuberant delight expressed in his book *The Silent World*, in which he described his invention, the self-contained underwater breathing apparatus known as scuba. He wrote: "I reached the bottom in a state of transport.... To halt and hang attached to nothing, no lines or air pipes to the surface, was a dream. At night

usually," he said, "I mastered the intricate ballet of weightlessness." This was vital preparation for spacewalking when, as Aldrin puts it, "flexing your pinkie would send you ass over teakettle." Easing away from the damselfish, I hovered, blending with the sea like a jellyfish and then, inspired by the athletic grace of

every other creature in sight, tried something I imagined to be impossible: a midwater slow-motion back flip. No problem! Forward then—soaring, rolling, swimming upside down, then a spin. The fish were almost certainly perplexed by the large mass thrashing about in their midst, but in my mind I was dolphinlike—but with an edge on the dolphins. They have to surface to breathe every few minutes, but with the air tank I could stay submerged for an hour.

Reluctantly, I returned to the surface convinced, more than ever, that I really needed gills, or at least an aqualung! I was not alone. Thousands, then millions, responded to the wonder of being able to breathe underwater. For marine scientists, scuba was a breakthrough comparable in some ways to the development of the first microscopes. In both cases, technology provided a means of access, a way

to see things otherwise not visible, and gradually, scientists effectively used such tools to better understand the nature of the world. Nevertheless, many scientists viewed scuba diving for scientific research as nothing more than a wispy disguise for having a good time implying that what you're doing can't be serious if you're having fun! Since then, several decades of underwater observation using aqualungs and other diving techniques have permanently transformed human perspective, forcing those who have tried it to look at the Earth—and themselves—with fresh eyes. ■



Emerged Earle: "For marine scientists, scuba was a breakthrough comparable in some ways to the development of the first microscopes"

I had often had visions of flying by extending my arms as wings. Now I flew without wings. (Since that first aqualung flight, I have never had a dream of flying.)"

I yearned to experience for myself the thrills described, to "swim across miles of country no man has known, free and level, with our flesh feeling what the fish scales know."

Without hesitation, I strapped on the heavy steel tank, adjusted my face mask, bit down on the mouthpiece of the regulator that was draped over my head, and dropped into the sea five miles offshore, fifteen feet down, into a meadow of green-brown sea grass. With a gentle kick, I glided to a small clump of sponges and found a feisty three-inch-long damselfish who was not pleased by my intrusion on its territory....

Before yielding the tank to the next lucky aquanaut, I spent a few minutes exploring the potential of weightlessness, just as astronaut Buzz Aldrin would years later while training underwater for the first moon landing. "Even-

Earle A.M. '56, Ph.D. '66, Hon. '93, former chief scientist at the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, is the founder of Deep Ocean Engineering and president of Deep Ocean Exploration and Research.

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Inside the MOUSE

DECONSTRUCTING DISNEY

BY WILLIAM SASSER

PHOTOS BY KAREN KLUGMAN

In their new book on the Magic Kingdom, literature professor Susan Willis and her colleagues examine the implications of “the world’s most highly developed private property ‘state’ devoted to amusement.”

Along the hyper-clean sidewalks of the Magic Kingdom, where Moms and Dads shepherd their broods through the maze-like, deceptively short-looking queues for “Pirates of the Caribbean,” while taking photo opportunities with surreal, seven-foot-tall mice, few would suspect that a spy is in their midst.

Armed with a notebook and pen and perhaps accompanied by her children—serving not so much as deep cover but as native informants—Susan Willis visits Disney World for insights into the methods, strategies, and, yes, even pleasures of consumer capitalism.

After all, Willis is not only a cultural critic and Duke professor of literature but a Durham suburbanite and mother to eight children. Add to that the self-descriptive title of Marxist feminist and you have a sense of the unusual perspective she brings to a place she calls “the world’s most highly developed private property ‘state’ devoted to amusement.”

Willis is co-author of *Inside the Mouse*, an outsider’s view of Disney World published by Duke University Press last spring. Along with Duke collaborators Jane Kuenz A.M. ’90, Ph.D. ’95, a recent graduate in English; Shelton Waltrep, an English graduate student; and Connecticut photographer Karen Klugman, Willis has made airline reservations, stayed in Disney accommodations, and burned rubber on the sidewalks and passageways of the massive Orlando, Florida, theme park and its sprawling satellite complexes, including Epcot, “on pro-

perty” resorts, and numerous shopping pavilions. Each co-author wrote two or three chapters for the book, focusing on a different aspect of the Disney experience.

“Our choice to write this book collectively reflects our desire to challenge the premise of competition and disregard for community that Disney and much of American culture operates under,” says Willis. “We also wanted to challenge the individualistic notion of intellectual work.”

A southern California native, Willis grew up visiting Disneyland, and made her first trip to Disney World, for pleasure, in 1989. She has returned four times over the past three years to research *Inside the Mouse*, visiting alone, with co-author Klugman and Klugman’s children, and with her own family. During five- to eight-day stays, she took an informal approach in talking to and observing fellow visitors, who included parents with children and grown-ups who use the park as adults, as evidence of the large-scale diversification of Disney.

“People at Disney World are not like people in urban or suburban situations,” she says. “It’s easy to strike up a conversation.”

Her interest in Disney began about ten years ago when she met Bill Pomerance, an original Disney cartoonist who led a strike against the



ARTWORK BY GALE JANDSON

studio in the 1940s and was later blacklisted by Disney. He encouraged her to consider Disney as a focus for academic study. Several years ago, she discovered her interest in the theme park was shared by Kuenz, whose parents had recently moved to Orlando, and Waltrep, who grew up in central Florida and visited the park often as a child. Klugman, a professional photographer whose pictures illustrate the book, is a teacher and longtime friend whose work explores the interaction of photography and social values.

“Our work together has been a good example of what graduate education is supposed to be,” says Kuenz, whose dissertation focused on black women writers of the Harlem Renaissance and who recently joined the faculty at the University of Southern Maine. “Not only have we collaborated, but we’ve been good friends who’ve learned a lot from each other.”

In Disney, Willis sees a microcosm of the

structures and dualities of American capitalism. It is a system in which people have come to be regarded as consumers rather than producers, she says, with promises of fulfillment through unlimited opportunities for consumption. Leisure, like many other human values under capitalism, is reduced to a commodity. Self-expression, intimacy, and desire for community are obscured or denied.

What are the results? On a typical day at Disney World, the general look among visitors is "haggard, bedraggled, and maybe mildly amused," says Willis. "It's an ordeal to go to Disney World. You have to get up very early to get the most out of admission passes, you have to stand in line for hours. Rides, however, have become an almost peripheral attraction. Much of Disney World now is about shopping; it probably takes up about 80 percent of the av-

benign and American culture has a tremendous impact on the third world."

At age forty-eight, Willis is a member of the generation that came of age with Vietnam, civil rights, and Watergate. A graduate student in 1970 when President Nixon ordered the invasion of Cambodia, she participated in campus protests and teach-ins and identifies that experience as her epiphany as a Marxist. Like many of her academic peers in the humanities who were children of the Sixties—and unlike most Boomers as a whole—she has remained true to the philosophies of the left.

For Willis, however, Marxism is no longer a call to radical revolutionary action but an intellectual tool for critiquing capitalism, and a means of envisioning a social world that places more emphasis on human values and less on corporate profit. "We live in an ex-

er's interests in what, for most people, are unremarkable features of daily life. This extends to family outings such as Disney vacations.

"Being children of academics, they're very blasé about the whole thing," she says. "My research has had virtually no impact on their experience. My kids, in fact, love Disney, all except for my eighteen-year-old daughter, who has aged out of it."

In the early years of her career, however, Willis often had a difficult time balancing family and career while pursuing scholarly interests that at the time were considered off-beat. Cultural studies was a new discipline and there was pressure to work in such traditional, established areas of scholarship as literary criticism. "Twenty years ago, it was not particularly easy to integrate academic work and family life. Often I felt I was trying to live a kind of schizophrenic existence. I had my first child as an undergraduate and another as a graduate student, so as long as I've been working, I've been a mother. It was very difficult to be preoccupied as a mother and then turn it off and go into the classroom."

There was also a scarcity of career-track faculty positions, particularly for women. Willis spent eight years as a lecturer at Yale University and the University of California, San Diego, before coming to Duke's Center for International Studies in 1985 as an assistant professor. "Things slowly began to change, thanks in part to the rise of feminism and cultural studies," she says. "There was a realization that daily life is quite serious and an appropriate area for criticism and study."

One of her main concerns as a scholar is the dehumanizing effect of free-market economics and how the system distorts culture. Her views reflect Marx's theory that the primary feature of capitalism is the abstraction of labor, resulting in a disconnection between producer and consumer. Socialization into capitalism means substituting alienation and commodities for human relationships, Willis says, and deflecting into consumption powerful emotions and desires that otherwise might run counter to economic efficiency and the social order that supports it. The cycle of life becomes intertwined with and often subsumed by the cycle of products and fashion. The need for change and the need to control change is one of the many contradictions of capitalism, also evident in the Disney empire. (Willis finds hidden metaphors for this need to control the production process in Disney's classic animated film *Fantasia*. As the sorcerer's apprentice, Mickey Mouse brings a broom to life and is enchanted by his power to get chores done without effort. But the magic quickly loses its charm as the broom multiplies into a threatening, uncontrollable horde. The sorcerer—the Federal Reserve!—must step in to restore order.)

While acknowledging that as a Marxist she



erage visitor's time. Some people say our culture is becoming Disney. My questions center around what kind of social realities we develop in an artificial environment based on consumption. What does it mean for our social relationships?"

Willis, who earned her doctorate at the University of Southern California, San Diego, says her outsider's view of American popular culture is informed in part by her second area of scholarly interest—modernist novelists from Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and the African-American community. The author of two books—*Specifying: Black Women Writing the American Experience*, and *A Primer for Daily Life* (also published by Duke Press), a collection of essays critiquing diverse cultural topics ranging from consumer product packaging to the commodification of exercise and fitness—Willis has also spent time in Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba. Those experiences, she says, have made her realize "that culture is not

tremely individualistic society, and that is an alienating way to live. I believe there is a deep desire for collectivity and supportive social relationships that is seldom recognized in this culture but is often buried in what we do."

Perhaps as important to her work as political ideology is her role as a mother. Willis is married to Fredric Jameson, head of the Duke literature department, and both have four children from previous marriages, ranging in age from nine to thirty.

For Willis, her dual roles as mother and academic have evolved into a symbiotic relationship that provides mutual insights and support. She not only critiques the culture but has personally delved into such gritty issues as the role He-Man action figures and Barbie dolls may play in gender identification of her children, as well as the layout and marketing schemes of Durham supermarket produce sections. She adds that her children take in stride their moth-

philosophical outlook is not "objective," Willis says no observer can be truly unbiased. "First, I don't necessarily approach an issue from the viewpoint of political ideology. It's true that as a Marxist I would want to challenge the whole corporate basis of our society. But we all have our own biases—everything we do is grounded in our political understanding."

She notes that Disney's behemoth merchandising organization, and especially its frequent movie tie-ins to children's products, have also been the focus of mainstream criticism. "It teaches children how to be consumers, and how to realize the obsolescence of last year's products: *Little Mermaid* is out, this year it's *Pocahontas*."

Disney, she says, has developed an interlocking system of self-promotion that manipulates adults by capturing the hearts and minds of their children. Adults often feel the first twinges of alienation from the Magic Kingdom while planning their trip. Package deals and various options on admission passes create a quickly deflated impression that great savings await the astute consumer.

"Like traders on Wall Street, tourists who hope to maximize their Disney deals have to research the options," she writes in *Inside the Mouse*. "As I ran the gamut of the Disney options, I felt I was inside a Nintendo game—a tiny tourist heroine scurrying about from option to option, reacting to choices but never achieving mastery of the game or even a sense of how the entire interlocking system works."

"Clearly there was no way to beat Disney at its system of endlessly recombinant possibilities with their various price tags. No matter how my hostess calculated the figures, I failed to hit the jackpot."

Upon arriving, often at a Disney hotel, parents surrender a major credit card so they can be issued their "Disney Card," which allows them to consume and buy as much as they want inside the park without paying the bill until leaving. Although reduced to basic units of consumption, families often have high aspirations for their vacations, Willis says. "Disney World, where 'the fun always shines,' makes an advertising campaign out of a real utopian longing," she writes. "What's compelling about mass culture is this figuration (oftentimes unconsciously apprehended by the audience) of capitalism's antithesis: that is, a society governed by reciprocity and structured on communal relationships."

When she asked her own children what they liked most about Disney World, their answers were in the vein of "the rides," "no school," and "staying in a motel." All represent both shared experience and relief from routinized, often atomized, domestic life. For children, motels may represent a utopian experience where household rules are relaxed, there are no chores, everything is safe, and it's all "free." Despite the power of the Disney Card,

communitarian yearnings are rarely fulfilled inside the walls of the theme park, Willis says.

"Perhaps the most family-affirming aspect of Disney World is the way the queues serve as a place where family members negotiate who will ride with whom," she writes. "Will Mom and Dad separate themselves so as to accompany their two kids on a two-person ride? Will an older sibling assume the responsibility for a younger brother or sister? Every ride asks the family to evaluate each of its member's needs for security and independence. This is probably the only situation in a family's visit to Disney World where the social relationships of family materialize as practice. Otherwise and throughout a family's stay, the family as a nex-

safe and artificial," she says. "Culture has constructed people as passive consumers."

Willis views Disney World as an antiseptic experience in which entertainment is magically presented and passively viewed. To maintain the illusion of "the Magic Kingdom," she says, most work that keeps Disney World running is done between midnight and 5 a.m., out of view of park patrons. Visible day-time work is presented as theatrics and "spontaneous" interaction, whether Disney employees bantering with tourists or the daily "Anniversary Parade," is rehearsed and scripted. Visitors are just along for the ride.

Conformity with the practice of consumption is so widespread and deep at Disney World,



us for social relationships is subsumed by the primary definition of family as the basic unit of consumption."

What do families have waiting for them at the end of "Pirates of the Caribbean" (and all other rides)? Another shopping area, where they can buy buccaneer paraphernalia to commemorate their experience.

The bacchanalian adventures of the Audio-Animatronic pirates will probably be the most uninhibited fun adults see in the theme park. The pervasive Disney focus on family—and preoccupation with efficiency, order, and safety—runs counter to the role amusement parks once played in American life, Willis says. She recalls John Kasson's study of Coney Island at the turn of the century, a frequently bawdy place "where Anglo shops girls could rub shoulders and more against Italian immigrants" in a jostling and crowded pursuit of amusement. Social hierarchies were often challenged and personal boundaries crossed.

"Today, we're a society that is much more afraid, and more and more of what we do is

Willis writes, that occasional outbursts of spontaneity fail to affect the compulsively correct behavior of others.

"The success of Disney World as an amusement park has largely to do with the ways its use of programming meshes with the economics of consumption as a value system," she writes. "Independence Hall did not give way to a seething mass of squirming youngsters even though they had to sit through a twenty-minute wait. Nor did other children on the margins of (an impromptu and unauthorized) had dance fling themselves into the fun."

Conformity is most conspicuous in vacationers' wardrobes. Generations of family members clad themselves in T-shirts emblazoned with Goofy, Pluto, Mickey, Minnie, and other Disney paraphernalia bought at the park, a phenomenon Willis sees as emblematic of a free-market democracy, "where the range of choices is restricted to the series of objects already on the shelf. There is no radical choice."

She notes with humor that Disney has even invented choices for non-conformists. "This I

discovered as I prepared to depart for my Disney research trip, when my daughter Cassie (fifteen years old and 'cool' to the max) warned me, 'Don't buy any of that Disney paraphernalia,'" Willis writes. As it turned out, Cassie was pleased to get a pair of boxer shorts decorated with leering Disney villains, including Captain Hook, the Big Bad Wolf, and two evil queens.

While Goofy T-shirts and mouse ears may not be to her taste, Willis admits to being seduced by the cornucopia of consumer choices offered at Disney World. The lure was the World Showcase at Epcot, where shopping areas market merchandise representative (often stereotypically so) of featured nations.

"As a critic of consumer culture, I don't find shopping pleasurable," she writes. "I try to avoid it until necessity forces me into a mall or supermarket where I mechanically and determinedly get the things I need." Imagine my surprise—resolute antishopper that I am—when I found myself hypnotically drawn into Disney World's gigantic shopping mecca. Armed with notepad and pen, I had set out to research the tourists: follow them, watch them, record their conversations. But here I was handling the merchandise. And in so doing, I was actively participating in the construction of one of Disney's themed environments. I might have shopped all day had I not run into my companion in research. We had separated earlier: she to take photos and me to take notes, only to find ourselves staring at each other across a rack of Colombian textiles."

Willis admits that her views of Disney, and popular culture, are as alien to some people as a place like the Epcot shopping pavilion is to her. Some are frankly disturbed by what they perceive as an overly critical tone in her analysis. She remembers a woman at an academic conference who responded to Willis and her Duke colleagues' work with the interrogative, "Why are you all so negative? Wasn't any of it fun?"

"People sometimes attack me by saying I'm too negative," Willis says, adding that rather than patronizing average American consumers, her work identifies basic human needs people seek to fulfill through popular culture. "I recognize that people yearn for meaningful, whole lives, and that evidence of this is embedded in the way we live and the outlets we pursue. I hope that people can like Disney World and get a positive experience out of it—my children liked it when they were young and continue to like it as teens. We didn't intend this book to be a condemnation. Our question is, 'How can this be pleasurable?' And is it possible to imagine ways of inventing social relationships and identity free from the need to consume new products or commodified experiences?"

Ziv Carmon, an assistant professor at the Fuqua School of Business whose research interests include the design of waiting queues,

counts that Disney is simply very successful at giving a large segment of Americans what they want. "What Disney is offering is the ultimate backyard to play in, and I see nothing wrong in charging money for that," Carmon says. "They use some marketing tactics that cause people to spend more money, but they're not twisting anyone's arm. People are sovereign as consumers."

Disney is often criticized for appealing to a "herd mentality," perhaps best exemplified by the throngs waiting in maze-like lines for park attractions. Carmon, however, gives the theme park high marks for taking innovative approaches to an otherwise tedious experience.

THE MOUSE THAT ROARED

In their unofficial look at the business and culture of Disney World, Willis and her co-authors discovered a number of anecdotes and images their self-protective subject undoubtedly would rather remain unpublished.

Collected tales and scenes witnessed first hand include less-than-truthful marketing practices used by Disney reservationists, concerns about safety and crime largely unreported in the media, and such illustrative incidents as an undercover Disney security worker confiscating the film of a park visitor who, during a "behind-the-scenes tour," snapped an unauthorized photograph of a caricature actor with Mickey Mouse's head under his arm.

"Disney is vigilant about its

image and takes strong measures to control it," says Willis. "It's evident inside the park as well as in how Disney is treated by the world at large."

Duke Press had to tread carefully to bring *Inside the Mouse* to print, Willis says. Recognized for aggressively guarding its image through copyright laws, Disney has been known to sue day-care centers for decorating their walls with unofficial pictures of Mickey and company. A loophole regarding the use of photographs of copyrighted material for educational purposes allowed photographer Karen Klugman to illustrate the text with her sometimes unflattering portraits of life inside the walls of the Magic Kingdom. For marketing purposes, however, including the book's cover,

no readily identifiable Disney images could be used (the cover of *Inside the Mouse* features a highly abstract child's crayon portrait of Mickey Mouse).

Contributor Jane Kuenz A.M. '90, Ph.D. '95 interviewed dozens of Disney World workers for one of her chapters and placed an ad in *The Orlando Sentinel* to reach them. The newspaper, however, refused to run the word "Disney" in the ad, so Kuenz had to make her call for "present or former employees of a large, family theme park in Orlando."

"Dozens of people responded and they were very eager to talk to me, but worried someone at Disney might find out they did," Kuenz says. Willis says that Disney has had no public comment on *Inside the Mouse*.

"Some people may see their approach as manipulative, but Disney is considered the most successful designer of queues. The mazes give the illusion of shorter lines, but people feel better about a wait if the line isn't half a mile long. Signs tell you how long you have to wait from a certain spot and videos and Disney characters working the crowds provide entertainment."

According to Carmon, Disney World's evolution into a shopping mecca is another example of giving people what they want. "My guess is that people would derive less pleasure from going to Disney World if they couldn't buy what's being offered. I notice in the Triangle that people don't seem to spend their time out in their neighborhoods or on downtown streets, but at shopping malls."

Willis says she does not believe the influence of free-market consumerism as exemplified by Disney is conspiratorial or absolute, nor that all the side effects of popular culture are negative. She also points to the widespread appeal of arts and crafts fairs and farmers' markets as evidence that people can fulfill, in a

limited way, their desire to have a more concrete relationship with producers. In areas such as fashion, music, and recreational sports, popular culture often promotes self-expression and the creation of unique subcultures.

Rather than serving as an indictment of Disney, *Inside the Mouse* should prompt readers to realize the power they hold as consumers, Willis says, and to be more conscious about the choices they make. "The majority of people don't think they have control about the choices they make, but this book is written as a way of saying, 'Yes, you do.' You can go somewhere like Disney World without buying into all of it. I also hope it encourages people

to struggle to understand capitalism, and some of its negative consequences."

Although mainstream America seems to continue a shift to the right, Willis says she will continue a critique of the culture with a philosophical outlook born in the ferment of the 1960s. "In the most superficial sense, we're not sticking roses in the barrels of guns anymore, but I think the struggle still goes on. When I see something that is dehumanizing and upsets me, I still feel compelled to focus my attention on it. And I continue to be a historical optimist. I think conditions have become so oppressive in so many aspects of daily life for so many people that it can't go on."

Willis and her co-authors are already planning their next collaborative project: an outsider's look at the burgeoning gambling and casino industry, for which they hope to make several research trips to Las Vegas. ■

Sasser, a frequent contributor to the magazine, is a freelance writer living in Chapel Hill.

THE ETHICAL IMPERATIVE

BY NANNERL O. KEOHANE
DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

One of the best things about a university president's job is observing, each year, the demonstrations of loyalty and affection for the university during reunion weekends. Alumni have a remarkable skill for helping those of us who work here daily take a fresh look at the university, renewing our respect for what Duke means and has done over the decades.

It is true, of course, that helping renew our sense of Duke was not uppermost in the minds of the thousands of alumni who returned to Duke this fall for Homecoming and reunion weekends. Most came back to be with old friends, to renew memories of their years at Duke in a nostalgic haze. I suspect that some wanted to see if the students have gotten rid of those darned benches—they haven't—and others to make sure that there are still great parties happening around all those benches—and there are. Some of you came back to give us advice on how to run the university, from which we always learn much; and others to confirm your hunch that most of your classmates look a lot older than you do, and we hope all of you were right!

Since becoming president of Duke in 1993, I've enjoyed these weekends immensely; I've enjoyed traveling around the country—and abroad—making contacts with many more of you, renewing your sense of Duke today. The Alumni Affairs office tells me that I've personally met more than 5,300 alumni, either at class reunions or through meetings and conversations around the country. I look forward to meeting with the rest of you in the years ahead.

In the meantime, I hope that my occasional letters to alumni give you a sense of the excitement I feel about the excellence of this university, and the power of the Duke traditions on which we are building. I was especially pleased when *Duke Magazine* offered this space for periodic comments about life at Duke, and about some of the ambitious and exciting achievements of our faculty and students.

Earlier this year, all alumni should have received a copy of a summary of *Shaping Our Future*, the strategic plan approved last year by our board of trustees. (If you did not receive a



copy, please let us know and we'll be glad to supply one.) The mission statement contained in that plan included the commitment to attend not only to students' intellectual growth, but also to their development as "adults committed to high ethical standards and full participation as leaders of their communities," and "to prepare future members of the learned professions for lives of skilled and ethical service."

The world for which we at Duke are educating leaders is not marked either by ethical sensitivity or by shared ethical understanding. Many people have lost their ethical bearings altogether, or follow moral road-maps that divide them from other human beings in suspicion and distrust. In an attempt to address this disturbing situation, programs designed to foster teaching and research in ethics are multiplying across the land today.

Skeptics may wonder what Duke might add to this proliferation of attention to moral issues. A great deal, I would argue: a history of attending to the spiritual as well as the intellectual dimensions of life, embodied in our motto and in our affiliation with the United Methodist Church; a dedication to service to others enshrined in the founding indenture; and a great wealth of courses and programs in ethics in virtually every school of our university. Thus Duke comes to this effort with distinctive strengths and deeply rooted commitments.

In many ways, universities such as Duke are particularly well placed to provide both educational and practical experience in ethics. In the first place, universities are well equipped to teach ethical understanding in the most straightforward fashion. Faculty members in several disciplines—primarily philosophy and religion, but also psychology, classics, and history—are specialists in the core materials of ethics. Great plays, novels, scriptural texts, or works of moral philosophy also form a rich corpus from which ethical truths are distilled and shared.

I would argue that those who teach such materials should discuss moral issues straightforwardly in class, not to persuade their students to adopt a particular brand of ethical philosophy or convert them to a specific religion, but to train students to think carefully

about ethics, just as we train them to appreciate music or art or to excel in quantitative reasoning.

Universities are also places where rich and productive research is being done on human beings and society. Insights produced by such research suggest improvements in patterns of human interaction in our governments, our families, and our laws.

Beyond the classroom, a campus is a concentrated human community, in which students live closely together, sharing all aspects of their lives in an intimacy they will not elsewhere encounter beyond the family. These communities give practical experience in the consequences of ethical and unethical behavior.

It is easy to understand the Golden Rule in a residence hall. If I refrain from playing my stereo at top volume at 3 a.m. when my roommate has an exam the next day, I can reasonably expect that she will do the same in turn. No weighty tome on the truths of enlightened self-interest is needed to persuade me of the benefits of this. Honor codes, athletic teams, student judicial councils that enforce rules students have helped to devise—these are excellent places to learn the habits of trust and cooperation that provide the basis of ethical behavior in a complex society. We should help students reflect more specifically upon these lessons, and connect them with life in the outside world.

Universities are also very diverse institutions nowadays, in which people of many different cultures and backgrounds come together. One of the major challenges to ethical understanding in our society is its great complexity—not just its formidable size and scale, but the large number of different cultures, languages, religions, racial and ethnic groups that compose America as we approach a new millennium. Universities are among the few places in America where people have easy opportunities to reach out across the barriers that frequently divide our society and learn from one another both the ethical practices of different cultures, and the imperative importance of living more humanely together and caring for one another.

Finally, universities provide multiple opportunities for transcending one's own selfish horizons to help those in need. Community service projects are a major feature of life at your *alma mater*. Students are quick to respond to the needs of children whose lives and futures

Continued on page 45

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

COMMENDING McMAHON

John Alexander McMahon '42, Duke trustee emeritus and two-term past president of the Duke Alumni Association (DAA), is the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award for 1995. A national leader in health policy, McMahon recently retired as chair of the university's department of health administration.

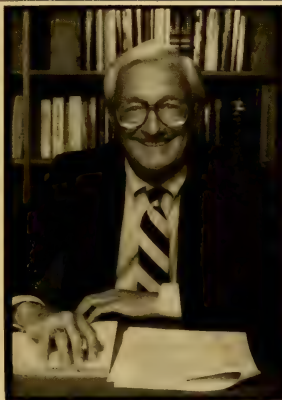
After graduating *magna cum laude* from Duke, he attended Harvard Business School before serving in World War II as an Air Force captain in the South Pacific. He earned a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1948. He became a professor of public law and government and assistant director of the Institute of Government from 1948 to 1959 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He was general counsel for the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners from 1959 to 1965 and vice president for special development at Hospital Savings Association from 1965 to 1967, before becoming president of North Carolina Blue Cross and Blue Shield until 1972. He then served as president of the American Hospital Association for fourteen years.

McMahon was a two-term president of the Duke Alumni Association, from 1968 to 1970, before being elected to Duke's board of trustees. He was named chairman in 1971 and chairman emeritus in 1983. He directed the Research Triangle Foundation from 1970 to 1983 and has been a member of the Athletic Council for the past twelve years. He also served as gift chair for the Class of 1942's fiftieth reunion.

His state and national service has been extensive, from chairing the Governor's Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning to serving on the President's Commission on Health Education. He is the author of dozens of publications and articles on medical management and health care and has done numerous presentations on health issues across the nation, and in Australia.

McMahon, who is married to Anne Fountain '44, has three daughters and a son, Alexander T. "Sandy" McMahon M.B.A. '82.

The Distinguished Alumni Award, the high-



Healthy choice: Distinguished Alumnus McMahon

est award presented to alumni, was established in 1983 and honors those who have made significant contributions in their fields of work, in service to the university, and for the betterment of humanity. Nominations for future awards can be made using the form available in this issue or from the Alumni Affairs office. The deadline for each cycle is August 31. To receive additional forms, write Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni Affairs, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27708; or call (919) 684-5114, (800) FOR-DUKE.

OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEERS

Charles A. Dukes Awards for Outstanding Volunteer Service to the university will go to seven alumni and a Duke couple. Established in 1983, the awards honor the late Dukes '29, who was director of alumni affairs from 1944 to 1963. Recipients are selected by the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and the Annual Fund's executive committee.

Named for 1994-95 are Charles M. Couric '68; Joyce Harrold Hamilton '65; Kathleen Dobson Ix B.S.E. '79; Charles Michael Smith '62, M.Div. '65; Lisa Edelman McLaughlin '78 and Robert W. McLaughlin '79; Laurel Kimbrough Walsh '63; John A. Yarbrough '41, M.D. '44; and Gwynne A. Young '71.

Couric, who lives in Moraga, California, has chaired the San Francisco Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC) since 1988, overseeing nearly fifty members. He assigns interviews, hosts receptions, schedules college nights, and keeps his committee up to speed on Duke campus activities. He is also a member of the Duke Club of Northern California's executive committee.

Hamilton, who lives in Atlanta, Georgia, has been an active member of Duke's Drama Advisory Board since its inception in 1988. She was also the driving force behind the drama program's successful application to Atlanta's Cultural Olympiad for its Regional Designation Award in the Arts for *Theater '95: New Works for the Stage*. She was an Arts and Sciences volunteer during the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, serves on Duke's Executive Leadership Board of Atlanta, and worked on behalf of her twenty-fifth reunion in 1990.

Ix, who lives in Phoenix, Maryland, has been class agent for the engineering school for the past five years. During that time, class participation has been above 50 percent. She and her husband, Jeffrey D. Ix B.S.E. '78, are members of the Washington Duke Club Fellows and are newly elected members to the Engineering Dean's Council. She is a former member of her regional AAAC.

Smith, a United Methodist minister in Wilson, North Carolina, has frequently performed as bass soloist in Duke Chapel's productions of *Messiah*. A past president and member of the National Council of the Divinity School Alumni Association, he has also chaired its Distinguished Alumni Award Committee. He is a current member of the Divinity School's board of visitors and is a member of Duke's Executive Leadership Board for Raleigh.

The McLaughlins, who live in St. Louis, Missouri, have co-chaired their local fifty-member AAAC for the last twelve years of

their fifteen-year involvement. They were both Arts and Sciences Volunteers during Duke's capital campaign and have served on leadership gift committees and class reunion committees. She is a past Duke Club of St. Louis president; they both serve on the local club's executive committee.

Walsh, who lives in Scottsdale, Arizona, is president of the Duke Club of Phoenix, a member of the regional AAAC, and a past reunion committee member. Working from a region with a modest number of alumni and parents, she created a now annual event, a Duke-UNC basketball and casino weekend in Laughlin, Nevada, that draws alumni from her state and some adjoining. In setting up special airline packages, large-screen TV viewings, a pig picking, and a golf tournament, she and her organizing and negotiating skills put the local Duke club on the map.

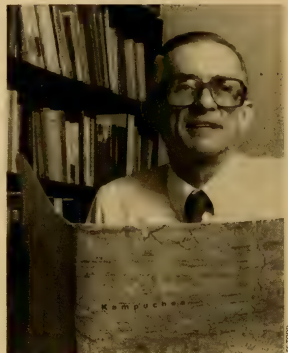
Yarborough, who lives in Maryville, Tennessee, has served for more than thirty years volunteering for the Duke Medical School's alumni association, its annual fund, and the university. A founding member of the Davison Club, he was instrumental in establishing Medical Alumni Weekend programs. He is also a member of the Founders' Society, the William Preston Fee Association, and the Washington Duke Club, and he is a charter and life member of the Iron Dukes. As chair of the medical school Class of 1944's extremely successful fiftieth reunion, he personally contacted each member of his class, which achieved 100 percent participation in giving.

Young, who lives in Tampa, Florida, has been president of the Tampa Bay AAAC since 1986 and a member since 1980. She is a past class reunion chair and member of a leadership gift committee. She has also served on the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and is a past president of the Duke Club of Tampa Bay, where she serves on its board of directors. She recently helped organize and hosted the largest Duke event in the area, a reception for President Nannerl O. Keohane, attended by 270 area Duke people.

DISTINGUISHED TEACHING

Political science professor Ole Holsti is not only an expert on foreign relations, according to those he teaches, but also an expert on student relations. The George V. Allen Professor was selected this year by a student committee to receive the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award.

In a nominating letter, one student described Holsti's personal style of teaching a lecture class of about sixty-five: "Often in such a class, you never really befriend your profes-



Teacher of the Year: Holsti, political scientist

sor because the task, to him, of getting to know everyone is simply too time-consuming. However, Professor Holsti genuinely invited us to come talk to him during office hours about class, current events, or whatever else was on our minds. If we couldn't make his office hours, he would make extra time to see us. He created an extra discussion section to teach, just so he could get to know some of us in a more intimate group. Also, every Friday he went to lunch at the Oak Room with anyone who wanted to join him. In other words, [he] was eager to know each of us and treated us with the individual attention one usually receives in a seminar class."

Holsti, who earned his bachelor's at Stanford, his master's in teaching at Wesleyan, and his Ph.D. at Stanford, came to Duke in 1974. He had taught political science at Stanford, the University of British Columbia, and the University of California, Davis. Awarded five separate research grants from the National Science Foundation, he also earned research fellowships from the General Electric, Haynes, Ford, and Guggenheim foundations; the Canada Council; Harvard's Pew Faculty Program; and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. He won the Best Published Paper Award from *International Studies Quarterly* and the Nevitt Sanford Award from the International Society of Political Psychology for distinguished contributions to political psychology. In 1990, he won the Howard Johnson Distinguished Teaching Award.

The author or co-author of eight books on international crises negotiation and world affairs, Holsti has contributed chapters to books or articles to more than a hundred publications. He is a past president of the International Studies Association and the Peace Science Society, a past vice president of the International Society of Political Psychology, and an advisor

or consulting board member of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, the Western Political Science Association, the American Political Science Association, and the political psychology programs at both Ohio State and George Washington universities.

Holsti served on the advisory board of University Press of America and is a past or current editorial board member of six journals in his field. He is also a former associate editor for the *International Studies Quarterly*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, and *Western Political Quarterly*. A jogger, he is a past correspondent for *Racing South* and *Running Journal*.

The Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award, presented in December during Founders' Day ceremonies, includes a \$5,000 stipend and \$1,000 for a Duke library to purchase books recommended by the recipient. Holsti has named Perkins Library for his selections.

MILEAGE TO SPARE?

If you're a business traveler who has amassed a major amount of frequent flyer miles, Duke has a way for you to put them to good use. The university is compiling a pool of alumni and friends who are willing to donate frequent flyer miles to provide transportation for undergraduate and graduate students in need of travel assistance.

Your "contribution" has a double benefit: It helps students take part in study-abroad projects or complete dissertation research, and it helps further Duke's goal of "internationalization," enabling students to become more cross-culturally competent.

The frequent flyer program will be administered by the office of Vice Provost Peter Lange. Students seeking assistance for Duke-approved research projects will submit requests to the vice provost by March each year. Once students are selected, alumni and friends who have volunteered to take part in the program will be contacted to begin transferring tickets or vouchers to students before May.

The idea for the program came from Henry C. Carnegie '56, whose worldwide travel as an attorney with offices in Paris and the States has garnered him a wealth of frequent flyer miles. He suggested that the university explore ways other alumni who travel extensively might help undergraduates to travel abroad. Students affiliated with the Center for International Studies and Comparative Area Studies, for example, would be likely beneficiaries.

If you're interested in participating or would like more information, contact either Kay Mitchell Bunting B.S.N. '58 or Jeffrey Yohn in the Office of University Development at (919) 684-2123; fax 684-4357.

Growing up outside Washington, D.C., Bruce Lineker '86 was aware of art from an early age. School field trips and family excursions to museums helped instill an appreciation for visual expression. In time, his aesthetic interests became his vocation.

An art history and art design major at Duke, Lineker signed up for the Duke in New York program, which places aspiring artists and arts administrators in semester-long internships and exposes them to the city's wealth of cultural offerings. He worked at a SoHo gallery, computerizing its inventory system, writing press releases, and installing shows. His career path became more clearly defined. (Lineker liked the Duke in New York program so much, in fact, that he returned the year after graduation to work as an administrative assistant.)

Now executive director at The Light Factory Photographic Arts Center in Charlotte, North Carolina, Lineker has established himself as a young trail blazer in the arts community. After a post-graduation stint at the Hirschorn Museum in Washington, D.C., he earned a master's in museum studies at the University of Southern California. In the final year of his master's research, he worked at New York's Whitney Museum of American Art. He was hired by the Whitney the day after graduation as assistant to the curator of permanent collections. From there, he took a job as curator of exhibitions at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts in Alabama—the first person to hold the title.

"While still in New York, I thought about doing a survey show that would introduce contemporary art of the Nineties," says Lineker. "Much of contemporary art deals with social and political issues, so I came up with the theme *Civil Rights Now* to unify the different kinds of work going on around the country."

Civil Rights Now seemed tailor-made for the site, too. Montgomery "was a historical participant in the civil rights movement," he says. It was here in the mid-Fifties that Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus, launching a city-wide boycott of the bus company and the birth of the movement nationwide.

But when the museum's director left to head another gallery, *Civil Rights Now* was left without a venue mere months before it was

scheduled to open. About the same time, Winston-Salem's Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (SECCA) was searching for a curator. They were interested both in Lineker and in *Civil Rights Now*. The show was finally exhibited earlier this year, and traveled to the Cleveland Center for Contemporary Art before closing in



Lineker: show starter

The show brought together twenty-eight artists from around the country, ranging in age from twenty-nine to seventy-three. Nearly 40

from the Sixties. High school students wanted to talk about what's going on now," says Lineker.

Lineker followed *Civil Rights Now* with an exhibit by mid-career African-American artist Willie Birch. Like *Civil Rights Now*, the Birch show is accompanied by community initiatives, including in-school residencies. Birch worked with elementary school students this fall to create city bus placards about race consciousness and a mural about unity on a school's facade. (The Birch show runs through mid-January 1996.)

In September, Lineker heard about an opening at Charlotte's The Light Factory. He applied and was offered the job of executive director. "I've known all along that I was working toward becoming a museum director," says

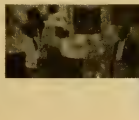
1950 - AT HEARING OF SENATOR JOSEPH
MCCARTHY, U S S SENATE COMMITTEE

CIVIL RIGHTS NOW: A TIMELINE 1950 - 1995

INVESTIGATES CHARGES OF
COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN U.S. STATE
DEPARTMENT - DR. RALPH BUNINE

BECAME FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN TO WIN
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE - GWENDOLYN
BROOKS BECOMES FIRST AFRICAN
AMERICAN TO WIN PULITZER PRIZE FOR
ARABIE ALLEN - FORMER FIRST
LADY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT DIES
NATIONAL FIGHT TO OVERTURN STATE LAWS
THAT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST
WOMEN - MATTHEW SPECTER, A GAY
MEN'S ORGANIZATION, IS FOUNDED
IN LOS ANGELES

1981 > ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG
ARE FOUND GUILTY OF SPYING
FOR SOVIET UNION AND ARE SENTENCED
TO DEATH > SUPREME COURT
OF APPEALS IN WASHINGTON D.C.
RULES THAT RACIAL SEGREGATION IN
RESTAURANTS IS ILLEGAL
1986 > U.S. CONGRESS PASSED
COMPREHENSIVE SMUGGLATION
AND NARCOTICS ACT > UNIVERSITY
OF TENNESSEE ADOPTS FIRST BLACK



FOREWORD

AS A CONTEMPORARY ART CENTER IN A SMALL southern city, SECCA is in an ideal position to present programs that promote productive social change and re-establish bonds between artist, community and institution. "Civil Rights Now" showcases SECCA at its best, encouraging the dynamic relationship between art and society, and creating a public forum for the discussion of contemporary issues.

"Civil Rights Now" stimulated an enthusiastic community response at SECCA. Although much of the art in "Civil Rights Now" is confrontational, the Winston-Salem community reacted to "Civil Rights Now" with thoughtful introspection. The exhibition and its attendant film programs, guest speakers, and open forums have triggered memories of a segregated South and prompted a dialogue on the importance of racial and gender issues in the New South. SECCA hopes that during its year, "Civil Rights Now" will continue to have the same dynamic impact.

Susan Lebowitz, executive director
April 10, 1995

source: Sunny Tidbits, Rodney King Police Beating, 1991
from "20th Century Black Music," 1991-92
source: Loni Gishol, *The Communion*, 1999

Moving exhibit: catalogue detail from Civil Rights Now, a touring project curated by Lineker combining art and social change

percent were women and half were African-American. There were some familiar names—Lonnie Holley, William Christenberry, Andres Serrano—as well as lesser-known artists. The show included the civil rights struggles of a number of minority groups, exploring such subjects as hate crimes and the need to safeguard individual rights.

Forty years after the Supreme Court's decision to end desegregation, *Civil Rights Now* proved to be both a historical retrospective and a current assessment of the state of affairs among groups with different political and social views. "For older people, the exhibit was a chance to reflect upon and share their own experiences

Lineker, who completed Duke's Nonprofit Management Program last spring. "Also, I'm very interested in being part of the North Carolina arts community. There are a number of institutions focusing on contemporary art—SECCA, the City Gallery in Raleigh, and The Light Factory, to name a few.

"There will always be battles to be fought, because contemporary art will always have controversy surrounding it. That's part of why I'm doing what I'm doing. I want to be part of something that's unproven. This is a time of great diversity and multiplicity of styles. Anything goes. And I want to be part of that process."

—Bridget Booher



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30s, 40s & 50s

Margaret W. Taylor '41, professor emerita at Cleveland's Cuyahoga Community College, is the author of *The Basic English Handbook*, published by HarperCollins. She taught for 25 years, and founded and ran the national Grammar Hot Line for six years. She lives in Pepper Pike, Ohio.

Joseph C. Shivers '42, A.M. '43, Ph.D. '47, the Du Pont scientist who created the structural concept for "Lycra," an elastomer that could replace rubber in foundation garments, was honored with the Lavoisier Medal for Technical Achievement. It is Du Pont's highest honor for scientists and engineers. He retired in 1980.

Robert A. Wolff '42, former sportscaster for the Washington Senators, the New York Rangers, and the New York Knicks, was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., in July. He lives in Woodbury, N.Y.

John James Coleman Jr. '47, J.D. '50, a partner in the law firm Bradley Arant Rose & White, was featured in the 1995-1996 edition of *Best Lawyers in America*. He was honored for his excellence in practicing labor and employment law. He lives in Birmingham, Ala.

J. Evan Macwhirter '47, who retired from Shearson Lehman Brothers in 1988, is completing *The Pictorial History of Charlotte*. He and his family live in Charlotte.

Frederick Wagner '48, A.M. '49, Ph.D. '71, the first recipient of the Christian A. Johnson "Excellence in Teaching" Professorship, retired after 26 years at Hamilton College. He lives in Clinton, N.Y.

A. Hampton Frady Jr. '50 represented Duke in September at the installation of the chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Asheville.

Henry D. Messer M.D. '50, a retired neurosurgeon, received the Lifetime Achievement Award from Detroit's gay and lesbian community at the annual Pride Banquet in June. He is treasurer of the Triangle Foundation, a gay and lesbian advocacy group he helped found. He and his partner, Carl House, live in Dearborn Heights, where he is recovering from an aneurysm.

Garland Howard Allred M.Div. '52 was named pastor emeritus by the administrative board of First United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C. He lives in Greensboro.

David P. DeWitt B.S.M.E. '55, a professor of mechanical engineering at Purdue University, was named a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the 125,000-member, worldwide society that focuses on technical, educational, and research issues. He lives in West Lafayette, Ind.

George William Brumley Jr. '56, M.D. '60, former interim dean of Emory University's medical school, was awarded the Thomas Jefferson Award for service, the university's highest award. He was chair and a professor in Emory's pediatrics department from 1981 to 1995.

John A. Schwarz III '56 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Iona College in New Rochelle, N.Y.

W. Robert Fallaw Jr. '57 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Washington College in Chestertown, Md.

Katherine Mitchell Bunting B.S.N. '58 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Mount Olive College. She is a past president of the Duke Alumni Association.

Kambuzia Tabari B.S.M. '58, M.D. '59 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of San Jose State University.

Macbeth Wagnon Jr. LL.B. '59, a partner in the law firm Bradley Arant Rose & White, was featured in the 1995-1996 edition of *Best Lawyers in America*. He was honored for his excellence in practicing environmental law. He lives in Birmingham, Ala.

Carolyn Cone Weaver '59 was appointed to the N.C. School of the Arts' board of trustees by the UNC board of governors. She is a consultant in management and planning for nonprofits and a former executive director of the Arts Council of Fayetteville/Cumberland County. She is a past member of the board of directors of the Duke Alumni Association.

Samuel A. Syme Jr. A.M. '59, Ed.D. '61, who teaches history at Coastal Carolina University, is one of 17 chosen from the United States for a group of 25 selected internationally to participate in the 17th annual Quebec Summer Seminar in Montreal and Quebec City, Canada.

MARRIAGES: **Richard A. Wortman** B.S.E. '57 to Andrea Edwards on May 20. Residence: Charlotte.

60s

J. Phillips L. Johnston '61, president and CEO of Digital Recorders, Inc., was named 1995's Emerging Entrepreneur by the Council for Entrepreneurial Development. The award honors a professional who has used a creative approach to building a company, has demonstrated a positive change in financial position, and has contributed to the business community. He and his wife, Doty, live in High Point, N.C., and their children, Phillips and Jamie, are students at Duke.

Richard Kenneth Lublin '61 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

John R. Scudder Jr. Ed.D. '61 is the co-author of *Nursing Ethics: Therapeutic Caring Presence*, his third book with Anne H. Bishop, published by Jones and Bartlett Publishers. He is an emeritus professor of philosophy at Lynchburg College in Virginia.

Charlotte Hamlin Weddle '61 was named director of the Center for Continuing Education at Guilford College in Greensboro, N.C.

Victor Braren '62 was admitted to the Society of Genitourinary Reconstructive Surgeons. He practices pediatric urology in Nashville, Tenn.

Robert B. Buchanan Ph.D. '62, a professor in the department of plant biology at the University of California at Berkeley, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a member and president-elect of the American Society of Plant Physiologists.

J. David Ross J.D. '63 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va.

Helen Pickett Larsh '64, who is serving her seventh term on the city council, was elected mayor of Sillsbee, Texas. She chairs the math department at Sillsbee High School.

Carl F. Lyon Jr. '65, J.D. '68 has been named partner in the law firm Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe in New York. He has extensive experience in the areas of finance and contractual negotiations for rural electric cooperatives, public power issues, and federal power agencies.

Thomas P. Owens Jr. J.D. '65 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Alaska Pacific University in Anchorage.

James Patrick Alexander '66, J.D. '69, a partner in the law firm Bradley Arant Rose & White, was featured in the 1995-1996 edition of *Best Lawyers in America*. He was honored for his excellence in practicing labor and employment law. He lives in Birmingham, Ala.

Herbert Thomas Appenzeller Ed.D. '66, Jefferson Pilot Professor of Sports Management at Guilford College in Greensboro, N.C., was featured speaker at the NCAA Final Four Basketball Tournament held in Seattle.

William K. Holmes LL.B. '66, a partner in the law firm Warner Norcross & Judd LLP of Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected to the American Board of Trial Advocates.

Christopher M. Armitage Ph.D. '67 has been selected Professor of Distinguished Teaching at UNC-Chapel Hill. He lives in Durham.

Sandra Paine Stewart '68, a clinical nurse, was inducted into the Morristown-Beard School Hall of Fame in Morristown, N.J. She is a former three-time N.J. State junior golf champion and a three-time Gold Tee Award-winner, chosen by the Golf Writers Association. She, her husband, Bill, and their children live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Judy Woodruff '68, a Duke trustee and a senior correspondent for Cable News Network (CNN), is serving a four-year term on the board of trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. At CNN, she co-anchors *Inside Politics*, the nation's only daily program devoted exclusively to politics, and *The World Today*,

COME TOGETHER

Hurricane Jerry was bearing down on the East Coast last August as ten women met in Black Mountain, North Carolina. But high winds and rain didn't deter these former residents of Southgate dorm, who came from around the world for a mini-reunion.

Like the Kappa Kappa Gamma pledge class of 1958, which held a similar gathering in Nova Scotia last year (*Duke Magazine*, July-August 1995), these women—Class of 1957—were convening as a group for the first time in decades. As they shared per-



Southgate '57: front row from left, Cathy Wright Norris, Berna McDowell Kinsey, Arline Schmidt Winerman, Dee Urquiza Olness, and Jane Harrington Tate; back row, Virginia Best Platt, Sarah Taylor, Janet Chappell Henderson, Dottie Milteer Danegger, and Sharon Stokes Garrison

mother of two, she works for the Washington Unified School District and lives in Davis, California.

research at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. She and her husband have three children and a grandson.

Dorothy Milteer Danegger is finishing her last year teaching high school history in Maryland. When she retires next year, she and her husband will move into the New Jersey beach house they're building. The couple has a son and a daughter.

Arlene Schmidt Winerman, who earned a master's in elementary education and a doctorate in education administration, lives in Florida, where she teaches dance, performs in ballroom and country/western dancing exhibitions, and works in fashion modeling. Sharon Stokes Garrison recently retired from Georgia's DeKalb County school system as a high school media specialist. She and her husband, Allen Garrison Ph.D. '58, have three children.

Dolores Urquiza Olness earned her doctorate in physics from Duke in 1961 and worked in the Lawrence

Livermore National Laboratory until she retired this year. She is chosen by her husband, Robert Olness Ph.D. '62, live in Livermore, California, and have three children.

Catherine Wright Norris won the honor of traveling the farthest

for the reunion. A State Department project development officer, she and her husband live in Moscow, Russia. A mother of three, she's also lived in Tunisia, Indonesia, Egypt, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

Two women, Ann Poindexter Taws and Karen Jensen Bailey, were unable to attend.

Attendees brought yearbooks and other mementos from their undergraduate days, including a pamphlet given to Woman's College students outlining what was acceptable (and unacceptable) behavior. One publication featured a cover shot of a young woman smoking a cigarette—not the kind of slice-of-campus-life photos that are taken for today's promotional mailings.

A few of the alumnae had come back to campus in past years for Duke Alumni Association-sponsored class reunions held at Duke in the fall. While the unofficial get-together was organized independently (and off campus), Taylor says the common thread is a shared experience of being at Duke together.

"Even though none of us live in North Carolina, that's where we decided to hold the reunion," says Taylor. "Duke is not parochial; it's universal."



Dorm duo: Berna McDowell Kinsey and Virginia Best Platt

sonal and professional milestones, they rekindled old friendships and forged new connections.

"Southgate was a dorm apart," says participant Sarah Taylor. "We had our own dining room and we were self-contained, so it provided an opportunity for a lot of cohesion. Although we had different interests in school—some women were in sororities, and people had different majors—we all came back to the dorm for friendships."

And where are they now? Taylor (who also received her master's in teaching from Duke in 1960) earned a doctorate in education and has worked as a history teacher, special education teacher, counselor, grant writer, and program manager. A

Virginia Best Platt—mother of three and grandmother of three—lives with her husband in Overland Park, Kansas. She works for Universal Underwriters Group and is on the board of deacons in her church.

Janet Chappell Henderson recently retired from teaching and is also active in her church. She has two sons and two grandsons and lives in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Jane Harrington Tate married, reared five children, is grandmother to seven, and lives in Pennsylvania with her husband.

Berna McDowell Kinsey earned a Ph.D. in organic chemistry, lived and worked in Boston for twenty-six years, and now conducts

an hour-long, daily newscast that examines major stories and issues around the world. She also co-anchors CNN's special coverage of political conventions and summits. Earlier this year, she received a CableAce Award for Best Newscaster from the National Academy of Cable Programming. In 1994, she was the first recipient of the National Women's Hall of Fame "President's 21st Century Award."

Donald Davis M.Div. '69 is the author of *Thirteen Miles from Suncryst*, his first novel, published by August House of Little Rock, Ark. He is also a storyteller who spends nearly 300 days on the road telling stories and conducting workshops. He has twice won the Anne Izard Storyteller's Choice award for two of his previous books, *Jack Always Seeks His Fortune* and *Listening for the Crack of Dawn*. He lives on Ocracoke Island, N.C.

MARRIAGES: Elizabeth Hiley Kitsinger '66 to Leo J. Scanlon on Oct. 15, 1994. Residence: Rockville, Md.

70s

Tze-Jer Chuang M.S. '70, a physicist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, was named a Fellow of the American Society of Mathematical Engineers. He lives in Gaithersburg, Md.

Leonard I. Zane Ph.D. '70 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

David Pugh B.S.E. '71 is senior vice president, operations group, of the Allen-Bradley Co., Inc., a Rockwell automation business. He is responsible for all Allen-Bradley operations in North America, which include all of the company's manufacturing plants and the administrative, logistics, and engineering and manufacturing systems that support the plant.

George A. Baker III Ed.D. '72, the Joseph D. Moore Distinguished Professor in the adult and community college education department at N.C. State University, was presented the Senior Scholar Award for 1995.

Patricia Rossiter Ravenscroft '72 returned with her family from a year's sabbatical in Paris and London. She has developed a new business venture, "Les Liaisons Délicieuses: Gastronomic Adventures in the French Countryside," a group tour she escorts. She and her husband, Kent, who is co-editing a book on eating disorders in children and adolescents, and their two children live in Washington, D.C.

Anne McQuilkin Mayfield '73 was named to the advisory board of the C.C. Cameron Research Center at UNC-Charlotte. She serves as principal of the management and marketing firm Mayfield Consulting.

Donna L. Richter '73, A.M. '74 chairs the department of health promotion and education at the University of South Carolina School of Public Health, where she is also a tenured associate professor. She completed a Fulbright Research Fellowship in Sierra Leone where she spent four months conducting research related to HIV prevention. She recently presented the initial results of her research at a United Nations conference in New York. She and her son live in Columbia, S.C.

Richard Alan Culpepper Ph.D. '74 was appointed founding dean of the new school of theology at Mercer University in Macon, Ga. He was a professor of religion at Baylor University.

IN GOOD TASTE

If you graduated from Duke more than five or ten years ago, your memories of off-campus dining might range from barbecue to hushpuppies. But in recent years, Durham's culinary offerings have blossomed. One of the bold new kids on the block is Pop's, an Italian trattoria that dishes up earthy, unusual fare.

Chief Joe Abitabile '89 and owner and general manager Maggie Radzwiler '77 are two of Pop's pivotal players. For Abitabile, the food service industry was a way to make some extra spending money while still an undergraduate. He got a job at the nationally renowned Magnolia Grill on Durham's Ninth Street.

Chef and owner Ben Barker persuaded Abitabile to set his sights higher than the prep cook job he'd applied for, and soon he was working his way up the ranks. By the time graduation rolled around, he was adept at every station in the kitchen, from pantry and prep to grill and sauté stations. Jobs in New York, San Francisco, and Chattanooga followed.

Radzwiler had also entered the food business for financial reasons. As a student, she worked in the dining halls, first as a card checker and then as a



Pop's pair: chief Joe Abitabile, left, and manager Maggie Radzwiler

cook. "By the time I graduated, I could cook for 500 people," she says. (A religion major, she was also the editor for the 1976 *Chanticleer*, featuring the see-no-evil, hear-no-evil, speak-no-evil monkeys on the cover.)

In the years that followed, Radzwiler amassed an impressive track record of opening outstanding restaurants. When the landmark Petite Marmite Restaurant on Worth Avenue in Palm Beach was sold, for example, Radzwiler had forty-five days to dismantle the old space and completely install a new look. But as she was criss-crossing the country, building a reputation for herself and financial successes for her employers, she always felt the pull of Durham.

Last year, Radzwiler, the Magnolia Grill's Ben and Karen Barker, and another young chef and Barker protégé, Scott Howell (owner of Durham's Nana's restaurant), teamed up to form Magnamorous, Inc. The company's goal is to open five restaurants in ten years. The group tapped Abitabile to be the chef at the inaugural restaurant, Pop's, which opened last January and was an immediate hit with critics and diners alike.

Smells of garlic, roast chicken, and fresh-baked bread waft through the high-ceilinged space. The bar is made from an old set of shipping rollers covered in plexiglass. An industrial, almost sci-fi host stand was crafted by a local sculptor to meet Radzwiler's artistic and

utilitarian vision.

Wood, metal, and tin elements create an unpretentious yet cosmopolitan ambience. The bustling kitchen is in full view of patrons, and a wood-fired oven turns out inventive pizzas and calzones. A young, knowledgeable wait staff are helpful without being intrusive.

"There's a tendency, especially among younger chefs, to try to be too ambitious," says Abitabile. "Our concept is rustic Italian, and while we may at some point offer a few upper-end specials, we intend to stay Italian and stay simple. That's the whole idea of a trattoria."

And Triangle area epicureans, it seems, can't get enough. Radzwiler is a shrewd businesswoman; she and her Magnamorous partners are moving prudently toward opening a second location.

"We have people coming up to us all the time saying, 'Open a restaurant in Raleigh.' But there are hundreds of things that could be wrong—not enough parking or a bad landlord—and that one thing could totally work against you. The second restaurant is always harder, too, because it has to be even better than the first. But we'll get there, I'm sure of it."

Priscilla Elizabeth Porch '74 is a trust officer at Mellon Bank of North Carolina. She and her daughter live in Philadelphia.

Robert Monroe Gill Ph.D. '75 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Radford University in Virginia.

Douglas A. Lockwood III '75, an attorney, was board certified in civil law by the National Board of Trial Advocacy, an ABA-accredited organization.

Cynthia A. MacLeod '75 is the superintendent of the Richmond National Battlefield Park and the Maggie L. Walter National Historic Site, two units of the National Park Service. She lives in Richmond, Va.

Pamela Ann Heim B.S.N. '76, a Navy comman-

der, was named National Medical Recruiter of the Year at Mellon Recruiting Command in Arlington, Va.

Bruce C. Navarro '76 formed Bruce C. Navarro Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, a governmental affairs firm focusing on safety and labor issues, in Washington, D.C.

Richard B. Primack Ph.D. '76, a biology professor at Boston University and author of the best-selling textbook *Essentials of Conservation Biology*, is the co-author of *Ecology, Conservation, and Management of Southeast Asian Rainforests*, published by Yale Press.

Stephen W. Unger M.D. '76 chaired a panel session on laparoscopic treatment of biliary tract disease while attending the Society of American Gastrointestinal Endoscopic Surgeons Scientific Session and Post-

Graduate Course at Lake Buena Vista, Fla. He was selected treasurer of the organization after stepping down as secretary.

Kevin S. Wardell M.H.A. '76 is Advocate Health Care's executive vice president for regional operations, South. He is chair-elect of the Metropolitan Healthcare Council and is a fellow of the American College of Healthcare Executives. In January, EHS Health Care, Oak Brook, and Lutheran General HealthSystem, Park Ridge, merged to become Advocate Health Care, one of the largest health-care organizations in the Chicago area.

M. Scott Albert B.S.E. '77 manages Aurora Funds, Inc., with **Banks Jefferson Clark** B.S.E. '78, M.B.A. '84. Their venture capital investment firm, located in Research Triangle Park, invests in southeastern early-stage technology companies, primarily those in the information and life sciences. He and his wife, Lynne, live in Chapel Hill.

Bradley R. Byrne '77 is a partner in the law firm McRight, Jackson, Dorman, Myrick & Moore of Mobile, Ala. He practices in the fields of litigation, commercial law, and employment law. He was also elected to serve on the Alabama state board of education, representing the Mobile area.

Linda Bogner Cargill '77, A.M. '78 is the author of several young-adult horror and suspense novels, including *The Sierf*, published last summer by Scholastic Press. She and her husband, Gary, and their son live in Charlottesville, Va.

John Feinstein '77, a sports journalist, has a new book, *A Good Walk Spoiled: Days and Nights on the PGA Tour*, published by Little, Brown and Co.

Joan Marcelle Jones '77, M.Ed. '81 is an elementary school teacher in Salt Lake City. She and her husband, Nick, live in West Jordan, Utah.

M. Jackson Nichols A.M. '77 joined the law firm Allen and Pinnix, P.A., in Raleigh, practicing administrative, employment, and business litigation law. He was a Wake County commissioner from 1990 to 1994.

Dean W. Baker '78, J.D. '83 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn.

Banks Jefferson Clark B.S.E. '78, M.B.A. '84 manages Aurora Funds, Inc., with **M. Scott Albert** B.S.E. '77. Their venture capital investment firm, located in Research Triangle Park, invests in southeastern early-stage technology companies, primarily those in the information and life sciences. He and his wife, Charlotte, live in Durham.

Jack Newton Lawson '78, a Presbyterian minister at Folkestone United Reform Church in Kent, England, was awarded the St. Andrew's Presbyterian College's 1995 Distinguished Alumnus Award for his accomplishments in scholarship and in Christian service. He, his wife, Judith, a medical researcher, and their two children live in Folkestone.

Maureen Stabile Beck B.S.N. '79, an adult and gerontological nurse practitioner at Memorial Geriatric Evaluation and Resource Center and the House Call Program, was a Texas gubernatorial delegate to the White House Conference on Aging in Washington, D.C. The conference involved creating resolutions at the state, regional, and national level that will influence aging legislation into the next century. Her husband, **Richard Beck** B.S.E. '79, M.B.A. '82, is director of new products at Compaq Computer Corp. They live in Houston.

Andy Hemmendinger B.S.E. '79 is president of GVI, a Washington, D.C.-based video, film, and multimedia production company that produces programs and provides production services for broadcasters, syndicated television shows, corporations, associations, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. He and his wife, Ida, and their daughter live in Arlington, Va.

Nina Lesavoy '79 is the director of client service and sales and a member of the board of directors at Chancellor Capital Management, Inc. She is responsible for directing her group's client service activities and marketing the firm to corporate, public-fund, middle-market, endowment, foundation, and charitable organizations. She lives in New York City.

Martin A. Morse '79, M.D. '83, who completed a fellowship in plastic and reconstructive surgery at the University of Florida, was named to the Duke Medical Alumni Council's Development Committee. He specializes in hand and upper extremity surgery.

MARRIAGES: Cynthia A. MacLeod '75 to Douglas Harnsberger on Oct. 23, 1993. Residence: Richmond, Va. **Joan Marcelle Jones** '77, M.Ed. '81 to Nicholas H. Ross on April 11. Residence: West Jordan, Utah.

BIRTHS: Adopted by **Priscilla Elizabeth Porch** '74 on May 19. Named Jane Elizabeth, born Oct. 2, 1994. A daughter to **Cynthia A. MacLeod** '75 and Douglas Harnsberger on April 25. Named Anna Churchill. Fourth child and daughter to **Emily Busse Bragg** '78 and Steven Bragg on March 29. Named Eliza Susanne. First child and daughter to **Andy Hemmendinger** B.S.E. '79 and Ida Haugland on March 6. Named Karina Dora. Third daughter to **James D. Warren** '79 and Laura Warren on Aug. 1. Named Christine Dorothea.

80s

Ellen M. Niehoff Minden B.S.N. '80 was appointed director of Critical Care at John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Atlantis, Fla. She and her husband, Steve, live in Boca Raton.

Thomas R. Flipse '81, a Navy lieutenant commander, participated in an orientation tour for the assistant secretary of defense for reserve affairs on board the aircraft carrier USS *George Washington*. He lives in Rochester, Minn.

Thomas D. Foard '82, M.B.A. '84 is controller for SCM Chemicals-Americas in Baltimore. He and his wife, Lynne, and their two children live in Arnold, Md.

Brent Clinkscale '83, J.D. '86 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Clemson University.

Erica L. Liebelt M.D. '83 is assistant professor of pediatrics at Yale Medical School, having completed her fellowship training at the Children's Hospital/Harvard Medical School in Boston. She is an attending physician in the pediatrics emergency department and the medical director of the lead program at the Children's Hospital. She is also a medical toxicology consultant for the Connecticut Poison Control Center. She lives in New Haven.

Sheila Anderson '84 is a litigation associate in the Pittsburgh office of the law firm Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellot.

Jackie Larson M.B.A. '84 is the co-author, with Cheri Comstock, of *The New Rules of the Job Search Game: Why Today's Managers Hire and Why They Don't*, published by Bob Adams, Inc. She and Comstock left sales positions at Hewlett Packard to form their own company, The Focus Group, in Chapel Hill. She and her husband, Bill, and their two children live in Chapel Hill.

Ronald O. Sally '84 is director of legal services and business affairs with the National Basketball Association's Denver Nuggets. He was an associate with Crosby, Heafey, Roach & May in Los Angeles. He lives in Denver.

Clayton Lawrence Zimmerman '84 was named associate professor of classical languages at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn.

Gregory Williamson Carney B.S.E. '85 was named vice president and director of Greystone Realty in Greenwich, Conn. He and his wife, Laura, and his daughter live in Wilton, Conn.

David Snow Dwyer '85 is director of real estate for Mutual of New York Real Estate Investment Management. He and his wife, Sandy, and their son live in Atlanta.

David Raben '85 is an assistant professor of radiation oncology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He and his wife, **Carrie Pinkerton Raben** '86, a magazine copy editor, and their daughter live in Birmingham.

Martin Van Cleef '85, who completed his residency in internal medicine, has joined the Cary Medical Group. His wife, **Tracey Hauth** '86, is a financial adviser for Prudential Securities in Durham. They have a son and live in Durham.

William Wallace A.M. '85 teaches German and English as a second language at Munich International School, where his wife, Melinda Bihn, teaches English. They live in Munich, Germany.

Julie Heitzenrater Duval '86, who is board certified in veterinary surgery, is a temporary faculty member in small-animal surgery at the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, Derek, live in Philadelphia.

Tracey Hauth '86 is a financial adviser for Prudential Securities in Durham. Her husband, **Martin Van Cleef** '85, has completed his residency in internal medicine and joined the Cary Medical Group. They have a son and live in Durham.

Luciana Marcial '86 is a fitness instructor/consultant on a regional fitness TV show, *Cardio Jam*, while pursuing a master's degree in exercise and sports sciences at the University of Florida in Gainesville. She was a music agent in New York City.

Jeffrey Michael Nader '86 is pursuing a Ph.D. in history at Yale University in New Haven, Conn. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Tanya E. Oubre '86, J.D. '89 is an attorney specializing in nuclear energy at Southern California Edison Co. She also teaches dance at the Crawford Ministries' children's performing arts program. She was appointed by President Clinton to be a 1995-96 White House Fellow, a special assistant to a cabinet member or a senior White House official. She lives in Arlington, Va.

Carrie Pinkerton Raben '86 is a copy editor at *Southern Living* magazine in Birmingham, Ala. She and



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her husband, **David Raben** '85, a medical school professor, and their daughter live in a Birmingham house.

Timothy Tyrone Taylor M.Div. '86 is pursuing his Ph.D. in art history and religion at the University of California at Berkeley.

Richard Cutler Allen '87, who earned his M.D. at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is doing a year's residency at the University of New Mexico.

Laurie Fuller Bevier '87, who earned her M.B.A. at Northwestern University, works in human resources at General Electric Co. in Greenville, S.C. Her husband, **Richard H. "Chip" Bevier** B.S.E. '87, is a senior sales representative for Cordis Corp. They live in Simpsonville, S.C.

Catherine Warren Fuss '87 is a financial analyst with GE Information Services, Inc., in Rockville, Md. She and her husband, Steve, live in Falls Church, Va.

Chandler C. Kim '87 is business development manager at Client/Server Labs. He and his wife, **Nancy Wulf Kim** A.M. '87, who works at IBM, live in Atlanta.

Timothy Samuel LaCroix M.B.A. '87 is director of business development at Pharmaceutical Product Development, Inc., in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

James David Wilkins M.B.A. '87, a Navy seaman, is deployed overseas aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Independence*.

Charles Edward "Ted" Allen '88, who earned his law degree from Georgetown University, began a one-year clerkship with a Maryland state court judge. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Kristen Ann Fisher B.S.E. '88 works as a regional marketing consultant for Sun Microsystems Computer Co. She lives in Dallas.

Michael Brian Gorman '88, who earned his J.D. and M.B.A. at Harvard University, has joined St. Paul Venture Capital. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Loyd Gorman** '88, live in Minneapolis.

Adriano M. Hernandez '88, who earned his J.D. at Columbia Law School, is a senior associate lawyer at Romulo, Mabanta, Buenaventura, Sayoc & De Los Angeles, in Manila, the Philippines. His practice is in energy and infrastructure projects, commercial entities and transactions, and securities.

Nancy Wulf Kim A.M. '88 provides development, training, and technical support for IBM Corp. She and her husband, **Chandler C. Kim** '87, who works at Client/Server Labs, live in Atlanta.

John A. MacLeod II B.S.E. '88, '89, who earned his M.B.A. from Southern Methodist University, is a financial analyst at John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. He lives in Dallas.

John Rosser Matthews A.M. '88, Ph.D. '92 is the author of *Quantification and the Quest for Medical Certainty*. He lives in Williamsburg, Va.

Girish Mishra '88, who completed his residency in internal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, is a fellow in the gastroenterology division at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston.

David A. Simon '88 was promoted to account vice president at Paine Webber in Philadelphia when his former company, Kidder, Peabody, was acquired by Paine Webber last January. He lives in North Wales, Pa.

Christina Vasconez '88 is marketing and public relations director for the Atlanta Opera. She lives in Atlanta.

Coby Christopher Dolan '89 is the legislative aide for State Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz in Davie, Fla. He and his wife, Kristie, live in Ft. Lauderdale.

Christopher D. Dryden '89 and **Thomas Reginald Nutt** '89, both Navy lieutenants, departed for a six-month overseas deployment aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln*.

Rodger Sheldon Williams '89 was named to head the book publishing program for the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He and his wife, Christine, and their daughter live in Reston, Va.

MARRIAGES: **Mark S. Litwin** '81 to Adam Jay Shulman on Oct. 9, 1994. Residence: Santa Monica, Calif. **Laurie Fuller** '87 to **Richard H. "Chip" Bevier** B.S.E. '87 on Oct. 15, 1994. Residence: Simpsonville, S.C. **Catherine Warren Fuss** '87 to Steven Fuss on Sept. 30, 1994.

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Residence: Falls Church, Va. ... **Richard A. Wortman** B.S.E. '87 to Martine Gabeau on Nov. 24, 1994. Residence: Hawaii. **John Brian Murray** '88 to Heather Reid on April 28, 1994. Residence: Miami. **Coby Christopher Dolan** '89 to Kristie Perry on Sept. 30, 1994. Residence: Ft. Lauderdale.

BIRTHS: Third child and son to **Robert Louis Frank** B.S.E. '80 and Carolyn Frank on July 18, 1994. Named Cameron. A son to **Joan Kistler Royer** B.S.N. '80 and Carl Royer on May 9, 1994. Named Daniel Evans. Second child and first son to **Steven C. Cingan Smith** '80, M.B.A. '83 and Sandra C. Smith on July 13, 1994. Named Alexander Cingan. Twins, first and second sons to **George Repa** M.B.A. '81 and Donna Repa on May 25, 1994. Named Joseph Gregory and Michael George. Second child and daughter to **Windy Sawczyn** '81 and Lee A. Caplan on Nov. 7, 1993. Named Tanner Victoria Caplan. First child and son to **Elizabeth Ann Kennard** '82 and Patrick Donado on April 28, 1994. Named Nicholas Patrick. Second child and first daughter to **Steve Salzer** '82 and Laura Magginn Salzer on Feb. 15, 1994. Named Corey Erin. First child and son to **John S. Shaver** '82 and Tia M. Shaver on May 16, 1994. Named Nicholas Stone. A son to **Renee Elizabeth Meyer Masserey** '83 and Jean-Luc Masserey on May 17, 1994. Named Benjamin Claude. A daughter to **Melissa Ann Plotzky** '83 and **Bryan Sanfred Anderson** '83 on Feb. 27, 1994. Named Rachel Sara Anderson. Second child and first son to **Robin Sharpe Flinn** '84 and Stephen Flinn on May 7, 1994. Named Stephen John Flinn. Third child and second son to **Laura Mauney Foster** '84, M.B.A. '88 and

Daniel Lavelle Foster M.B.A. '88 on March 21. Named Kellen Daniel. Third child and first son to **Alice Lucretia Mays Saunders** '84 and **Christopher James Saunders** '84 on April 4, 1994. Named David William. First child and daughter to **Gregory Williamson Carney** B.S.E. '85 and Laura Carney on May 2, 1994. Named Marjorie. First child and son to **David Snow Dwyer** '85 and Sandra Schroeder Dwyer on Jan. 20, 1994. Named David Finn Henry. Second son to **Sandra Nance Putzu** '85 and **Frank Anthony Putzu** '85 on March 3, 1994. Named Thomas Nance. A daughter to **David Raben** '85 and **Carrie Pinkerton Raben** '86 on April 27, 1994. Named Elizabeth Pinkerton. First child and son to **Cyndi Dondlinger Schnupper** '85 and Michael Schnupper on May 7, 1994. Named Michael Glenn. Second child and son to **John Demattoe** '86 and **Kristine Gonzales Demattoe** '87 on Jan. 17, 1994. Named Peter Claver. A son to **Lester Steinberg** M.B.A. '86 and Lisa Steinberg on March 11, 1994. Named Brett Cameron. First child and son to **Katherine Magill Krapes** '87 and Mitchell Krapes on May 22, 1994. Named Bradley Allen. First child and daughter to **Trevor Mishkind** '87 and **Kimberly Hannon Mishkind** '88 on Sept. 28, 1994. Named Laura Marie. First child and daughter to **Kevin Michael Murtagh** '88 and Cynthia Otto Murtagh on March 20, 1994. Named Lauren Amanda. First child and daughter to **Lauren Harvard Salmon Varah** '88 and Mark Varah on Dec. 29, 1994. Named Olivia Harvard. First child and son to **Nancy Block Whitesides** '88 and Lee M. Whitesides on April 13, 1994. Named Michael Ryan. First child and daughter to **Dawn Taylor**

Biegelsen '89 and David Biegelsen on Aug. 2, 1994. Named Sarah Rachel. A daughter to **Laurie Jorgenson Murphy** '89 and James A. Murphy on March 17, 1994. Named Caroline Kip. First child and daughter to **Rodger Shelton Williams** '89 and Christine Englert Williams on Dec. 12, 1994. Named Madeline Cecile.

90s

Laura Anne Bailey '90 is a manager at Caring House Inc. Her husband, **Nathan Louis Bernbaum** B.S.E. '90, is a senior associate engineer at IBM. They live in Durham.

John D. Barbe '90, a fourth-year medical student at UNC, was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, the national medical honorary society. He was also awarded the Medical Alumni Loyalty Fund Scholarship, given annually to six fourth-year students, for "academic excellence, service to humanity, and breadth of personal educational experiences."

Wendy Jeanette Daria A.H.C. '90 is a clinical researcher for Duke's Bone Marrow Transplant Program. Her husband, **Eric Lowry Cole** H.S. '92, is a resident in head and neck surgery at Duke Medical Center. They live in Durham.

Shari Schwartzman Eberts '90, graduate of Harvard Business School, is a consultant with

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DEADLINES: November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue), March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

McKinsey & Co. She and her husband, Ken, live in New York City.

Christopher V. Forinash B.S.E. '90 works at Parsons Brinckerhoff's Travel Forecasting Service Center in Herndon, Va. He also planned transportation for participants and visitors at World Cup USA 1994 in Chicago. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Karr** B.S.E. '90, live in Falls Church, Va.

Michael B. Gay J.D. '90 has been named an associate in the litigation department of the Orlando office of Foley & Lardner, a law firm founded by his father, **Frank Gay** J.D. '61.

Alton Kent Mayo '90 earned his J.D. from Washington University in St. Louis. He lives in Cincinnati.

Jonathan S. Meyer '90 is a manager at the Charlotte office of Andersen Consulting. He advises clients on operations issues in the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries. He and his wife, Ginny, live in Charlotte.

Paige N. Tobias-Button '90, J.D. '94 is a corporate finance associate with Baker & Daniels. She and her husband, Tim, live in Indianapolis.

Jessica Wynne Young B.S.E. '90, who graduated from the University of Texas' law school, is an associate at Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. in Dallas.

Robert Aaron Book '91, who earned his master's in computational and applied mathematics at Rice University, is pursuing a Ph.D. in economics at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business. He and his wife, Mandy, live in Chicago.

Jonathan E. Burford '91, a Marine lieutenant, has completed the Basic School. As a newly-commissioned officer, he was prepared for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force.

Diana Hochstedt Butler Ph.D. '91 is the author of *Standing Against the Whirlwind*, a contemporary account of a neglected aspect of nineteenth-century evangelicalism, the Evangelical Party in the Episcopal Church in America. She also writes a weekly column, "Faith in Our Times," nationally syndicated by *The New York Times*.

Lisa Maria Cartwright B.S.E. '91, a Navy lieutenant, graduated from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md.

Sara C. Cohen '91 graduated with top honors from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine and is in private practice in Washington, D.C.

Jose F. Lase Ph.D. '91, the J. Lindsey Embrey Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, received the Outstanding Teaching Award from the American Society for Engineering Education's Gulf Southwest Section.

Christopher Basil Michael '91, who earned his M.D. at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is doing a residency in neurological surgery there.

Suman Mishra '91 earned her M.D. at the University of Maryland, where she was inducted into Alpha Omega Alpha, the honorary medical society. She also received the Best Student in Surgery Award. She is a resident in ear, nose, and throat surgery at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

Anna Jamell Snowden Siefkin '91 is studying graphic design and art direction at The Portfolio

Center in Atlanta, where she was awarded an internship with *The Atlanta Business Chronicle*. She and her husband, **Paul Edward Siefkin** '92, a teacher, live in Atlanta.

Heather M. Sinclair '91 works for a solidarity committee, Paseo del Norte, whose purpose is to educate Americans about the low-intensity conflict occurring in Chiapas, Mexico, and the heavy military presence there. She lives in El Paso, Texas.

Paul Thomas Sweeney M.B.A. '91 is a vice president at Wheat First Butcher Singer, Inc. He lives in Richmond, Va.

Scott Michael Charmoy '92 earned his J.D. from Washington University in St. Louis.

Alexander Anthony Chase B.S.E. '92 presented his master's thesis in dance choreography and performance at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Carol Ann Shubinski '92 earned her J.D. from Washington University in St. Louis. She lives in Arrondale, Va.

Paul Edward Siefkin '92 is a high school English teacher and head wrestling coach at Pebblebrook High School in Atlanta. He and his wife, **Anna Jamell Snowden Siefkin** '91, a graphics artist, live in Atlanta.

Derek W. Edwards '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., returned from a six-month overseas deployment aboard the missile cruiser USS *Gettysburg*.

Joseph Clinton Parker B.S.E. '93 is attending East Carolina University Medical School in Greenville, N.C. He and his wife, Lorinda, live in Greenville.

Richard T. Scrugham '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., completed a six-month overseas deployment with the Navy carrier *Arbome Early Warning Squadron* 126. It included duty in the Persian Gulf off Iraq and in the Adriatic Sea near Bosnia-Herzegovina. He lives in Norfolk, Va.

Priya Shyamsundar Ph.D. '93 is program officer for the MacArthur Foundation's World Environment and Resources Program. She is responsible for matters relating to environmental economics and public policy regarding sustainable development. She lives in Bangalore, India.

Heather Whitaker '93 is attending law school at the National Law Center at George Washington University. She lives in Arlington, Va.

Jeremy Goldstein '94 works at Barnes, Morris, Pardoe and Foster, a commercial real estate firm in Washington, D.C.

Michael Dean Hill '94, an Army lieutenant, graduated from Officer Basic Course at Fort Gordon, Ga., and now serves with the 307th Signal Battalion in Waegwan, South Korea. He and his wife, **Robin Maloof Hill** '94, live in South Korea.

Kasey Kayshin Lee B.S.E. '94 was promoted to Server/Bench Developer for the Ziff-Davis Benchmark Operation in Research Triangle Park. She lives in Cary.

James R. Wray '94, a Navy airman, completed basic training at Recruit Training Command in Great Lakes, Ill.

MARRIAGES: **Laura Anne Bailey** '90 to **Nathan Louis Bernbaum** B.S.E. '90 on April

29. **Wendy Jeannette Daria A.H.C.** '90 to **Eric Lowry Cole** H.S. '92 on April 29. **Susan Elizabeth Holmes** '90 to William Huebsch on April 22. Residence: Reston, Va. **Shari Schwartzman** '90 to Ken Eberts on May 28. Residence: New York City. **Paige M. Tobias** '90, J.D. '94 to Timothy H. Burton on Aug. 27, 1994. Residence: Indianapolis. **Taylor Edison Batten** '91 to **Lauren Louise Johns** '90 on June 17. Residence: Charlotte. **Robert Aaron Book** '91 to Mandy Greenfield on May 30. Residence: Chicago. **Anna Jamell Snowden** '91 to **Paul Edward Siefkin** '92 on June 24. Residence: Atlanta. **Meredith Lynne Ballard** '92 to Dennis Blankenship on May 9. Residence: Durham. **Joseph Clinton Parker** B.S.E. '93 to Lorinda Furlough in July. Residence: Greenville, N.C. **Robin Maloof** '94 to **Michael Dean Hill** '94 on June 3. Residence: South Korea.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Kevin Robert Markland** '91 and Kelly Markland on Jan. 7. Named Griffin Patrick.

DEATHS

Peleg Dameron Midgett Jr. '22, of Greenville, N.C., on Jan. 17. He built, owned, and operated Pamlico Power & Light Co. from 1935 to 1975. He organized and was a charter member and first president of the Engelhard Club and was Rotary Club district governor from 1953 to 1954. He taught the Men's Bible Class for 30 years at the Engelhard United Methodist Church, where he chaired two committees to rebuild the church. He was a member of the N.C. Senate from 1961 to 1963. He also served on the board of directors and was a member of the executive committee of East Carolina Bank and the American Small Business Organization. He was president of the Southern Albemarle Association, the Greater Albemarle Association, and Coastal Highland of North Carolina. He is survived by a daughter, **Martha M. Kelly** '59; three sons, **Bernard W. Midgett** '65, **George E. Midgett** '48, and **P.D. Midgett III** '50, B.D. '60; 11 grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

John Herbert Chappell '26 of Durham, on Jan. 30. After participating in the construction of the new Duke University campuses from 1926 to 1928, he worked for the N.C. Highway Commission. During World War II, he engineered the construction of Camp Butler and the O.R.D. Camp in Greensboro, and later supervised the construction of U.S. bases in Brazil. He retired in 1969. He is survived by his wife, Lorraine, a brother, four stepsons, and four step-grandchildren.

Orren Edwards Dowd Sr. '27, M.Ed. '40, of Greenville, N.C., on Jan. 16. He was a teacher in Pikeville and Mount Olive, an assistant principal in Durham, and an elementary school principal in Washington, N.C. He was principal of Greenville High School from 1943 to 1962 before becoming dean of students at the Methodist College in Fayetteville from 1962 to 1970. He was a past president of the N.C. Principals' Association and served on the N.C. State Retired Government Employees' board of directors. A member of the boards of the United Fund and the March of Dimes, he was a past chairman of Pitt County Red Cross and, for more than 50 years, was a member of the Greenville Host Lions Club, and a past president. He was also a governor of District 31H of Lions Club International and received the Melvin Jones Fellow Lions Club International Award. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club and served on the administrative board of Jarvis Memorial

United Methodist Church, where he taught Sunday School. He is survived by his wife, Catherine, three grandsons, a great-grandson, two stepsons, and two step-grandchildren.

Louis W. Purdy '28 on April 13, 1992. He is survived by his wife, Edna.

H. LeRoy Harris A.M. '29 of Carolina Beach, N.C., on Feb. 2. He was an ordained minister of the United Methodist Church and served North Carolina communities for more than 30 years before retiring in 1964. He is survived by a son and a grandson.

Elizabeth Tyree Jordan A.M. '29 of Durham, on Jan. 29. She was a member of Duke Memorial Methodist Church and a past president of Methodist Women. She was a member of the Halcyon Hook Club and the Duke University Faculty Wives Club. She was the widow of Charles E. Jordan, the former Duke vice president for public affairs who died in 1974. She is survived by a daughter, **Elizabeth Jordan Mewborne** '88, five grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

James Elwood Carroll '30, B.D. '31 of Burlington, N.C., on Dec. 22, 1994. A United Methodist minister, he served churches throughout the Appalachian regions of North Carolina and organized overseas missions, preaching in Cuba and South America. He also wrote three historical accounts of the United Methodist Church. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and two grandchildren.

Carolyn Kirby Murray '32 of Durham, on Feb. 8. She was the widow of **William "Bill" Murray** '31, the former Duke football coach who died in 1986. She is survived by three daughters, including **Cissie Murray Donigan** '54 and **Carolyn Murray Happer** '60, Ph.D. '83; a brother; a sister; ten grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren.

John R. Poe Sr. '32, B.D. '35 of Durham, on Nov. 18, 1994. In 1929, he was awarded the Carnegie Medal for Heroism, the first person in the Durham area to be so honored. A minister, he had been a member of the United Methodist Church Conference since 1933. He served the Hatteras, Aulander, Newport, Trenton, Swepsonville, Burlington, Fuquay-Varina, Durham, and Raleigh United Methodist churches. In 1948, he was named Minister of the Year by the N.C. Conference. He is survived by a daughter, **Susan Faye Poe** '68; a son, **John R. Poe Jr.** '66; two sisters; and two brothers.

Gretchen Johnson Cheek R.N. '34 of Chapel Hill, N.C., on Jan. 18. She was a retired nurse at Duke Hospital. She is survived by two sons, two brothers, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Norman G. McCaleb '34 of Tallahassee, Fla., on Oct. 17, 1993. He is survived by his wife, **Dorothy Umstead McCaleb** '34; a son; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Everett Irving Bugg Jr. B.S.M. '35 of Chatham County, N.C., on Feb. 9. He was an orthopedic surgeon in the Army Hospital at Fort Bragg during World War II, and later chief of orthopedic services at Lincoln Hospital in Durham for 29 years. He also spent 34 years as director of the Crippled Children's Clinic in Henderson, N.C., and conducted clinics in Roanoke Rapids and Halifax. He was honored by the N.C. Orthopedic Association in 1986 for his extraordinary contributions. He is survived by his wife, **Annie Laurie Newsom Bugg** '36; two sons, including **John E. Bugg** '66; two daughters; 12 grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

F. Rodman Landon '35 of Colorado Springs, Colo., on Dec. 25, 1994. He practiced pediatric medicine in Colorado Springs for 40 years before retiring in 1985. He is survived by his wife.

Emma Cole Pamplin '36 of Washington, D.C., on Jan. 11, of a heart attack. She was an intelligence analyst and librarian for the CIA for 23 years. She has no immediate survivors.

W.C. Spring Jr. M.D. '36 on Dec. 24, 1994. He is survived by a son.

Kenneth D. Weagly '36 of Waynesboro, Pa., on June 6, 1994. He worked in the engineering department at Frick Co. until he retired in 1961. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He was a member of the Waynesboro Elks Lodge and the American Legion, and was on the board of directors for Burns Hill Cemetery. He is survived by his wife, Mary Jane, a daughter, and a grandson.

Alfred L. Lupien '37 of Belleville, N.J., in April 1993.

Thomas Norwood Lide M.D. '38 on Nov. 13, 1994. He was a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, and College of American Pathologists. He also served as president of the N.C. Society of Pathologists. He is survived by his wife, **Janet Ormond Lide** '35; two daughters; a son; and two grandchildren.

Betty Jelks Bennett '39 on June 22, 1994.

Alton A. Hobgood '39, A.M. '49 of Durham, on Jan. 12. He taught at Georgia Tech University, Wayne State University, and San Francisco State University. He is survived by a brother.

Robert P. Moffett '40, A.M. '42, Ph.D. '50 of Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 30, 1994. He was a retired research chemist at Du Pont.

Charles N. Wagner '40, of Sebring, Fla., on April 28, 1994. He is survived by his wife, **Jane Wagner Dickinson** '41, and his wife.

Kathryn Mary Buckwalter A.M. '41 of Lancaster, Pa., on Dec. 7, 1994. She taught in the Lancaster public school system for 40 years. She was a member of the Chi chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, an international honorary society of women teachers.

John Pope Collins '41, M.D. '44 on Dec. 24, 1994, in his Lakeland, Fla., home, of lung cancer. He was managing partner of Watson Clinic from 1974 to 1984 and a general thoracic and cardiovascular surgeon at the clinic until retiring in 1991. He was a past chair of the Watson Clinic Foundation, past president of the staff at Lakeland General Hospital, past chair of the hospital's surgery and cardiovascular surgery departments, and a former hospital trustee. He served in the Army Medical Corps during World War II and as a captain in Germany from 1946 to 1948. While an associate professor of surgery at Duke in 1952, he was named as the first head of the surgical department of the newly built veterans hospital in Durham. He was chief of surgery there until he moved to Lakeland in 1955. Duke's medical alumni association honored him in 1980 with its Distinguished Alumni Award. Last year, the Watson Clinic Foundation gave him its annual Humanitarian Award. He is survived by his wife, **Dottie Watkins Collins** '41; three daughters, including **Linda C. Hankins** '71; a son; and six grandchildren, including **Ryann McAllister** '96.



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James B. Dowton '41 of Rockville, Md., on Jan. 3, of congestive heart failure. A member of the Maryland State Teachers Association, he taught Latin and Greek at high schools in Maryland and Washington, D.C. He is survived by his wife, Isah.

Raymond A. White Jr. '41, of North Miami Beach, Fla., on Aug. 6, 1994, of throat cancer. He is survived by his wife, Catherine, and a son.

Harvey Esterly Dunn '42 of Morgantown, Pa., on March 24, 1994. He was a retired banker.

Edgar R. Habersett '42 of Media, Pa., on Nov. 28, 1994, of prostate cancer. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Barton Habersett** R.N. '39, B.S.N. '39.

Daniel T. Watts Ph.D. '42 of Henrico County, Va., on May 11, 1994, of a heart attack. During World War II, he taught aviation physiology and survival procedures to American forces, researching human tolerance to the acceleration forces of aviation ejection seats. In 1966, he was named dean of the Medical College of Virginia's new School of Basic Sciences, where he was professor of pharmacology and toxicology. He is survived by his wife, Ann, a daughter, four brothers, and a sister.

Arthur D. Bauer '43, of West End, N.C., on March 11. At Duke, he was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity and the swimming team. He is survived by his wife, Betty, three sons, and two grandchildren.

Shirley Blume Braudy '43, on Oct. 11, 1994, of multiple sclerosis. She is survived by a son.

Frances Katherine Lyon Coggins R.N. '43, B.S.N. '45 on Feb. 1. She was a pediatric and private duty nurse in California and North Carolina. She also traveled to Israel and Russia, where she distributed Bibles and religious pamphlets. In 1973, she secretly left a Bible in the Kremlin in Moscow. She is survived by her husband, Jyles, five daughters, and 12 grandchildren.

Francis Gordon Fogle '43, on Dec. 1, 1994. He is survived by a son, James.

William Arthur Riggsbee Jr. '43, of Sanford, N.C., on Jan. 19. A World War II Marine Corps veteran, he was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and later joined the N.C. Retired Trooper Association. He was also a 32nd Degree Mason. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, two daughters, and four grandchildren.

John Reed Stovall Jr. B.S.E.E. '43 of Newton Square, Pa., on Jan. 5. During World War II, he researched anti-submarine warfare technologies for the Navy. In 1950, he began work with the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. to produce the magnetic taping system used by the Univac I, the first commercial computer in the United States. He is survived by his wife, Lois, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Richard S. Kittila '44, Ph.D. '49 of Hockessin, Del., on Sept. 5, 1994, from injuries sustained during a tree-cutting accident. He achieved the rank sergeant first class as an instructor in the Army Chemical Corps during World War II. He then worked as a research chemist at Du Pont Co. for 38 years. He is survived by his wife, Wilma, a brother, and a sister.

Jean McArthur Davis '45 of Miami, Fla., on Jan. 13, of injuries suffered in a fall. She chaired McArthur Management Co., which owns more than 15,000 dairy cows and a 10,000-head breed ranch in Okeechobee County, plus 1,600 acres of orange and

grapefruit groves in St. Lucie. After graduating, she became a vice president of McArthur Jersey Farm Dairies. When her father was disabled by a stroke in the late Sixties, he appointed her president. In ten years, the company's annual sales nearly doubled. In 1975, she was invited to join the all-male Council of 100. She was a member of the University of Miami's board of trustees and a trustee for Fla. Power and Light, the Federal Reserve Bank, Baptist Hospital, Red Cross, Sun Bank, Barnett Bank, Bok Tower Gardens, Light-house for the Blind, and the Presbyterian Foundation. She is survived by her husband, **James L. Davis** '45, and a daughter.

Waring Carrington Hopkins '45 of West Palm Beach, Fla., on Oct. 3, 1994, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Araxie.

Raymond Alfred Smith '45 on Jan. 14. He was instrumental in organizing the United Fund of Greater Mount Airy, N.C., where he was the first president of the Mount Airy Youth Foundation, and Mount Airy Rotary Club. He was also a past president of Reeves Community Center and Mount Airy Country Club. Before retiring, he was secretary and treasurer of the National Furniture Co. He was a member of the board of trustees of Surry Community College. He is survived by his wife, Love; two sons, including **Michael Smith** '77; a brother; and four grandchildren.

Francis W. Zbikowski '46, of Terryville, Conn., on Jan. 4. He is survived by his wife, **Thelma Brake Zbikowski** R.N. '40.

Albert J. Brouse A.M. '47, of Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 23, 1994. He had been an instructor in Duke's English department.

Wasson Baird '48 on Oct. 29, 1994. He is survived by a daughter.

Marcus Lunsford Dillon Jr. B.S.M. '48, M.D. '48 of Lexington, Ky., on Dec. 30, 1994. He was professor of surgery in the division of cardiovascular and thoracic surgery at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine and chief of thoracic surgery at the Veterans Administration Medical Center. He was a former associate professor of surgery at Duke's medical school and chief of cardiothoracic surgery at the VA Hospital in Durham, where he was also chief of surgical service. He served in the Army in military hospitals from 1950 to 1952. He is survived by his wife, **Edith Allen Stapf Dillon** '45; two daughters; six sons; and ten grandchildren.

Raymond Cottrell Hooker Jr. '48 of Richmond, Va., on Jan. 31, of heart failure. After serving in the Navy during World War II, he returned to Richmond to join his father's family physical practice. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter, and three sons.

Mary Crum Stull '48 on Sept. 2, 1991, of ovarian cancer. She is survived by three sisters, including **Francis Crum Munroe** '41 and **Patricia Crum Morris** '51; a daughter; a son; a brother; a grandson; and a niece.

Needham Battle Carter '49, M.D. '53 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on Dec. 31, 1994, of pancreatic cancer. He served in World War II before graduation, and was later a founding partner in Weeks, Carter, Doyle, Smith and Debschire, where he practiced internal medicine. He retired in 1986. He is survived by his wife, Katherine, a son, three daughters, and five grandchildren.

William J. Gray Jr. '50 of West Palm Beach, Fla., on Jan. 17.

John S. "Jack" Fry '51, A.M. '55 of Somerville, N.J., on Jan. 18. He is survived by his wife, Norma, two daughters, and two grandchildren.

A. Douglas Rice M.D. '51, a Durham pediatrician, in December 1994. He was an assistant consulting professor in the pediatrics department at Duke Medical Center. He is survived by a son and a sister, **Ruth Rice Kerman** '39.

Chester Darroll Brown M.Div. '53 of Goldsboro, N.C., on Feb. 8. He was a United Methodist minister, serving congregations throughout the eastern regions of North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Catherine, his mother, a son, and three grandchildren.

Eva Oldham Reese Cooke B.S.N. Ed. '55 of Durham, on Feb. 3. She was a retired staff nurse at the Duke University Eye Clinic. She is survived by a daughter, **Sarah Reese Herndon** '54; two grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Gordon Calvin Coleman '56 on March 12, 1994.

David L. Jennette Sr. '58, M.F. '59 of Windsor, N.C., on Jan. 31. He was a brigadier general, after serving in the N.C. National Guard for 32 years. A past commissioner of the Coastal Resources Commission, he was also president and general manager of Timberlands Unlimited, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Annie, his mother, a son, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

James R. Noe II '60 on April 8, 1994.

Lenox Baker

Orthopedic surgeon Lenox Dial Baker M.D. '34, a pioneer in the treatment of children with cerebral palsy and the 1992 recipient of the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award, died June 2 in Durham. He was 92.

Baker was a member of the first class of medical students at Duke. He interned at Johns Hopkins and then joined the Duke faculty in 1937 as chief of orthopedic surgery, heading the medical school's orthopedic training program for thirty years. He initiated a clinic for cerebral palsy and established and directed Duke's school of physical therapy. He also promoted the subspecialties of hand surgery, prosthetics, rehabilitation, and hip and spine surgery.

In 1947, Baker helped establish the North Carolina Cerebral Palsy Hospital, which later was expanded to become the Lenox Baker Children's Hospital in 1973, then the only children's hospital in the state. In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower presented him with the Physician's Award.

Baker's past honors include the presidency of the American Orthopedic Association, the American Academy of Cerebral Palsy, the North Carolina State Board of Health, the North Carolina League of Crippled Children, the North Carolina Orthopedic Association, and the Medical Society of North Carolina.

He had been a team trainer under football coach Wallace Wade and later developed the concept of sports medicine as a subspecialty of orthopedic medicine. For his activities in sports medicine, he was elected to both the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame and Duke's Sports Hall of Fame. In 1970, the Sportswriters Association honored him with its Distinguished Service to Sports Award. The American Orthopedic Society for Sports Medicine named him "Mr. Sports Medicine" in 1989, the same year he received the Distinguished Alumni Award from Duke Medical School's alumni association.

He is survived by two sons, including **Robert F. Baker** LL.B. '61, seven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Please limit letters to no more than 300 words. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Please include full name, address, and class year.

Our fax number is (919) 684-6022. Our e-mail address—for letters and class notes only—is: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

DEFINING MORALITY

Editors:

I read with great amusement a letter from alumnus Mark Seifert in the May-June issue, in which he states that Duke's extension of benefits to the same-sex domestic partners of Duke employees is "pandering to the homosexual lobby." "Duke's new policy," states Seifert, "is a ludicrous embarrassment to Duke and Duke graduates and alienates the university from the moral compass used by most Americans."

While I understand that even Duke graduates can occasionally turn out to be narrow-minded, it distresses me to see an intolerant minority claiming to speak for "most Americans." Some social conservatives, it seems, would like to have it both ways: On the one hand, they continue to denounce gays and lesbians for their perceived promiscuity (a myth propagated by homophobes); on the other hand, when gay couples in lifelong relationships attempt to celebrate their monogamous commitment to each other, they are denounced as "unnatural unions."

Mr. Seifert, regardless of your opinion about homosexual orientation (although any gay male or lesbian will tell you that they made no "choice," rather, homosexuality is simply their natural orientation), don't you believe that any two individuals who love each other and want to spend the rest of their lives together should be concerned for each other's welfare? If you had a lifelong partner who had no health insurance, wouldn't you make every effort to ensure that your partner would be taken care of if he or she had a serious illness or accident?

This is the main purpose of the domestic partnership movement. Promoting such benefits gives universities, corporations, and other entities an opportunity to have their employee policies reflect social reality rather than the Radical Right's idealized view of what the family should be. According to the 1990 U.S. Census, only 26 percent of all American households

consist of a two-parent family with minor children living at home. This means that 74 percent of American households consist of other types of family structures. These include millions of same-sex couples with a profound commitment to each other.

Mr. Seifert, more and more companies are recognizing their employees' domestic partners each year. When I first began my senior thesis on domestic partnership benefits in 1992, approximately seventy national, public, and private employers recognized same-sex domestic partners in their benefits policies. Today, hundreds of employers are doing so.

Although Duke does so at the potential risk of losing contributions such as Mr. Seifert's, it is another example of the university standing up for its principles in the face of opposition from the ignorant and the intolerant. I am proud of my alma mater for once again doing that which is just, rather than doing that which is politically expedient. I have also met many Duke alumni, both straight and gay, who share this view.

You can be sure that Duke's move will be a definite plus in terms of my expected contributions to Duke, as well as the contributions of many other alums. My sincerest regards go out to President Keohane and the board of trustees. May we continue to demonstrate in the future that Duke is a leader of social norms rather than a follower of them!

Darren Spedale '93
Washington, D.C.

The letter writer co-chairs the D.C. chapter of the Duke Gay and Lesbian Alumni Association.

Editors:

Robert Plummer's complaints about a so-called immoral agenda and rejection of Judeo-Christian morals at Duke (July-August "Forum") just plain stuck in my craw. Jesus' second commandment is "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He didn't qualify this statement ("thy heterosexual neighbor") and neither should we.

Your incisive and compassionate coverage of important issues of our time and the Duke policies and actions mentioned by Plummer are clearly in line with the mission of the university and the highest moral standards. Keep up the good work.

Mark Smith B.S.C.E. '73
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Editors:

Equality, fairness, tolerance, and inclusiveness, these are the terms which, in my opinion, define true morality.

In my view morality is also found in commitment, sincerity, and love—things which I share with my partner. These values are exactly why the university is doing the right thing when it reaches out to treat gay men and women equally and fairly. I hope and pray that President Keohane will stand strong against ignorance and hate. And I urge the university to continue on its very moral course!

Loren B. Mark J.D. '84
Omaha, Nebraska

Editors:

In its most recent issues, *Duke Magazine* has published two letters that oppose the changes in university employee benefits. The authors believe President Keohane is leading Duke away from its mission toward immorality by supporting benefits for partners of homosexual employees. This is an insulting conclusion.

What irks me most about these letters, however, is the lack of focus on the central issue. Instead of addressing the policy itself, the authors launch an undisguised attack on homosexuals. It is easy to toss a moral hand grenade from the safe distance of a letters column. It is far more difficult to look the lesbian or gay employee in the eyes and say, "Sorry, but in spite of your contribution to Duke, you are not worthy of full employee benefits."

So let me direct the discussion back to the central issue: recognizing the value of compensating employees for their contributions to Duke University. Under the traditional policy, the spouse and children of a heterosexual employee were given benefits. Why would Duke spend resources on people who didn't provide a direct contribution to the university? Answer: Traditional wisdom and experience tell us this resource allocation is good because it adds to the overall well-being and security of the Duke employee. If your family is happy and provided for, so are you. The changes to the benefits policy simply acknowledge that this well-being and security should be extended to every Duke employee, regardless of sexual orientation.

I suggest that President Keohane has deftly separated the emotional issue of homosexuality from the issue of social fairness in university policy. Traditionalists should take comfort

in this because she has replaced moral relativism with a policy that is timeless.

Atis V. Zikmanis '80
Simi Valley, California

Editors:

In our society, where politics has become hate-based and some prominent national religious leaders are increasingly preaching those politics of hate, it makes me proud that Duke has risen above the fray to accept people as they are and as they want to be, and to allow those views to be represented on campus. Despite Mr. Plummer's claims, this is neither antithetical to Duke's religious foundations, nor dangerous to the morals of society. Duke alumni should stand tall knowing that the Duke community reflects the diversity that makes up not only our nation, but the world.

Mr. Plummer cites the basis of his argument as the plaque in the center of Duke's campus. The plaque sets out the aims of Duke as "to assure a faith in the eternal union of knowledge and religion set forth in the teachings and character of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." Jesus Christ was a loving, forgiving man who taught and preached those ideals. Those teachings, coupled with the quest for knowledge and a broad-based education, demand that Duke accept the ideas, philosophies, and experience of everyone—not just Christian heterosexuals. What a narrow, close-minded institution it would be if Mr. Plummer's interpretation prevailed: There would be no Islamic, Buddhist, or other non-"Judeo-Christian" religious studies, and we would only be exposed to the experiences of straight, white males.

In my view, what President Keohane and the university are doing is precisely the goals the memorial plaque in the center of campus extol. I congratulate Duke for living up to all my high expectations.

Karin Newman Kreuger '87
Arlington, Virginia

KUDOS FROM DOWN UNDER

Editors:

I am the chaplain of a residential college within the University of Western Australia. During the past eighteen months:

- my general tutorial group (pastoral group) of freshers has discussed the purpose of university education, using your article on intellectual engagement as a basis;

- our student food committee is working with our chefs to make a more open comments and complaints system, based on your description of the system the Duke Food Service has implemented;

- my chaplain colleagues at the universities in the area of Perth were greatly encouraged in our discussions about our role by the May-June exploration of religious values and practice at Duke;

- our foundations officer has carefully thought about annual giving and bequests with input from material provided by the Office of Planned Giving in *Duke Magazine*;

- our small alumni magazine now includes a lead article about a substantive issue in either university education or residential living partly inspired by your approach to lead articles.

Australians are independent, consciously avoiding copying from other cultures. Our college is innovative, generating ideas for change, and taking ideas from many sources. Why have we used so many of your ideas? Mainly because your stories are relevant and excellently written.

I am of a similar generation to H. Clifford Brown, whose letter you published in "Forum" in your July-August issue, but I cannot agree with his assessment that you need to raise your writing and editing standards. I usually read *Duke Magazine* from cover to cover and appreciate the quality of your articles whether or not I can use them in my work. I can also see the care you take to maintain high standards of writing and editing.

I have no hesitation in sharing your articles with colleagues and I am proud to point out their origin.

Ted Witham M.R.E. '87
Willetton, Australia

HUNGRY FOR INFO

Editors:

As an undergraduate at Duke, I enjoyed your magazine's interesting stories on varying angles of campus life. As a young alumnus, however, I am appalled with your publication's failure to serve what I assume is its primary purpose—to inform alumni of the issues that face their alma mater.

I am disappointed by your lack of coverage of certain very real issues facing our campus. Visiting a friend closer to home this weekend, I learned of the expansive restructuring of our campus that has taken place over the last few months. As an alumnus, I was disturbed to learn that indeed East is being turned into an all-freshman campus, that all living groups have been shuffled around with seemingly little regard for its impact on campus life. I learned that a Draconian alcohol policy has been enacted that ends all free distribution of alcohol, even for students of legal age. I was saddened by the apparent loss of the Magnolia

Room and the Central Campus Pub, two of my favorite campus hangouts.

Throughout my undergraduate career, debate raged over the quality of student life. The argument about whether or not kegs are an important part of Duke's social life will rage on forever.

What cannot be debated, however, is the responsibility of your magazine to inform me and my classmates of these changes so that we can form valid opinions. When we visit for Homecoming, even recent graduates will apparently need a map of the "new" campus. A trivial matter? Perhaps. But to myself and (I suspect) to the rest of my classmates, it is an issue of much greater interest than "Art Quilts," student-athlete compensation pipe dreams, and a reunion in Nova Scotia. Few of us have been to Nova Scotia, even fewer played varsity basketball, and I knew no one in my class who spent much time quilting.

As a fellow magazine publisher, I wonder if you have lost sight of your mission. When I hear wild stories about angry alumni withdrawing donations and much of a senior class disillusioned with what is being done to its university reneging on gift pledges, I first wonder if these stories could be true. I then wonder why my alumni publication wasn't the one to tell me about it.

Mike Orren '93
Dallas, Texas

The new alcohol rules and residential life changes were described in the "Gazette" section of past issues. Changes on campus, as in society, involve discussion and process, all of which can't take place overnight. The new policies only began this fall semester. Please refer to the current issue, November-December 1995, for an extensive assessment of residential life; we did want to allow the university at least a semester's experience before delving into such an important topic.

We are not a parochial magazine, catering restrictively to campus life. Our readers are out in the world dealing with universal issues, which we try to cover for a magazine that reflects the interplay between campus and society.

CORRECTIONS: The Mini-profile "With Honor and Compassion" (July-August) incorrectly listed biographical information about Mary Laraine "Larry" Young Hines A.M. '93. Her father was Baxter Clay "Buck" Young Jr., who attended Duke 1931-33. Also, Hines served in Vietnam for thirteen months, not two years.

In the obituary for Angier Biddle Duke Hon. '69 (July-August), the name of his son, Dario Biddle Duke A.H.C. '86, was inadvertently omitted. Ambassador Duke's daughter, Maria Luisa Biddle Duke, also attended the university for a year.

ON THE MEDIA FRONT LINE

Lowndes Lipscomb '72, M.Div. '75, the vice president and managing editor of Worldwide Television News, has a problem. A recent Serbian rocket attack on Sarajevo seriously injured two of his WTN correspondents. "It was a delayed blast, so our crew heard the thud of a shell, but no blast," Lipscomb says. "So after a few seconds, they looked into the courtyard. That's when the shell exploded, with their faces pressed against the window. Our most senior guy has glass stuck in his eye and needs to be evacuated to try and save it." Lipscomb has arranged for a United Nations helicopter to evacuate the injured correspondent, but the weather is atrocious.

The other journalist, Hanna, a local Bosnian WTN stringer, may not be so fortunate. She can't be moved, since any jostling would exacerbate the fragments in both her eyes. At WTN headquarters in London, Lipscomb's aides are trying to send medicines to treat her: The Bos-

LOWNDES LIPSCOMB

BY MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN

Worldwide Television News is to television what Associated Press is to newspapers, a news wholesaler. When you watch international news on CNN, ABC, or CBS, the actual footage is often from WTN.

nians lack even the basics, like hydrocortisone.

But the wounded are only part of the problem. WTN's customers, television networks from around the world, don't want excuses. They want pictures of the daily horror. It's up to Lipscomb to deliver on this steamy July morning. He keeps one ear pasted to the telephone for an update on the medical situation. With the other, he listens to a deputy brief him on their search for freelance cameramen to get some front-line Bosnian footage.

Their current Bosnian freelancer, Elvere, has been a disaster. "We're cutting him off completely," the deputy tells Lipscomb. "He's nuts."

"Will there be any official repercussions?" Lipscomb asks. After all, the Bosnian Muslim army "approved" of Elvere, and might be perturbed at his firing. "Hell, no. They're just surprised that he lasted with us this long," the aide replies. "They've known he's nuts all along."

Lipscomb considers his choices. There's "Don



Achmed," a local camera-happy "Mafia" warlord. Achmed has the distinct advantage of being able to go anywhere—among the Serbs, Croats, or Bosnians—without any of the official permissions that most journalists need. Don Achmed, though, wants a \$10,000-a-month retainer from WTN.

Another option is a one-man company known as Intermedia. He's a more traditional journalist, with a solid reputation. His rates vary, growing more expensive the closer he gets to the front lines. His top rate is 2,000 Deutsch marks per day, and it's understood that he sometimes returns with no usable footage but still expects to be paid.

Lipscomb needs the freelancers because his WTN bureau reporters are at the mercy of the local officials. The Bosnian Muslims, of course, are taking enormous casualties, but their officials don't allow access to the battlefield. "All they permit," says Lipscomb, "is to let us film their elite forces, all costumed up in various parades." He wonders aloud if "we should reconsider so much bureau spending when it's the cowboys who actually get the pictures."

The freelance "cowboys," though, are notoriously unreliable. Sometimes they take pay advances but don't provide any usable shots. Sometimes they use WTN cameras, but sell the footage to WTN's newest rival, Associated Press TV. Sometimes they'll "dress up their brothers and uncles and have them pretend to kill each other in the backyard," says Lipscomb. "There's a lot of extremely unconvincing battle footage which people try to sell us."

And sometimes, the freelancers are, quite inconveniently, killed.

Lipscomb decides to hire Intermedia for five days to try him out. "He'll need a couple of days to rest up—a grenade hit his car," the aide mentions, "and it shook him up a bit."

"Fine," says Lipscomb. "Send him to Western Slovenia," which is where the Croats are building up for an expected offensive against the Serbs. "Keep a close eye on where the fronts are, too, because we'll need time to get any of our crews in place. And," he adds, "see if you can get that Mafia guy to take a day rate."

WTN is to television what Associated Press is to newspapers. WTN is a news wholesaler: They sell pictures to 1,000 client networks throughout the world, each of which is in turn a retailer. The networks pay WTN annual subscription fees. It's an all-you-can-eat buffet sort of deal. The network can pull any footage it wants off WTN's nine daily satellite feeds, edit and write its own version of the story, and broadcast the "news" to the public.

In other words, without knowing it, when you watch international news on CNN, ABC, or CBS, the actual footage is often from WTN.



Feed the world: WTN crew fields images from every quarter

WTN gives the networks the appearance of "being there."

For example, if WTN offers on the satellite a handshake between the prime minister of Israel and the King of Jordan, ABC will presumably use the footage for a story on a "peace agreement." CBS will use the same video, but with their own (similar) script read by their own Middle East correspondent. Libyan TV, meanwhile, might use the same video for an evening news story on "Arab betrayal and treason."

Roughly 70 percent of foreign news footage on American network TV comes from news agencies. Reuters TV is WTN's chief competitor, but there is also competition from regional alliances, like "Eurovision" and "Asiavision." And Associated Press has its recently-launched television venture. Today, APTV has a Chechnya story that WTN doesn't have. Lipscomb stares at a monitor and shakes his head. "That's not good," he grumbles. "We want every story."

ABC (and thus Disney) owns 80 percent of WTN. The remaining 20 percent is held by Independent Television News of Britain and the Nine Network Australia. CBS is a WTN client; NBC subscribes to rival Reuters TV.

Remember CNN trumpeting its "exclusive" coverage during the Persian Gulf War? In fact, WTN was there, too, supplying ABC and CBS with daily footage. In fact, when Peter Arnett's camera crew was tossed out of Baghdad for a few days by an angry Sadaam, it was WTN that supplied CNN's pictures as well.

"The Iraqi conflict was a major coup for WTN," Lipscomb recalls. "We went in right before the war started. There were no flights into Iraq because of the sanctions, so I took a ten-hour car ride from Amman into Iraq to make arrangements." He brought in a Jordan-

ian cameraman who was well connected, so while almost every news agency left once President Bush's deadline for Iraqi withdrawal had passed, WTN remained. "The Iraqis wouldn't let any other news groups return," Lipscomb says, "and as a result, we were the only ones with access. We hit a home run."

Lipscomb is a basketball nut. "I've been known to call SportsPhone in New York from Damascus for up-to-the-minute Duke scores," he says. He further confesses to banding together with buddies from NBC and ripping off Duke game satellite feeds from the Armed Forces Network.

"My first Duke game was against Wake Forest," he recalls. "I was twelve, living in Thomasville, North Carolina. I saw Wake's Dick Christie punch Art Heyman in the nose. Heyman took the punch, didn't retaliate, sank the free throws, and got a standing ovation. I was hooked after that, and went to Duke early decision."

Lipscomb was a religion major with teaching ambitions. After graduating, he went to Duke Divinity School, where he finished as the valedictorian. "I got a Fulbright Scholarship to Israel," he says. "I had never left the nation, I'd almost never left the South, so when I got there, I felt like I was on the moon." He returned to school, studying at Columbia University for a Ph.D. in Near Eastern languages and literatures.

It was then that a friend of a friend brought him to a New York City television station. Lipscomb fell in love. "The speed, the excitement, the technology—it was dizzying. I almost dropped my dissertation, but I had already done so much work toward the doctorate. So I finished my Ph.D., but all while working in television as a freelancer producer and writer."

He started at WTN in 1982, taking various editing assignments. Two years later, with his background in Middle East studies, he was offered a post as WTN bureau manager in either Beirut or Israel. He chose Israel—and was lucky he did, because in 1986, the acting WTN bureau chief in Beirut was taken hostage and held for five years. "That could have been me," Lipscomb mumbles.

He'd met a woman in London, Bernadette Sanchez, just before receiving the Middle East assignment. "I left without her, but soon called and asked her to join me." They were married, and have one son, Nikolai.

There's never a dull time in Israel, and Lipscomb's two-year stint was no exception. He covered the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the shared presidency of Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres, and the airlift of Ethiopian Jews. But his favorite story had nothing to do with politics. "Chief Sitting Bull's great-grandson, who was part Jewish, came to Israel for his bar mitzvah."

"You have to understand that all over the

world, especially in Europe, everyone has a voracious appetite for Israeli stories," he says. "It's the one subject where everyone has an opinion. Even with the TWA hijacking in Lebanon many years ago, which had nothing to do with Israel, all our clients demanded some sort of comment from Israeli politicians. But no one would talk. We ended up having journalists interviewing other journalists—and when you do that, you know you're in trouble."

In 1986, Lipscomb was promoted to managing editor, the highest editorial position at WTN. He manages 250 employees in fifty nations, negotiates contracts, and oversees an annual budget of \$25-30 million—down to the smallest detail. Challenging an expense request over the phone, Lipscomb barks, "Tripod service? Can't you get that done in Hong Kong? And this field mixer in Manila, sorry—we can't afford that."

"The worst part of my job," Lipscomb says, "is that over the last three years I feel like I've been vice president in charge of funerals." WTN has suffered three deaths in that time: a Croatian cameraman, the South African bureau chief, and a (Soviet) Georgian cameraman. "It was his second day on the job," Lipscomb says of the Georgian, shaking his head. "Rebels captured the town, pushed him up against the wall, and

executed him. I had to go hire someone to find his body in an unmarked grave, dig it up, and then somehow find dry ice in a war zone to preserve the body until the funeral."

The proliferation of satellite dishes and cable makes journalism more dangerous because now, even in the most remote war-torn areas, both sides can watch the coverage on TV. "Balanced coverage inevitably means that both sides see it as horribly biased," Lipscomb says. "So everyone hates the journalists. That's what happened in Somalia: Various locals watched CNN, got angry with how they were portrayed, and killed journalists."

Like a general, Lipscomb has to anticipate news to make sure that camera crews are in position. There are technical issues, too, like satellite access, and security needs. "Someone stole our picture?" he blurts into the phone. "But it's encoded. Did they bribe someone at the tower?"

Since the fall of the Iron Curtain, he's opened ten bureaus in Eastern Europe. "Before that, we'd have women in East Germany smuggling tapes in their private parts past the Stasi," he says. In 1993, he flew to Beijing to try to open the first-ever foreign television news agency in China. After finagling a meeting with Wu Jiang Men, the director of information at the Foreign Ministry, Lipscomb made his case. "I explained to Wu that while he was deciding

about which, if any, television networks to allow into China, he could permit WTN to operate in the meantime, as a sort of experiment. After all, in addition to the political and human-rights stories, China was home to sports, arts, and economic-growth stories that weren't getting out." Wu agreed, and soon WTN had a bureau where CNN, BBC, and everyone else did not.

But several conditions were attached. "A Chinese censor monitors our office—and we have to pay for it. We can't leave Beijing without permission, which is how they censor without admitting it outright. If, for example, a corruption scandal breaks out in Shanghai, the ministry will delay our permission to leave Beijing for three or four days. And then, of course, it's not news anymore." In July 1995, China sold WTN the infamous "Harry Wu confession tape," which purported to show the famous human-rights activist "admitting" his "lies."

So how much power does Lipscomb really have? Well, it's clear that television footage—rather than any clear strategy or ideology—now drives American foreign policy. And the global recession forced many networks around the world to close their foreign bureaus, relying instead on WTN and Reuters.

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Money is inevitably a major factor in WTN's editorial decisions. "We're way over budget with all the Yugoslavia coverage," Lipscomb says. "When we are overspent, the tendency is to take stories from less expensive bureaus (where, for example, overhead costs cover rent, staff cars, cameras, etc., so that the actual cost of generating a story is very low), or from ABC or the BBC."

One global trend, resulting from the increasing view of news as pure enterprise rather than public service, is that television networks are more likely to use video news

releases (VNRs). A VNR is like a press release: A company or organization makes a news story about itself, then mails out copies of the video to various news agencies. Most broadcasters, if they use VNRs at all, take the video but write their own script.

WTN does not use VNRs, but will accept raw, unscripted video. For example, Greenpeace paid for a helicopter-based cameraman to shoot hours of footage of the Greenpeace "takeover" of a Shell Oil rig in the Pacific Ocean. WTN and Reuters TV might have ignored the event, since flying a helicopter into

the middle of an ocean is expensive. By paying for the video themselves, Greenpeace not only ensures that they'll get on the news, but that it will likely be flattering toward them also, since they provided their own version of the story. In this case, Greenpeace managed to create such an international outcry that Shell was forced to cancel its plans to sink the rig into the ocean.

The limited funds mean that Lipscomb must pick and choose among possible stories. "The biggest decisions I make are the logistical—ensuring that the news division is properly resourced." Africa gets the least coverage on WTN. "We did, in fact, open a Nairobi bureau last year," Lipscomb says. "But the logistics there are tough. The technology is poor and news doesn't have a long life by definition." Money again plays a factor. The aid organizations, like UNHCR and UNICEF, help WTN with transportation and other issues. WTN saves money and thus is more likely to provide coverage; if the pictures of the starving masses go out on TV, then UNICEF and UNHCR can successfully appeal for more money from their donors.

Still, Lipscomb's editorial decisions are to some degree the tail wagging the dog. "We have to supply what our clients want," he explains, "where they deem the important places to be."

What is considered "important"? Well, that's changing. Two trends are shaping the flux of world news today. First, the de-evolution toward tabloid coverage is not just in America; it's happening around the world. Everywhere, local TV stations are demanding more about Michael Jackson and less about Boutros Boutros-Ghali for their newscasts. Second, there is an emphasis on regional, even subregional, news. That is, Polish TV stations don't just want news about Europe; they want news about Central Europe, about Hungary and Bulgaria, not about Spain.

"We can't control what each network does with our pictures," Lipscomb says. "There is definitely abuse. For example, there was just an armed attack against northern Israel. I assume the Israelis will retaliate, and our crews in Southern Lebanon are on notice to get footage of that. Now we will explain in our script that these are retaliatory strikes, but we don't have any footage of the original attack against Israel. So I can guarantee you that Syrian TV will show any Israeli air strikes that WTN puts out, but will, shall we say, neglect to mention the precipitating incident."

"That's a risk we run in not having editorial control over the footage that we sell. But that's our job. We take pictures." ■

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ITCHY GATAL MEETS THE ORANGUTAN KING

The first time I met Arno, he tried to kill me—very cleverly. I was sweating my way through my last day in the muggy, insect-ridden Sumatran jungle, where I'd spent ten grueling days with Duke primatologist Carel van Schaik, trying to photograph orangutans. At first, we'd seen few of the animals. But finally, we came across a mother orangutan, Abi, and her offspring Ati, and I was trying to position myself to get a shot of them. But then along came Arno, the 300-pound male who's known as the king of Suaq Balimbing, the name of our research camp site.

Despite his huge size, Arno moved effortlessly through the trees following a female he was interested in, and chasing the other males out of his way. I hadn't seen this kind of activity before and, since they were probably only thirty feet off the ground twenty feet away, I decided to get close enough to shoot tight photographs of just their faces.

I waited for Arno to move into a sunlit area, and when he did, I braced myself on a small tree to steady my camera. Suddenly, two of the Indonesians with me began urgently whispering, "Chris, hati, hati!"—which is Sumatran for danger. But I was involved in the shoot and the framing and composition of my subject. I didn't realize I'd moved closer than I should have to the courting Arno. At that point, Arno climbed onto a large, rotten tree about forty feet tall. While holding onto another tree, he began rocking back and forth, issuing deep, angry grunts. And the more he rocked, the more that tree began to sway back and forth. I heard one of the Indonesians again shout, "Hati, hati!" At this point, they had scrambled away because they knew something was about to happen. But I remained, wrapped up in my shooting.

Then Arno kicked away from that tree, snapping off a fifteen- or twenty-foot section that fell right at me. I didn't know what was happening at first, only that he had suddenly moved out of my frame. It's a lot like shooting

DEEP WOODS DISCOVERIES

BY CHRIS HILDRETH
WITH DENNIS MEREDITH

PHOTOS BY CHRIS HILDRETH

A photographer learned
a lesson on the dangers
of scientific research
as he slogged through a
Sumatran swamp to capture
images of primatologist
Carel van Schaik studying
orangutans.

a football game and not seeing the looming football player until he fills the frame. By the time you look up, it's usually too late. So when I looked up, the tree was in midair coming at me.

It all seemed to happen in slow motion. I had a choice to go left or right, because I couldn't go backwards. I couldn't outrun it: I was weighed down by fifteen pounds of gear and, of course, I was standing in a swamp. The little sapling I had been leaning against blocked the way to my left. I looked up again and the tree was almost on top of me. So all I could do was dive to my right into this tall, razor-sharp saw grass, cradling the camera lens against my body, almost like a football player diving into the end zone.

Behind me, I heard the crash. I turned and looked, then looked down at my legs to see the huge stump lying across the top of my calves, but suspended only two or three inches above my legs by a couple of tree roots. My eyes were as big as saucers. I would have been in deep trouble if I'd had to be hauled to the nearest hospital, days away, with two broken legs.

Arno: 300-pound king of the Suaq Balimbing



TOOL TIME FOR ORANGS

Dutch-born Duke ecologist and anthropologist Carel van Schaik says he once wondered whether studying orangutans in a miserable Sumatran swamp was worth the trouble. While he knew the Suaq Balimbing swamp in Sumatra was the world's best remaining place to observe the intelligent, long-haired apes in the wild, the tropical forest's isolation, heat, humidity, bugs, and leeches tried the stamina, even the health, of the fittest researchers.

But van Schaik's exploration into whether the animals use tools climaxed in 1993 when his research team made a startling find. The orangs he observed so doggedly over the years seemed to be modifying sticks to help find insects, fruit, and honey. They were using tools.

"That discovery tipped the balance for us," says van Schaik, a professor of biological anthropology and anatomy and co-director of Duke's Center for Tropical Conservation. "Sumatra is a very forbidding place. But when we saw the tool use, we had no choice but to stay."

He and his scientific colleagues were excited because orangutans had never been observed using tools in their natural habitat. Up until now, scientists have documented the flexible, natural use of tools in just two species: chimpanzees and humans. If van Schaik's work brings the more distantly related orangutans into the league of seemingly intelligent tool users, the origins of an important human-like trait would be pushed back by many millions of years.

Van Schaik says a local field assistant named Ibrahim (who has no last name) made the initial discovery in August 1993. "I saw this female," Ibrahim told the team that night in the glowing campfire light. "She was sort of banging away at a tree hole with a big stick in her mouth."

By mid-1995, after many more exhausting slogs through the forest, investigators had observed more than twenty of the animals in the act of using tools on numerous occasions. Perched in trees, the orangs would break off sticks of various lengths and thicknesses and strip off the leaves. They would often gnaw off the sticks' bark and shape the ends. Then, gripping the makeshift tools in their teeth, or sometimes in

their hands, they would poke them into tree holes to chip off pieces of termite nests or to extract honey from the hives of stingless bees.

Even more interesting was how the orangs relied on tools to extract the succulent seeds of a local fruit called *Neesia*. While the fruit conveniently splits open when ripe, *Neesia*'s seeds are ordinarily hard to eat because they're surrounded by masses of irritating hairs. The orangutans deftly overcame that obstacle by scraping away the hairs with stick tools.

The animals' tool choice was more than random, researchers found. The orangs seemed to pick different sized tools for different purposes. They used the thickest sticks to raid termite nests, a feat that required hammering as opposed to poking. They also varied their tool preparation by use. For example, they invariably stripped away bark from the sticks intended for *Neesia* hair removal.

"Basically, they're physicists," van Schaik says. "They know object-object relationships, and object-force relationships. In other words, looking at tool use is like asking an animal, 'Are you intelligent?' They can't talk to you, so this is a way an animal in nature can tell you, 'Yes, I'm intelligent.'"

Ancient tool specimens reveal that orangutans once ranged throughout Indochina. But the animals are now confined to Sumatra and the neighboring island of Borneo. While no other wild orangutan populations are known to be tool users, the extent of tool use also varies geographically among different groups of wild chimpanzees, van Schaik notes.

"That suggests they have invented it in one place and it sort of spreads." In zoo experiments, humans have also taught captive orangutans to wield screwdrivers, hammers, and keys, and even to make stone tools. So orangs, says van Schaik, "have all the competent machinery to do it if they need to."

The ability to convert natural objects into different tools for different jobs was once thought to separate humans from other animals. If chimpanzees and orangutans can do it too, then when did the trait for toolmaking originate? At least 14 million to 16 million years ago, van Schaik's research suggests. That's when the orangutans are



believed to have split off from the line that led to chimpanzees and humans.

Confirmation of his orangutan group's tool-making abilities may reap added benefits for a deep-woodland species whose habitat is rapidly dwindling, says van Schaik. "Frankly, I'll unashamedly use this site, and what we see there, as much as possible for conservation purposes. We have an animal that's producing tools. And let's assume, for the sake of argument, that everybody agrees that's the hallmark of intelligence. That strengthens the argument for conservation. You can say, we don't just have a bunch of animals that we'd like to protect. We've got a bunch of almost-humans that are, of course, very deserving of protection."

—Monte Basgall

Basgall is a science writer in the office of research communications

At that point, Arno gave a "long call" at me—a deep, loud grunt that resounded within his large cheek pouches. He was warning me to get the hell out of his area. I wanted to stand up and do a defiant long call back at him, but I certainly wasn't in a position to do so.

I had come to the isolated jungle camp ten days earlier after five days of travel from Durham that included a twelve-hour bus ride over winding mountain roads. Van Schaik had invited *Raleigh News & Observer* science writer Carolyn Dopyera and me to cover his latest expedition studying the orangutans of Sumatra. Specifically, we were trying to document the animals using tools, an important

discovery by van Schaik and his colleagues.

By the time we lugged our equipment and baggage the last two kilometers up the steep hill to camp, we'd not only negotiated treacherous mountain roads and jungle trails but also negotiated the formidable Sumatran bureaucracy, spending hours with the local police getting permission to enter the park. The process included considerable bargaining by van Schaik, who'd become an expert at knowing when "gifts" of money were needed to speed the paperwork.

We found that the research camp was a tin-roofed wooden cabin in a clearing in the thick jungle above a foul, brown river. Once we arrived, we settled immediately into an arduous daily research routine that began with a pre-dawn breakfast of rice, potatoes, and carrots. (This was also dinner!) Afterward, we would immediately set off into the jungle along a narrow boardwalk leading into the orangs' habitat. I thought at first that the boardwalk would make traveling easy, until I realized it reached

Van Schaik on orangutans: "Basically, they're physicists"





Sumatran research camp: "a tin-roofed wooden cabin in a clearing in the thick jungle above a frod, brown river"

only a short way into the jungle. We spent most of our time wading through a swamp infested with leeches while being bombarded by clouds of bees, biting flies, and mosquitoes.

I was slow and clumsy, but van Schaik could move very quickly through the swamp, avoiding the treacherous tree roots, and many times leaving me trailing far behind. As he walked, he would stop, cock his ear to a noise, and watch the tops of the trees. Even if he couldn't see an orangutan, he could tell by the way the trees moved whether the animals passing through them were large or small primates. He was tuned into the orangutans' fairly slow and methodical movements through the trees. They didn't whip through the trees like the gibbons.

All the while van Schaik filled out data forms tracking the orangutans. He and his colleagues would spread out, recording the time and direction of the long calls. Later, they would coordinate their data to get an overview of the animals' activities.

We wouldn't quit until the oranges had nested for the night. By the time we got back to camp, we were so soaked from perspiration and the swamp that we couldn't wait to get down to that river, even though we knew the village upstream used it as a sewer. The baths were cooling, but they didn't help relieve the insect bites or the raging, itching, blister-studded rash I got from grabbing onto trees that had

poisonous sap. I soon learned the Indonesian word for itch was "gatal," and I quickly became known in the camp as Gatal, because I screamed the word quite often. At least, I didn't come down with the terrible foot rot all the natives had from standing in swamp water all day.

Van Schaik ignored all these hardships. He was so energized by being in the jungle with the oranges that he just didn't let himself get caught up in the problems. He was very thin, probably because of the rice-and-potato diet, but he had incredible stamina—always the first one up, the first one out in the swamp, and the last one to go to sleep. He had a passion for his work that I've never seen. For example, he cut his shin one day, but continued wading through the swamp, letting it bleed until he got back to camp eight hours later. During our expedition, he lost only one day to intestinal sickness, while other researchers came down with such medical problems as malaria, cholera, typhoid, and protein deficiencies.

I learned a lot about dedication and courage during my short time in the Sumatran jungle. But the one lesson I shall never forget was the one taught by Arno. I learned that these intelligent animals are indeed fully capable of using tools. Even murder weapons. ■

Hildreth is director of university photography.

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AROUND THE WORLD IN MANY WAYS

UNIVERSAL PERSPECTIVES

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

While Duke has long valued awareness of world-wide concerns, the emphasis on all things global is now a clearly stated university priority.

Fifteen days after human-rights activist Harry Wu is released from a China prison, he speaks to a packed house in Duke's Page Auditorium. Across the quad at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy, a Bosnian journalist relates personal accounts of war in her homeland, and ponders a shaky future in her new adopted country. This spring, four former Latin American presidents will participate in an undergraduate course on political and economic transitions taking place in the region.

As these and other international authorities are arriving to share their knowledge in classes, lectures, and one-on-one, greater numbers of students are leaving campus—to pursue study opportunities in Bolivia, Russia, Japan, Germany, and beyond. Meanwhile, students are coming to Duke from Turkey, Panama, Colombia, Malaysia, South Africa, Thailand, and India.

These developments are just a few indications of Duke's blossoming efforts at "internationalization." Everywhere you look—faculty and graduate student research, expanding curriculum options, library resources—there is a strong commitment to broadening the university's horizons. While Duke has long valued awareness of world-wide concerns, the emphasis on all things global is now a clearly stated university priority.

In the 1994 strategic plan, *Shaping Our Future*, internationalization emerged as an institutional imperative for strengthening academic quality. To inspire cross-cultural learning and heightened awareness of global issues, an executive committee on international affairs (in a report called *Duke University in an Interdependent World*) mapped specific strategies for making Duke "a truly international university."

Peter Lange, named the university's first vice provost for academic and international affairs in 1994, is in charge of overseeing the plan. He says that Duke's participation in the global community is good and getting better. It's made his job easier, too, that so many departments, programs, and individuals had already begun

incorporating such thinking into their operations. The Center for International Studies, for example, which traces its origins to the Fifties, has its own panoply of resources that predate (and now complement) other university efforts.

"We have a lot of ships out there, so to speak, and we're getting the whole flotilla heading in the right direction," says Lange. "It's not that we need an enormous amount of central administration direction [to get this going]. It's more a matter of coordinating efforts and providing critical resources in places where they're needed."

Given the dimensions of such an overarching mission, *Duke University in an Interdependent World* lists four broad areas of focus: undergraduate education, graduate and professional students, faculty development, and university development. In the year-and-a-half since Lange assumed his post, international activity has accelerated. Some of it has been house-keeping, such as streamlining administrative duties so that individual offices around campus aren't duplicating efforts. (The university's and the medical center's visa offices merged, for example.)

Other improvements have enlarged upon existing strengths, such as infusing the curriculum with more of an international content. Courses like "Comparative Health Care Systems" and "Muslim Minorities in Society: From Asia to America" have, by design, a multinational motif.

With all the steps, both large and small, that members of the Duke community are taking to make the university an international player, it's the students and faculty whose lives have been changed as a result—as well as some of the women and men on campus working to make tomorrow happen—who tell the real story.

WORLDS OF OPPORTUNITY

From the time he was in fifth grade, Chris Ventry '94 traveled with his family during school breaks. In addition to the annual summer trek to Lake Tahoe, the Santa Cruz, California, family also explored other countries—England, Italy, Africa, Spain. It's no surprise, then, that Ventry eventually settled on a comparative area studies major at Duke. Combining languages, economics, sociology, and political science courses, he put together a demanding, comprehensive curriculum.

Between freshman and sophomore years, he spent the summer in St. Petersburg, Russia, on a Duke study-abroad program. "I immediately made friends with Russians who didn't speak any English, rather than Russians who spoke English," Ventry says. "I learned to communicate with them on a number of different levels: verbal, because I'd studied Russian at Duke, but also cultural and social. It was very, very exciting; I really grew from that experience."

When he returned to Durham the following fall, he took five courses each semester of his sophomore and junior years. By the time his senior year was under way, Ventry needed just two more credits his final semester to graduate. "I didn't want to spend my last semester at Duke just relaxing," he says. "I wanted to continue my education and really emphasize what I'd learned through my major. The first three years at Duke provided a wide, sweeping education, which was great. But spending my senior year [abroad] was a perfect way to cul-

minate that experience by really honing in on what I'd been studying."

With the help of Christa Johns, assistant dean in Duke's study-abroad office and director of foreign academic programs, he secured a spot in a graduate business program at Brasenose College in Oxford, England. His peers came from points around the globe—Tasmania, Canada, Germany—and exposed him to a wealth of cultural customs and life decisions. A number of them had taken time off from school to fulfill military requirements, for example, or to pursue personal goals.

"Education in the United States is somewhat regimented," says Ventry. "You follow this step and then the next. You go to straight from high school to college to graduate or professional school. There is something scary about stepping off that path, but I discovered that it's okay to drop, if not into neutral, then maybe to first gear. Most students don't do that. But it ended up quite a few doors for me."

Indeed, as Ventry finished up his master's of science in economic and social history, he was hired by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as a portfolio manager. As part of his two-year training, he will rotate through the bank's London, Hong Kong, and Melbourne offices.

"The interesting thing about this job is that it brings together things I learned as a comparative area studies major," he says. "Comparative area studies teaches you there's a world out there that we can see clearly from a distance, but when you get closer, it blurs. It encourages you to scrutinize what's going on at that level, keeping in mind the global implications."

During the interview process, Ventry discovered that his future employers were less interested in the specific courses he had taken than they were in his broad intellectual explorations. "Outside of Duke, not many people know what a comparative area studies major is, so they were curious about that. That directed the interviews away from academics and toward a more international way of thinking."

Ventry admits that his motivation for study abroad sets him apart from students who view such an opportunity as a time to explore geographical points of interest, rather than as a concentrated educational endeavor. "The joke in Oxford was that LSE, which stands for the London School of Economics, could also stand for Let's See Europe."

There was a time when Ventry thought he'd need to earn an M.B.A. to pursue a career in international business or management. Now, he's not so sure that's necessary. "I was hired at the level of an M.B.A. without ever having had an M.B.A. course," he says. Eventually, he may go into business with some Duke classmates, delve into world health and medical issues, or perhaps seek political office.

Ventry's success at parlaying his scholarship

directly into a career is part of a trend that administrators like Christa Johns would like to see flourish. To encourage students to leave Duke's campus and take in more of the world, all freshmen are now required to attend an orientation session about study abroad.

"Most students are still very Eurocentric, and most students go in the fall rather than the spring," says Johns. "Part of that has to do with meeting academic requirements—some overseas universities require that a student be at least a junior—but we want students to start thinking about it early. For the most part, there is something for everyone out there, but it does take planning."

Students' travel plans must fit in with their academic course work and be approved by the appropriate dean or department. Although junior year is the most popular time to go, students have other options. The Center for International Studies, for example, sponsors an overseas summer academic project award for rising sophomores with little or no direct exposure to cultures outside the United States. The awards, designed to complement library or laboratory research while placing students in a different social or cultural setting, have yielded remarkable results. Last summer, one student traveled to Vietnam to study the range and depth of AIDS awareness in Ho Chi Minh City. Another examined the traditional healing practices of the Tarifuna and Misquito peoples in Honduras.

Ironically, though, because such overtures seem to be working—this fall, 345 students took courses in thirty-one countries—Duke has been forced to reconsider the financial and practical implications of hundreds of students leaving campus to study somewhere else. If a student is on a non-Duke program, the sponsoring institution receives tuition money. Two years ago, the board of trustees approved a \$1,500 study-abroad fee to cover the administrative costs associated with non-university programs—coordinating transcript and credit exchanges between institutions, registering returning students for courses while they are still abroad, and advising students before and after their travels.

The fee has been criticized by students, who

consider it a disincentive, and a committee will study tuition and study abroad. Even with the fee, the university loses money on absent students.

In the meantime, the study-abroad office is looking at ways to increase the number of Duke-run programs. Christa Johns emphasizes the need for prudent growth. "It is very hard to build new programs because you have first to build the infrastructure needed to make them run smoothly," she says. "There are a host of little things that need to be taken care of, and there are larger concerns as well—the quality of the faculty, the rigorosity of the curriculum, and so forth."

One such success story came to fruition this fall. Duke's office of foreign academic programs was chosen to assume management of the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies (ICCS) in Rome. The center, supported by a consortium of seventy-five U.S. colleges and universities, has been managed since its inception in 1965 by Stanford University. ICCS is well-known for its training of young classical studies scholars, as well as students pursuing careers in art history, Italian studies, art dealership, intellectual property law, and business—es with strong international components.

For students like Ventry, the rewards of study abroad are incalculable. "Every now and then I wondered if I was missing out by not being on campus my senior year," he says. "But then our [Oxford] group would meet Bishop Desmond Tutu, or have tea with Bill Clinton, and I knew I'd made the right decision."

HOME AWAY FROM HOME

Before leaving his native Mexico to study in the United States for a year, Sergio Lagunes had only seen one picture of the Duke campus—a shot of Duke Chapel on the cover of an undergraduate bulletin. When he arrived at the Raleigh-Durham International Airport, a pre-arranged ride was not there to meet him, so Lagunes was forced to take a \$30 cab ride into town.

Despite the inauspicious beginning, he says he immediately fell in love with Duke. When he discovered late in the fall semester that his Mexican college would not accept Duke credits (a new administration had come in while

GRASPING GLOBAL ECONOMIES

A decade ago, it would have been impossible. But thanks to advances in communication technology, the Fuqua School of Business now offers a Global Executive M.B.A. (GEMBA) program that is open to high-level managers anywhere in the world.

Designed for executives who work full-time and have, or anticipate having, global respon-

sibilities, GEMBA is taught in course "modules" on three continents. Students attend classes at Fuqua, in Europe, and in Asia, convening at a central location five times during the nineteen-month program. Faculty will use distance-learning technology to deliver the remainder of the program. These distance-learning modules allow executives to earn a Fuqua M.B.A. while ac-

commodating demanding work schedules—schedules that prevent them from spending long periods away from their jobs.

IBM and AT&T will provide technical support, share expertise in distance learning, provide financial support, and send managers to attend the program. Fuqua will enroll the first class of thirty students in the summer of 1996.

he was on leave), Lagunes applied for and received admission to Duke as a full-time student. An economics and political science major, he is scheduled to graduate in 1997.

"If I had gone to any of the other schools that are well-known in Mexico—Stanford, Harvard, MIT, or Yale—I don't think I would have had a problem with transferring credits," he says. "I tried to explain to my old school that Duke was this incredible place, but they said, well, that's not good enough for us."

Lagunes says he has found Duke students to be genuinely curious about him and his background. While living in the languages dorm last year, for example, he says he often found himself being "practiced" upon by classmates wanting to improve their Spanish speaking skills. Other peers wanted his opinions about Mexico's cultural and political climate. "People like to get information first-hand," he says. "So I'll talk to people who have only read about Mexican politics in the newspapers, and they are surprised to hear what it's actually like."

For his part, Lagunes is helping to heighten Duke's reputation in his own country. During a trip home, he took about a dozen T-shirts for

could easily land a lucrative job at an American multinational company. But he says he plans to return to Mexico and work to strengthen its economy by entering the political domain.

He'll also continue to be an ambassador for Duke, telling prospective students and professional colleagues about his alma mater. "Duke and other universities don't yet have a big name in Mexico," Lagunes says. "When I go back, I'd like to work with high schools and other groups to spread the word. Before I came here,

To encourage students
to leave Duke's campus
and take in more of
the world, Duke mandates
an orientation session
about study abroad for
all freshmen.



Trinity junior Lagunes: Duke's unofficial ambassador to Mexico

friends. "Now when I tell people [in Mexico City] where I go to school, they think they've heard of it—although they may have just seen someone wearing a Duke T-shirt. But friends in my old school definitely know about it now. I've also asked the Fuqua School of Business to send applications to friends of mine, and I'm working with the undergraduate admissions office to send applications and information to five Mexican high schools. So word of mouth is very important."

Like Chris Ventry, Lagunes has discovered that leaving home has made him more attractive to prospective employers. "The Mexican job market right now is dead," he says. "But I got a [summer] job with an American-Mexican firm right away because they knew I was from Mexico, had studied in the States, and had a good grasp of both cultures. With NAFTA and all the new regulations, someone who has trained the way I have is very, very marketable."

Because his English is impeccable (the only verbal clue that he's not a typical American college student is the refreshing lack of "you know" and "like" in his vocabulary), Lagunes

my brother asked me why I'd want to leave home, where I had everything I needed, to come to Duke, which was something of a risk. Now, he wants to come here, too."

GOING THE DISTANCE

To heighten Duke's profile in places like Latin America and beyond, the university isn't relying solely on motivated students and alumni. The undergraduate admissions office has been sending out recruiters around the world, often in conjunction with other colleges and universities. A virtually nonexistent undertaking five years ago, international recruiting now takes the itinerant staff to countries throughout Asia, Latin America, and Europe.

"A lot of our competitor schools have been doing this for seven, ten, or twelve years," says Nancy Donehower, senior associate director of admissions. "I can really see the results of that when I travel with them, because they have a very strong following abroad. We did almost no international recruiting until 1991, but since then, we have seen the applicant pool for foreign students grow very, very quickly."

At the start of the fall semester, nearly 800 foreign students were enrolled in undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools. More than half of those are in the graduate school; 118 are in Trinity College. Because Duke offers no financial aid for foreign students, these international scholars are from wealthy families (and can thus afford the full cost of a Duke education), the top students in their home countries (and may therefore receive prestigious scholarships and awards for studying outside their own country), or both.

"International students are among the most interesting students we have at Duke," says Donehower. "They are sophisticated both in terms of how they view their own lives and how they view education. They don't take this kind of education for granted."

To be competitive with other schools, most of whom offer some measure of monetary assistance, the university is looking at ways to help foreign students finance a Duke education. Not everyone will endorse such a plan, of course. There are those who think that by increasing the number of international students, domestic applicants will have a harder time gaining admission.

Vice provost Peter Lange is not overly concerned by such reasoning. "We're trying to recruit the best students we can. And we believe that diversity is an important component of a liberal arts education. Diversity doesn't stop at the borders of the United States."

BLURRING THE BORDERS

If the thought of faculty research evokes images of a solitary scholar holed up in musty library stacks, you need to readjust your set. Duke faculty are all over the world, collaborating with academics at other institutions and presenting papers at distant locales.

A religion professor lectures on Islam and Muslim history in Canada; an art and art history professor examines global issues involved in emerging technologies; a zoologist is honored in Peru for providing local students with research opportunities; a public policy professor addresses the problem of alcohol addiction in Norway. Closer to home, faculty work with their colleagues at historically black colleges and universities on topics ranging from information technology to international teaching and research.

At the same time, hundreds of foreign academics converge at Duke for lectures and teaching throughout the year. A global forum speakers series brings world leaders and policy-makers to campus. Intellectually speaking, Duke is party to a healthy degree of academic cross-pollination.

It's no surprise that the medical center's expertise has become an export as well. At Saudi Arabia's top public hospital, for example, physicians consult with Duke specialists through teleconference capabilities, including real-time clinical discussions and the transmission of such diagnostic images as X-rays and electrocardiograms. The "Saudi-U.S. University Project" is a collaborative effort between the Middle Eastern country and academic medical and health science centers at Duke, George Washington University, Baylor University, and the University of Virginia. Since 1994, Duke specialists in surgery, anesthesiology, emergency medicine, pathology, pulmonology, and infectious diseases have also traveled to Saudi Arabia to share their skills.

In the De Witt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism at the Institute of Public Policy and Policy Sciences, international reporters spend one to two semesters at Duke. Originally geared toward visiting journalists from U.S. publications, the visiting media fellows program expanded its reach several years ago and now draws reporters, editors, and radio and television producers from Brazil, Buenos Aires, Moscow, Germany, Warsaw, and Tokyo.

Before war tore her country apart, Bosnian journalist Leila Viteskic was deputy editor of *Truth*, a journal published by the Institute for the Study of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, where she was also the chief analyst. Her reports on human-rights violations, particularly the mass rape of Bosnian women and crimes against women and children, appeared in Bosnia's major daily paper and on Sarajevo radio and television.

Viteskic is at Duke for the academic year as a Visiting Media Fellow in Ethnic Conflict and Refugee Studies. She rents a room in a house off campus, walks or takes the bus to where she needs to be, and is haunted by the upheaval in her own life, as well as those of

where, because there is no security."

Unable to return to Sarajevo because of threats against her life, Viteskic faces a clouded future. She is most concerned with what might happen when the Duke fellowship ends in December, how she might survive. "I get invited to conferences here and in other countries, but always it's the same thing. Who will pay for me to go? I need to get a job so I can start a new life here, and also to send money to help my family come here."

Frustrated with U.S. media coverage of the war in Bosnia, Viteskic says she wants to complete her research for a book on war crimes. "I have a problem with journalists who come to Sarajevo, stay a few days, and then report on the situation as though they are experts. As someone who has spent three years in the war under inhuman conditions, I have a moral obligation to write about it."

In September, *Duke Dialogue* published excerpts from a speech Viteskic gave in San Francisco at an international conference on refugees. Also this fall, a photo essay by documentary photographer and writer Edward Serotta was on display in Perkins Library. "Survival in Sarajevo: How a Jewish Community Came to the Aid of Its City" depicted the work of La Benevolencija, a multi-ethnic aid agency, run out of a synagogue. And National Public Radio correspondent Tom Gjelten—whom Viteskic credits with some of the best U.S. reporting on the war—spoke at Duke.

CAPITAL CONCERNS

Because internationalization is a university priority, money is allotted in the annual budget toward such efforts. Outside funding helps, too. The Center for International Studies, for example, receives extensive grant money from the Department of Education, which allows faculty to develop undergraduate courses in international issues, brings foreign speakers and visiting faculty to campus, and supports international travel for faculty.

Still, fund raising is crucial to the success of the hundreds of initiatives already planned or under way. As assistant director for major projects in the university development office, Kay Mitchell Bunting B.S.N. '58 works to bring in big donors. With her associate, Jeff Yohn, Bunting has been given responsibility for selling Duke's international direction to prospective benefactors.

"Duke is not yet a household world internationally," she says. "We are probably better known internationally for the medical center rather than the university. But because this is a fairly new [development] initiative, we're reaching alumni and friends who have an interest in international affairs or have international connections themselves. It has captured the interest of people who may not have been turned on by other institutional needs."

For New York businessman Karl von der Heyden '61, a longtime supporter of other institutional endeavors, the prospect of heightening Duke's international status was especially appealing. A native of Germany, von der Heyden has worked for a number of major companies in the United States. He showed his support of cross-cultural alliances by donating \$1 million to establish a program to bring world experts to Duke. The Karl von der Heyden Fellows Program is open to international leaders in business, government, public life, law, and academics. Granted the same privileges as visiting professors, fellows participate in graduate and undergraduate classes; meet with undergraduate, graduate, and professional students and faculty; and give public talks.

Increasingly a hub of international activity, bringing in and sending out citizens who are conversant in world economies, politics, literature, scientific developments, and social trends, Duke is poised to become an international powerhouse. It's a vision that looms just over the horizon.

"We will keep thinking 'international' until it's just part of what we do naturally," says Peter Lange. "And it's becoming much easier. Communication used to be a big problem, and now I'm on line every day sending e-mail to people all over the world. So, part of why we're doing this is a real university commitment, but part of it is just the way the world is. The world is becoming an entirely interdependent place. So it's not just that people say internationalization is important. It's that they *know* it's important."

UNDER THE GARGOYLE

Continued from page 18

are at risk, or to the direct impoverishment of people in soup kitchens or in dilapidated housing. Through projects sponsored by religious groups and residence halls, by fraternities and sororities and service clubs, Duke students reach out to the community in large numbers every day. The traditional idealism of young people is alive and well on campus, and finds its best contemporary expression in robust community service programs. These lived experiences in ethical practice touch the lives of many students, and transform the lives of some them, in addition to greatly enriching the lives of those they help.

I am delighted to announce that we have recently secured important support in carrying out our commitment to education in ethics, in the broadest sense, at Duke. In September, the Kenan Charitable Trust awarded Duke a planning grant of \$250,000 to develop a creative new program in ethics. In our discussions with the board of the Kenan Fund for Ethics, we have agreed that ethics will not only be something we teach in classrooms across the campus, but also a more prominent part of our lived experience.



Visiting journalist Viteskic: haunted by upheaval in Sarajevo friends and family still in Bosnia.

"I'm not like my colleagues here, because they mostly come from peaceful nations," says Viteskic. "When we get together to exchange opinions, I find that because of my experiences, my approach is always [filtered] through the war.... It is also hard because people here don't really have a clear idea about the situation in Bosnia. It's too far away, and they cannot imagine what it looks like under the siege, with the daily shelling and the snipers, living without water or power. You cannot walk any-

A NEW DEAN FOR FUQUA

Rex D. Adams '62, a West Virginia coal miner's son and a Rhodes Scholar who became vice president of administration of Mobil Corporation, is the next dean of the Fuqua School of Business.

Adams will become Fuqua's fourth dean on June 1, 1996. He will succeed Thomas F. Keller '53, who is retiring as dean after twenty-two years and returning to the faculty.

According to President Nannerl O. Keohane, Adams was the unanimous selection of a search committee that reviewed more than 200 candidates from academic, government, and corporate communities around the world during the past eighteen months. "Rex Adams brings to the deanship a deep knowledge of Duke and a unique blend of experience and understanding of current and future global business developments," Keohane said in a statement. "Over the past decade, he has steered the selection and development of leaders for one of the world's largest corporations. Rex brings to Duke a great wisdom about what is required to educate tomorrow's leaders for a dynamic and changing global environment."

Adams has been a member of Fuqua's board of visitors since 1979 and joined the university's board of trustees July 1. A political science and English major, he was class president, vice president of the Duke Student Government Association, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a magna cum laude graduate. He was also an Academic All-American in football, and played on the university's 1961 Cotton Bowl team. Selected as a Rhodes Scholar in 1962, he studied nineteenth-century English history at Merton College, Oxford University.

Adams has spent one-third of his career working overseas—beginning with a summer job as a government-relations trainee for Mobil International. He undertook assignments in Istanbul, where he prepared Mobil for labor negotiations; in London, working in the compensation and benefits field; and in Hamburg, where he was executive personnel director of Mobil's operations in Germany. Later, he was director of employee and government relations for Mobil Oil Libya and was the London-based personnel director for Mobil's European operations, overseeing the human-resources activities of fifteen European national subsidiaries.

In 1975, Adams returned to the United

States as manager of recruitment and placement for Mobil Oil Corporation. He subsequently assumed responsibility for all human-resources functions of Mobil Corporation. In 1979, he became manager of employee relations in the exploration and producing division. Later, he was appointed general manager of employee relations for Mobil Oil Corporation. He was named vice president of employee relations for Mobil Corporation in 1984, and vice president of administration of both corporations in 1988.

REPORTING ON WAR

The former Yugoslavia presents a sad case of "abrogated responsibility" by the international community, said National Public Radio's Tom Gjelten in a September campus talk. Gjelten traced the war not to the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries—as have Western politicians, he said, for the sake of political convenience—but to the 1980s. With an economic crisis, including strikes, unemployment, inflation, and the breaking down of Communist authority, Serbian leaders seized on a new dogma that was built on violent nationalism.

The shelling of Sarajevo had no military logic; but it did contribute to the Serbian objective of dividing the population along ethnic lines. And Western diplomats failed to respond energetically, he said, in a way that would have forestalled war.

Gjelten is foreign affairs correspondent for NPR's *Morning Edition*, *All Things Considered*, and *Weekend Edition*, and the author of *Sarajevo Daily: A City and Its Newspaper Under Siege*.

In his talk, which supplemented a Perkins Library exhibition by photographer Edward Serotta, "Survival in Sarajevo: How a Jewish Community Came to the Aid of Its City," Gjelten focused on journalistic responsibility in the former Yugoslavia. He argued that journalists are "more trustworthy" than political leaders in providing context: "Journalists don't have a policy axe to grind." But he said that reporting the conflict inevitably brings into question such time-worn journalistic concepts as "balance, objectivity, and fairness." Journalists often follow "the tendency to take every issue and to bifurcate it—on the one hand this, and on the other hand that. But reality is not always balanced. And accurate reporting should reflect that imbalance, not correct it."

He said reporters who are personally moved by the suffering they witness should not "dull the sharp edges" of a story just to make it tolerable to listeners or readers. "People who have



En route to safety: from Serotta's photography exhibition, Sarajevo Jews at synagogue await evacuation convoy

visited Sarajevo in wartime have been profoundly moved by the experience. It's the exception to the rule of the cynical journalist who is unmoved by his story. Extraordinary things—extraordinarily evil things, extraordinary heroism—can be on display. The basic fact of life is that this city of 300,000, for three-and-a-half years, has been essentially like a prison, cut off from the rest of the world, its people living in primitive conditions in high-rise apartment buildings. There is nothing like Sarajevo anywhere in the world today—a modern city essentially under medieval siege.”

In reporting on the conflict, “It’s important not to pull any punches,” said Gjelten, who was shaken by the daily brutality—including sniper fire that deliberately targeted children—

of Sarajevo. “The way a reporter reacts to the story is part of the information the listener takes in, just as the facts he is reporting are information,” he said. “I instinctively sympathize with suffering; I have nothing but contempt for anyone who would inflict it.” And as a radio correspondent, “I don’t necessarily feel the need to repress my own human reactions.”

Reporters need to ask themselves what level of generalization makes sense for a given story, he said. If a reporter finds Bosnian Muslim houses burning down in a village, it may be something “symptomatic and systematic” on the part of Serbs—or it may be an instance of localized brutality. American correspondents in particular need to realize that they “don’t operate in a value-free environment,” he said.

“We believe in a free press, for example. In Bosnia, these values are in jeopardy—the idea of a multi-ethnic society is in jeopardy. Can we be neutral in covering the story, or do we have a patriotic obligation to support the kind of society we believe in?”

TOPPING THE CHARTS

A ranking of Ph.D. programs in U.S. universities by the National Research Council shows that Duke is on a rapid upward trajectory in the quality of its graduate education. A similar 1982 study gave Duke top-twenty rankings in eight fields and top-ten rankings in three; the most recent survey placed Duke graduate programs in eighteen top-twenty and eight top-ten rankings.

According to Lewis Siegel, dean of graduate studies, the survey of more than 8,000 university faculty in forty-one fields is a “useful snapshot” of the quality of Duke’s graduate studies in 1993, when the survey was conducted. “Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States” included 3,634 academic programs at 274 institutions—105 private and 169 public. Faculty were asked to evaluate the programs on the basis of scholarly quality, educational effectiveness, and change in program quality over the past five years.

Duke ranked in the top twenty in classics (ranked fifteenth); comparative literature (second); English (fifth); French (third); religion (fourth); Spanish (second); biomedical engineering (fourth); oceanography (fourteenth); anthropology (eighteenth); history (fifteenth); political science (fourteenth); sociology (twentieth); biochemistry and molecular biology (fifteenth); cell and developmental biology (fourteenth); ecology, evolution, and behavior (third); neurosciences (sixteenth); molecular and general genetics (fifteenth); and pharmacology (fifth).

In the latest study, Duke ranked tenth among the leading research universities in top-twenty programs, tying Cal Tech. Ahead of Duke were Stanford, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Yale, Columbia, the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, and MIT. Duke ranked well above such schools as Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, Brown, and New York University in terms of top-twenty programs.

The rankings, compiled from nationwide surveys of faculty in the individual field of study, were released in September by the NRC, the research arm of the National Academy of Sciences. The academy is a private, nonprofit organization chartered by Congress to provide advice in scientific areas.

NO LANDFILL FOR THE FOREST

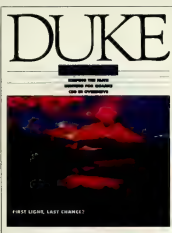
Orange County will have to rethink its decision to take over a portion of Duke Forest as a landfill. In October, the university granted the federal government an easement to the ninety-three-acre portion of the Blackwood Division of Duke Forest in Orange County.

The threat to Duke Forest was discussed by Duke Forest manager Judson Edeburn in the “Q & A” section of the May-June 1995 issue of *Duke Magazine*.

Attorneys for the university said in a letter to county and municipal attorneys in Orange County that, “based on principles of federal government supremacy and sovereignty,” the portion of the Blackwood Division subject to the easement “is beyond the ability of Orange County or any other governmental authority” of taking for use as a landfill, or even of testing or surveying. The attorneys’ letter says the site is unsuitable for a landfill.

The easement grants to the U.S. Department of Energy access to the property for conducting research, installing and using research equipment, and pedestrian and vehicular access. The easement covers the research site plus a gravel drive to it.

In a letter to elected officials in Orange County, John F. Burness, Duke’s senior vice president for public affairs, said the granting of the easement to the federal government for a period of ten years was necessary to protect current and future research in Duke Forest. “The Blackwood Division is an intensively used



research tract in Duke Forest. Duke University and granting agencies have invested millions of dollars on research in the Blackwood Division. On behalf of the citizens of the United States of America, the Department of Energy is devoting millions of taxpayer dollars to important environmental research in the Blackwood Division,” Burness wrote.

Various research projects are proceeding in the Blackwood Division, including a study of the effects of enriched carbon dioxide levels on an entire forest ecosystem. That study is funded by the Department of Energy and involves scientists from Duke, other universities, and the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York.

Burness noted in his letter that in 1989, at the urging of elected officials from Orange County, Chapel Hill, and Carrboro, Duke’s board of trustees committed to preserve the Blackwood Division as a research and teaching laboratory for at least fifty years, and the university intends to

honor that commitment.

Planning for a new landfill to replace Orange County’s existing facility on Eubanks Road, adjacent to the Blackwood Division of Duke Forest, began in 1990. A list of sixteen potential sites, none on Duke-owned land, was identified in January 1991.

In April 1991, after public hearings on the original list of potential sites had begun, an additional site in the Blackwood Division of Duke Forest was added. That was the eventual selection.

Officials from Duke and the School of the Environment, which operates Duke Forest, have repeatedly voiced objections to the selection, citing the importance of research and teaching being conducted there. Also, independent engineers had identified numerous physical features that would be undesirable for a landfill, including the presence of federally protected wetlands, shallow depth to bedrock, and the possible presence of endangered species.

In April, Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane wrote to county and municipal officials involved in the site selection process. She conveyed the unanimous resolution by the executive committee of Duke’s board of trustees authorizing the university to take “all appropriate and necessary measures, including the implementation of legal proceedings if necessary... to oppose any attempted taking of an internationally recognized research laboratory for use as a trash disposal site.”

UPDATE

UPLIFTING MESSAGES

The Reverend Gardner C. Taylor has been described as the "dean of the nation's black preachers" and a role model for generations of African-American preachers, including Martin Luther King Jr. In October, Taylor came to Duke to preach and lecture in the series that bears his name—the Gardner C. Taylor Lectures in Black Preaching, sponsored by the divinity school.

Taylor delivered two sermons in Duke Chapel, two lectures in York Chapel, and visited various campus and community groups. Using his legendary oratorical skills, he took insights from biblical passages and applied them to present-day concerns. In the time-honored tradition of African-American preaching, Taylor inspired heart-felt, spontaneous reactions from the Duke Chapel congregation as he touched on themes of social injustice and spiritual salvation, of idolatry and redemption.

As divinity school professor and homiletic Richard Lischer notes in the *Concise Encyclopedia of Preaching*, Taylor uses his voice to "achieve profound emotional contact through his natural timbre.... In comparison with the most acclaimed preachers, Taylor's high baritone is purer, his low voice more richly resonant, and the mastery of his vocal instrument more complete. His use of that instrument is such that he can elicit applause from an audience by reading the text."

Taylor is pastor emeritus of Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn, New York. His ministry there was marked by years of community service. The church operates an accredited elementary school, a 121-bed nursing home employing more than 200 people, a senior residence for the elderly and the disabled, and a computer center.

His visit marked the twentieth year the lecture and preaching series, established in 1975 by black seminarians, has been held at Duke. Event organizer William C. Turner Jr. B.S.E. '70, M.Div. '74, Ph.D. '84, director of the divinity school's office of black church affairs and assistant research professor of black church studies, says Taylor's presence at this year's lecture series was especially appropriate. "When the Gardner C. Taylor lectures were first established, they were conceived primarily for the



Taylor: "dean of the nation's black preachers"

WAXING DRAMATIC

Leaning over a dinner table one late night, Ariel Nazryan '96 and several other drama program members engaged in the kind of heated intellectual discussion that would make their professors proud. "We were trying to decide what physical substance could represent that thing inside everyone that makes them larger than life when they're doing what they love," she recalls. "That something that, when placed under the metaphorical spotlight, bubbles up all over."

Before the night was through, they had all settled on the perfect malleable material: candle wax. So when Nazryan and her colleagues were naming their new, student-run touring theater company months later, the answer was simple.

Nazryan conceived the Wax Theater Project as she lay in bed last February. She pictured a tight-knit community of actors in a professional repertory theater environment "aimed at providing a forum for young artists to take risks." Unable to postpone the pursuit of her vision, she flipped on the lights and jotted down her fleeting inspiration.

Nazryan's nighttime brainchild grew in leaps and bounds. She immediately approached Richard Riddell, director of Duke's drama program, with her plans; he was so impressed that he closed the next weekly drama student-teacher meeting by asking her to present a rough idea of her dream to the group. Their response was overwhelming: Every student in attendance decided to pitch in. Nazryan and her associates launched three months of planning efforts and extensive fund raising—from holding raffles and selling sodas to petitioning hundreds of local businesses and receiving



Executive board, clockwise from top: Steve Kovacs '98, technical director; Ariel Nazryan '96, artistic director; Drew Cortese '97, managing director; Andrew Grosso '96, development director; and Ari Bassin '98, promotions (kneeling); Timbre Henning, business manager; and David Kneip '97 (center), secretary and archivist

gifts-in-kind—to realize their summer touring hopes.

Last May and June, seventeen participants split their nights between two houses and one boat, when Wax Theater Project premiered a season in Long Island, Nazryan's home ground, and, unlike Manhattan, a market that would be willing to support a fledgling theater company. Coordinating every aspect of their performances, the troupe rehearsed and produced Christopher Durang's *The Actor's Nightmare*, Harry Kondoleon's *Self-torture and Strenuous Exercise*, and Caryl Churchill's *Cloud Nine* as part of a five-week run.

Though playing to discouragingly small audiences, the project gathered a noticeable following of community supporters. "We had people who we had never even met coming up to us at the end of the shows, asking us if we would take donations," says Andrew Grosso '96, the company's development

manager. That glimmer of audience approval and the satisfaction each member felt when completing each production, he says, encouraged them to start laying the foundations for their second season.

The now thirty-four member Wax Theater Project has set its sights on an ambitious six-week East Coast tour to start in May. After structural reorganization to define administrative roles within the company, project members are kicking their efforts into high gear. They plan a two-to-three-piece performance run starting in Durham before swinging to two other universities on the way to a professional theater in Manhattan.

Producing for each of those four audiences,

says Nazryan, "will give us the chance to try out different types of performances and provide the excitement that comes with members teaching one another." The greatest strength of the largely double-major troupe, she says, is its diverse background of stage experience and the benefits that each member receives from a shared wealth of technique and style.

Originally envisioned as solely a touring program, Wax Theater Project is developing a campus following as well. Approached by the drama program to perform in East Campus' Branson Theater, the seven-member board staged a Parents' Weekend event of Edward Albee's *Zoo Story*, directed by Grosso and with a freshman actor in a starring role. The response prompted a decision by Wax Theater Project to produce as many as three more performances for the Duke community this year.

—Brian Henderson '98

benefit of African-American students at the divinity school as a means to attend to the needs of the black church pulpit. At the time, African-American graduates were going to black pulpits without sufficient role modeling [by black pastors] in the seminary.... Over the past twenty years, the quality of the Taylor lectures has proven beneficial not only for African Americans but for the whole community,"

CONVERGING ON CHINA

More than 30,000 women and men flooded into Huairou, China, in September for the Nongovernmental Organization Forum on Women, a conference held parallel to the official United

Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in nearby Beijing. While the United States media spent much of their time lambasting the conditions, accommodations, and the general organization of the Huairou forum, the few members of the Duke community lucky enough to attend the event had nothing but positive reactions to their experience.

The weather — another cause for much of the media's griping — may not have been conducive to staging a perfect event, but the Duke participants acknowledged the amount of work the China Organization Committee did to accommodate the thousands of visitors taking over the Beijing area.

Caroline Lattimore, assistant dean of Trinity College, says, "Some Westerners thought everything would be perfect, not realizing that they were going to a country that spent three years preparing to give the best that they had to offer, though it was maybe not the best by Western standards."

Trinity senior Katie Higgins, president of the Panhellenic Council, says that many of the women she met in the workshops complained that the American media do not give an accurate representation of life and activities in other countries. "The women at the conference were trying to reach out to the Western people, as opposed to the Western governments," she says. "They want to help us understand what the real conditions are in

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their respective nations, not just what our media tell us."

Although there may have been certain divisions caused by global differences, Lattimore says that it is crucial to transcend international barriers in order to work together toward equality. Having spent most of her time at the conference working with African, Chinese, and other American women, she says "Our differences were certainly apparent, but we had the common goal to improve conditions for women. Women have a plight, a

Unity: Lattimore, right, with Japanese women in China



struggle which is so basic—a struggle to be accepted and respected as equally contributing members of our countries."

Conference-goer Ellen Plummer, director of the Women's Center at Duke, adds, "The solutions to many of these issues lie in a commitment to honoring universal human rights."

"Women are fascinating, women are survivors," says Lattimore. "From war-torn nations to democracies, we have endured. We're prospering and making progress, yet there is so much more that needs to be done."

—Barbara Kohler '96

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DEMON DEACONS TOO MUCH FOR BLUE DEVILS

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DEMON DEACONS TOO MUCH FOR BLUE DEVILS

The Blue Devils (13-11) lost their first game of the season to the Demon Deacons (12-10) in a close contest. The game was a defensive struggle, with both teams committing numerous turnovers. The Deacons' defense was particularly effective in the second half, holding the Devils to a low scoring output. The game was a disappointment for the Devils, who were looking to start the season with a win. The Deacons, on the other hand, showed a lot of promise and will likely be a team to watch in the future.

ACC FINAL STANDINGS

Team	W	L	W-L %
North Carolina	12-4	21-6	.857
Duke	12-10	21-11	.857
Wake Forest	12-4	21-6	.857
Virginia	12-4	21-6	.857
Georgia Tech	12-4	21-6	.857
Carolina	12-4	21-6	.857
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IN BRIEF

John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke professor emeritus of history, received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in September. Franklin was one of a dozen people honored with the nation's highest civilian award, presented to those who have made significant contributions to the American experience. The preeminent scholar of Southern and black American history, who had previously been awarded the North Carolina Medal, was also honored with the state's "Long Leaf Pine" award, presented by Governor Jim Hunt in September.

President Nannerl O. Keohane was named to the National Women's Hall of Fame for her role as an educator and leader in higher education. Keohane was president of Wellesley College for twelve years before coming to Duke; she is among the first women to head a research university and is the first woman president of Duke. Also selected were Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58, the first female secretary of transportation and current president of the American Red Cross; Sandra Day O'Connor, the first female justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; legendary jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald; and U.S. Representative Pat Schroeder, among others.

Judith Ruderman Ph.D. '76 has been appointed vice provost for academic affairs. She is responsible for overseeing student-oriented academic services, with a special focus on undergraduate programs; representing the provost's office in fund-raising planning; supervising academic policy documentation; assisting the president and provost in responding to student and parent inquiries; and handling special projects related to the academic sector of the university. She was an assistant dean and director of continuing education and university summer programs. Paula Gilbert M.Div. '77, Ph.D. '84, former associate director of continuing education, will succeed Ruderman.

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Face of a Stranger

By Yoji Yamaguchi '85. New York: HarperCollins. 202 pp. \$18.

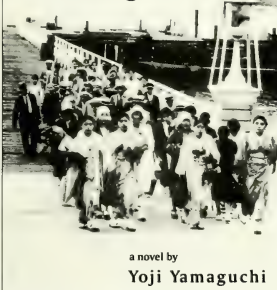
I asked to produce a sketch of an early twentieth-century immigrant's first view of America, most grade-schoolers will probably come up with a scene like this: midnight blue waves, a flotilla of lemon yellow ships decked with happy ruddy faces, all under the grinning eyes of a grass-green Statue of Liberty. The glorious fable of Ellis Island is, after all, what most history textbooks teach as *the* story about American immigration. Few of these textbooks, I suspect, would contain images of the treacherous rocky shores and dour, colorless barracks that confronted prospective citizens—mostly East Asians—entering the U.S. from its western portal, Angel Island, California.

Indeed, though it is sometimes called the Ellis Island of the West, this unremarkable plot of land situated at the mouth of the San Francisco Bay is no match for its eastern counterpart in either celebrity or photogenic appeal. An aerial shot of the island might be enhanced by the majestic Golden Gate Bridge nearby, but the photographer may have trouble blocking out another neighboring landmark, Alcatraz. Just a stone's throw away, that formal penal colony represents an ugly reminder that the Immigration Station on Angel Island functioned not only as a checkpoint, but also as a detention center, complete with metal cots, armed guards, and solitary confinement rooms—*just like a prison*.

The majority of those detained were men and women from China who, thanks to the Chinese Exclusion Acts (in effect from 1882 to 1943), were either denied entry into the States or let in only after they had gone through inordinately complicated and lengthy procedures. The Station also played host to a number of Japanese women who, like most of the female characters in Yoji Yamaguchi's *Face of a Stranger*, came to the United States as "picture brides" in remotely brokered marriages. For these immigrants, the less-than-heavenly scene they faced on Angel Island must have been a jarring contrast to the image of America they left home with—and left home for.

Face of a Stranger is all about "getting the wrong picture." Set in a Japanese immigrant community in early twentieth-century California, the novel tells the story of Kikue, who

Face of a Stranger



a novel by

Yoji Yamaguchi

came to the U.S. with a snapshot of her handsome groom-to-be in hand, only to find that the marriage is a hoax and that she has been tricked into a life of prostitution. What's worse, as she becomes acquainted with other victims of Kato, the head of a massive gambling-prostitution ring and their "owner," she realizes that many of them have been lured to America by photographs of the same person: All have been duped by the likeness of a man who, more than likely, has himself been a dupe, and an unwitting pawn of Kato and his accomplices.

The novel opens with a chance encounter between the seasoned, resourceful Kikue and Arai Takashi, a down-and-out domestic servant who, she is certain, has supplied the face for that unlucky photograph. Years of indignity and a penchant for subterfuge urge her to give the hapless Takashi (dubbed "Master Face" by locals) a taste of his own medicine, even though she is already occupied with a plot to buy back her own freedom. With the help of her wily friend Shino (another alleged victim of "Master Face") and the comically simple farmer Gogoro, she sets into motion a baroque scheme of revenge that hinges, ironically, on the picture of a beautiful young woman named Hana.

Though Yamaguchi clearly thrives on intrigue and comedy, *Face of a Stranger* also offers a serious look at the "wrong pictures," the improbable illusions that early Japanese immigrants had of America. Twice in the novel, Takashi dreams that he has finally found the "good life" in a palatial home with a beautiful wife. Each time, his dream is invaded and turned into a nightmare by images from his daily life as a poorly paid house servant, one of many

interchangeable and replaceable "Charlies" to his elderly white mistresses.

His dream bride, the irrepressible and often hilarious Hana, hopped onto a U.S.-bound ship on the promise that "a woman can be anything she wants to be over there." Once in "the land of the free," she finds herself locked up in solitary confinement at the Angel Island Immigration Station—her only "refuge," as it turns out, from Kato's henchmen and the Japanese-American missionaries who want to take her away to Montana and convert her to Christianity.

But why can't Kikue and company live the "American dream?" Yamaguchi tends to locate the seed of their misfortunes either in themselves or within the Japanese community. Kikue and her friend Shino are oppressed by Kato's gang and scorned by the middle-class, Christianized Japanese. In the end, Takashi is portrayed as a victim of his own greed and Kikue's ploy. *White racism*, except for the few brief episodes involving "Master Face" and his employers, is never treated at length or fully confronted. The most we get are a few passing and often oblique references that do not adequately address the exploitative economic conditions and exclusionary institutional practices faced by Japanese-Americans (such as a 1913 California state law that denied them land ownership).

Case in point: Halfway through the novel, Mrs. Inada, one of the Christian converts, laments that soon her brother and his fellow *Issei* (first generation Japanese-American) workers in an Alaskan fish cannery "would all be fired and left to fend for themselves in this foreign land" because they "had organized and were staging a general strike." This activist brother has never been mentioned before and, unfortunately, Yamaguchi never follows up on this story. Toward the end of the novel, Kikue goes on for several paragraphs about the *hakujin's* (white man's) power over the Japanese; but in the absence of any concrete examples of the racist attitudes she describes, the whole episode comes off contrived and unconvincing.

In light of the novel's reluctance to engage fully with racism, one might say that *Face of a Stranger*, despite its concerted effort to dispel the myth of "the land of the free," remains in its own way an idealized portrait of immigrant America.

—Chris Chia

Chia is a doctoral student in Duke's English department.



Ask The Expert

What are the prospects for the American-brokered peace settlement in the former Yugoslavia?

The three warring groups in Bosnia apparently have agreed, under a good deal of pressure from the United States, on the structure of a government for a unified Bosnia. While this is a welcome step, it is hard to be very sanguine about the prospects for a settlement that achieves peace and stability in that beleaguered republic. The odds of achieving a functioning democratic government appear even longer. A sober assessment of the prospects would have to include the following points:

- The agreement has not even achieved a cease-fire, much less a permanent end to a conflict whose casualties already number well into the six figures.
- Losses inflicted by NATO air power and Croatian ground forces have apparently led the Bosnian Serbs to conclude that their most expansive goals cannot be achieved, at least for the present. One would have to be very optimistic to believe, however, that either recent Serb losses or Croat gains have permanently given rise to a belief among leaders of these factions that they can better achieve their goals by ballots rather than bullets, or that the bloody conflict has strengthened moderates and weakened radicals in Bosnia.

- The goal of a unified state encompassing Bosnian Serbs, Croats, and Muslims, even if marked by a high degree of decentralization, seems very optimistic. In light of the savage slaughter that has marked the conflict, will any of the parties trust the others? Al-

though the Serbs apparently have been most guilty of the recent atrocities, the Croats have also engaged in "ethnic cleansing" in the Krajina regions. Moreover, as a German puppet regime during World War II, Croatia slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Serbs. The Serbs have neither forgotten nor forgiven these events; are the victims of recent Serbian atrocities more likely to turn the other cheek?

- In its prospects for a peaceful unified state, Bosnia seems to be more like Lebanon, where internal groups have engaged in two decades of civil war, than like Switzerland, where three national groups have long lived in peace. The semi-permanent presence of external military forces, including American troops, will probably be necessary to maintain a unified Bosnia. As soon as such forces are withdrawn, as eventually they must be, what then? Recall from our own history that the end of Reconstruction after the Civil War hardly ushered in an era of peaceful racial relations in the South. Moreover, what is to keep Croatia and Serbia from cynically dividing Bosnia between them? This is precisely the outcome forecast by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman as recently as May 1995.

- Even if the U.S. and other external powers were to change current policy in favor of a permanent division of Bosnia—along the lines of the peaceful divorces of Sweden and Norway in 1905 or the Czech and Slovak republics in 1993—that would probably also result ultimately in the creation of a greater Croatia and a greater Serbia. Even if those two countries were to leave the remainder of Bosnia to the Muslims, would that be a viable country?

- As if these problems were not daunting enough, coming elections in the United States and Russia may create further ones.

Will Senator Robert Dole attempt to throw monkey wrenches into any settlement that might enhance President Clinton's chances for re-election? Will Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chair Jesse Helms enlarge his wrecking operations on U.S. foreign policy to include any Bosnia undertaking if he does not get his way on State Department reorganization? Will President Clinton flinch at meeting U.S. commitments if public opinion turns strongly against any deployment of American troops? Will the Russian government, under tremendous pressure from nationalists who want Moscow to be an assertive champion of Serbian ambitions, be willing to accept a settlement in which it would play a secondary role, or which Serb extremists brand as a sell-out?

Civil wars are often among the most savage form of human conflict, and they usually leave long-lasting residues of hatred. Unfortunately, these generalizations apply to the Bosnia conflict—in spades.

—Ole Holsti,
political science professor



Heard Around Campus

"We have done so little to change society that we do not know how to do it. As feminists and women become stronger, backlash becomes more obvious."

—Ann Simonton, former model turned women's activist, speaking in *Page Auditorium* on "Sex, Power, and the Media"

"The people of Durham are more willing to challenge the status

quo. People from all sides of the political fences are trying to work with each other about issues. Durham's people are spunky and I don't believe they should apologize for this."

—Durham City Council member Virginia Englehard, responding to *GA* magazine's unfavorable comments about Durham



Reading List

What book would you most like to receive as a holiday gift?

Judith Ruderman, vice provost for academic services, wants "a book about great operas." The former director of Duke's Office of Continuing Education is taking singing lessons. "My teacher is talking about a recital and I need to know more about what I am singing," she says.

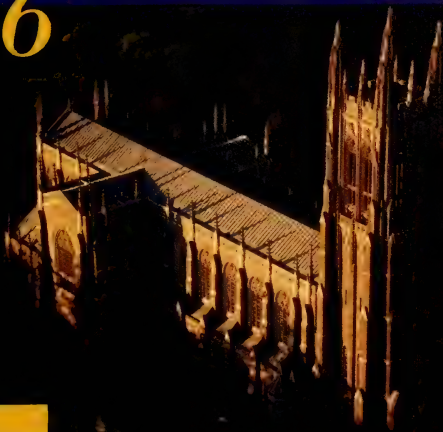
John A. Orr, a yoga instructor in the health, physical education, and recreation department, would like Jack Kornfield's *A Path With Heart*, a book "about the promises and perils of the spiritual path—a wonderful guide to inner growth."

Eric Freedman, a visiting professor in the Film and Video Program, thought a subscription to *TV Guide* would be a nice gift because it's "a good time-saving device."

English professor Kenny J. Williams thought that the Bible is a good gift because "in the Old and New Testaments, you have all the literary genres presented—fiction, essays, poems. You can satisfy all literary moods."

—compiled by Barbara Kohler '96

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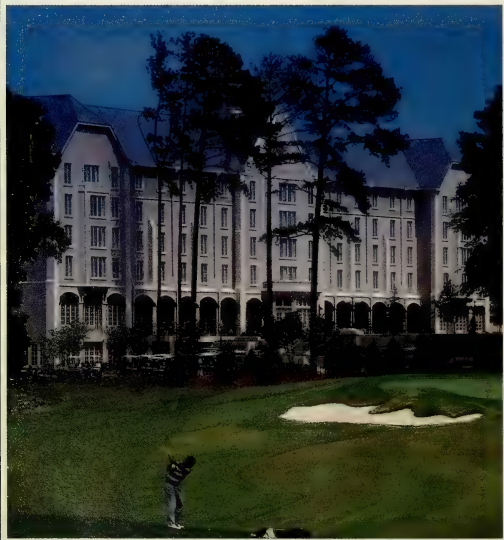
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Cover: Photojournalist Steve Lehman '86 captured the "peaceful revolution" in 1989 when Czechoslovakia changed governments with the fall of communism. Photo by Steve Lehman.

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BEARING WITNESS TO HISTORY

DOCUMENTARY VISIONS

PHOTOS BY STEVE LEHMAN

From political upheavals to ethnic unrest, photojournalist Steve Lehman '86 has been on the scene—and behind the scenes—of the stories that shape our world.



RWANDA

On April 6, 1994, a plane carrying Rwanda's president was shot down by Hutu extremists, sparking ethnic genocide that killed an estimated 500,000 people. The ensuing war forced more than four million people to flee their homes,

creating a refugee crisis unparalleled in modern history. In top photo, a Rwandan baby dying of cholera reaches out to his parents; above, a man clutching food distributed by relief agencies flees from former militia members.



BURMA

Lehman has traveled four times to Burma to document the Southeast Asian country's struggle for democratic freedom. He photographed the 1988 military takeover and returned two years later during forced civilian relocations and continued political repression. Above, a pro-democracy student activist during a nationwide general strike.



THAILAND

At left, an annual street festival commemorates the ancestry of Thailand's sizable Chinese population.



NAMIBIA

The Ju/'hoan Bushmen of Namibia were the last self-sustaining hunters and gatherers in Southern Africa until the late Fifties. Since then, they have been dispossessed of 90 percent of their land, making it impossible for them to survive by traditional means. During Namibia's war for independence, they were rounded up and forced to settle in government created towns. In top photo, children of farm laborers learn to write; the school curriculum does not include classes in Ju/'hoan language, focusing instead on assimilation into the mainstream culture. A family crosses the Namibia-Botswana border to visit relatives, right.





TIBET

Since China's occupation of Tibet in 1959, a million Tibetans have died and 6,000 monasteries have been destroyed. Under the current policies of the Chinese government, the Tibetan people are severely limited in the practice of their culture and face the constant threat of assimilation and military repression. At left, monks run through the burning ruins of a Chinese police station to rescue their compatriots, who were beaten and jailed for peaceful demonstrations.

In the shadow of new construction sits the Potala Palace, right, former residence of the exiled Dalai Lama. Now a museum, the palace is controlled by the Chinese.





THE OGLALA LAKOTA

The massacre at Wounded Knee a century ago marked the end of the Lakota people's traditional nomadic way of life on the plains of North America. But, during a nine-month stay on the Pine Ridge Reservation, Lehman documented

a resurgence of Lakota traditional ways.

Below, a Lakota holds sage used in traditional healing ceremonies.

At the Mount Rushmore gift shop, left, tourists try on manufactured accoutrements of the Native American lifestyle.





KUWAIT

In 1991, Lehman spent three months documenting the United States' postwar occupation of Iraq, the reconstruction of Kuwait,

and the environmental crisis caused by burning oil wells. Here, environmental workers take soil samples from the fiery earth.

Steve Lehman '86 began his career in photojournalism in 1987. His photographs have appeared on the front pages of nearly every major newspaper in the world. He frequently works on assignment for such publications as *Newsweek*, *The New York Times*, *TIME*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *Der Spiegel*, *GEO*, and *Stern*. As a Program II major at Duke, he combined his interest in Asian studies and documentary photography. Lehman is based in Los Angeles.



LITIGATION: TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING?

THE JURY IS STILL OUT

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

Is modern society too litigious? Or is compensation awarded judiciously?
A legal expert and an economist reach different verdicts.

When a customer sued McDonald's over spilled coffee and received a jury award of \$2.9 million, it was—as Duke economist Kip Viscusi rather dryly puts it—“the kind of thing that captures public attention.” The woman had sued for damages after she accidentally poured hot coffee on her lap. On appeal, a judge reduced the award to \$640,000. To Viscusi, the idea that judges are “going to second-guess everything juries do” reflects a legal system in disarray.

But that's not the verdict reached by every scholar of the jury system. Neil Vidmar, a Duke law professor, points out that McDonald's coffee historically had been sold much hotter than coffee served at most fast-food outlets, and that the corporation had received hundreds of claims of individuals being burned. Even the original damages award, he says, “is like one day's profit for McDonald's—probably less than that—for this behavior. When you put it into that context, and when you consider that the purpose of our tort law is to punish, it's not such an outrageous amount of money.”

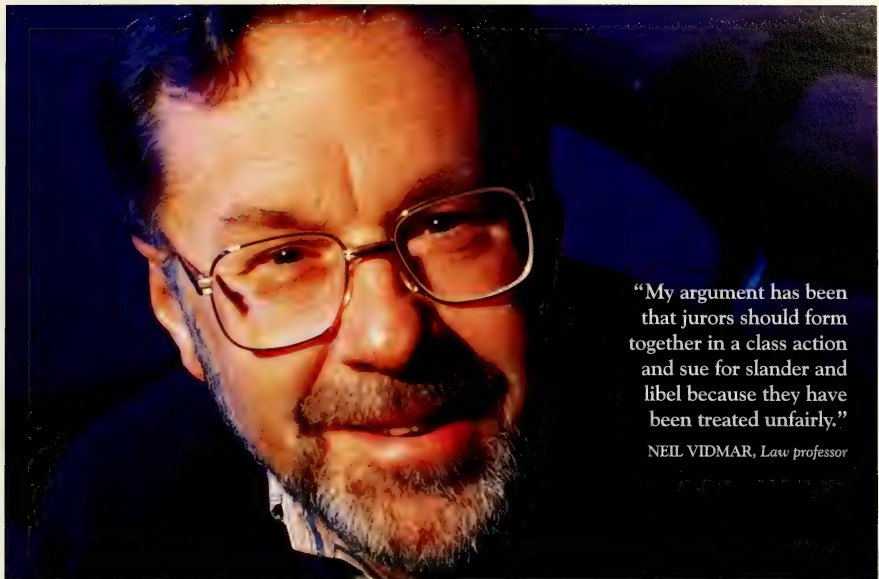
Trained as a social psychologist, Vidmar is the author of *Medical Malpractice and the American Jury*, published last year by the University of Michigan Press. Vidmar makes the case that the verdict statistics fueling the zeal

for tort reform are not especially significant. Between 8 and 10 percent of the cases filed actually go to trial; the remainder are either settled, dropped by the plaintiff, or disposed of through judicial or administrative action. The headline-grabbing large awards aren't representative of actual damages awards, he argues. And plaintiffs are most often the losers in liability trials.

Medical malpractice, the focus of Vidmar's research, places specific demands on juries. Under the law, the jury is not allowed to second-guess the doctor's decision after the fact by applying its own judgment of “reasonableness,” as it would in other kinds of negligence cases. And jurors learn about the standard of practice through the testimony of medical experts. At trial, plaintiff and defense experts typically differ in interpreting standards of care; their opinions may involve complex medical technicalities. They may also address any number of forms of negligence—failure to diagnose disease or misdiagnosis, failure to give timely treatment, improper medication, failure to obtain informed consent, failure to chart the risks of not undergoing treatment.

Jury critics assert that juries are led astray by “junk science” or “hired gun” experts, or at the least are confused by esoteric





"My argument has been that jurors should form together in a class action and sue for slander and libel because they have been treated unfairly."

NEIL VIDMAR, *Law professor*

scientific and medical testimony. The criticism is exaggerated, Vidmar says. Often, cases boil down to "a judgment of credibility, and that's what we have always trusted the jury to decide." His interviews with North Carolina malpractice jurors, he says, "showed that most jurors had a clear understanding of the adversary process and evaluated witnesses accordingly." They also developed a good sense of the credibility of adversary witnesses—that is, after the testifying physicians were questioned about how many times they had testified in other cases, for whom, and for how much per hour.

There is "nothing so extraordinary in many of the cases that most or all of a group of twelve laypersons could not understand them," he says. "In some, the issue of negligence, or its absence, is pretty straightforward. In others, the primary issue revolves around the credibility of patients versus doctors about what occurred and when. In still others, good lawyers and experts appear capable of educating laypersons about complex matters."

When doctors acting as neutral evaluators look at liability cases, their verdicts typically conform to jury verdicts. That's one finding that leads Vidmar to contest the popularly accepted idea that jurors' sympathies lie with injured plaintiffs, or that jurors are eager to soak defendants with "deep pockets." He cites evi-

dence that juries find for plaintiffs in just one-third or less of trial cases. And the path to victory is not through pity in the jury box: Vidmar says that no correlation exists between the severity of the injury and the probability of the plaintiff winning on the issue of liability.

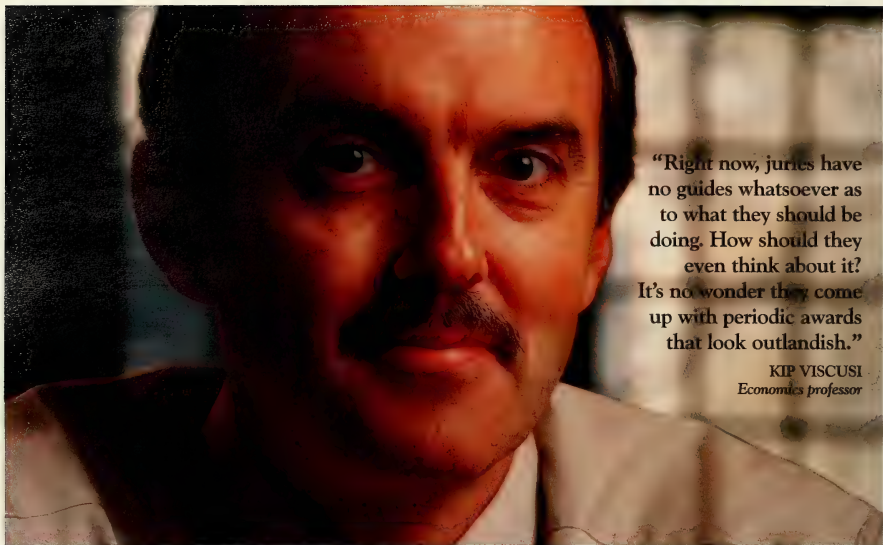
The other possibility, he says, may be more likely—that juries are biased against plaintiffs. Many jurors believe that doctors may make honest mistakes for which they should not be held at fault, and that awards as reported in the media are much too high. During pretrial questioning for jury selection in malpractice trials, Vidmar recorded comments like "too many people sue their doctors" or "it is just going to raise the health insurance rates for the rest of us." Some potential jurors were quick to pick on greedy lawyers who encourage undeserving patients to sue.

Will defendants, and their insurance companies, settle those greedy and undeserved claims just for the sake of keeping out of the courtroom? It's true, Vidmar says, that liability insurers are highly sensitive to "transaction costs"—the expense involved in defending lawsuits. And early settlement may be less expensive than going to trial and running the risk of an excessive award. Still, Vidmar rejects the theory that insurers settle frivolous suits to avoid the expense of litigation. As "repeat players" in litigation, insurers must uphold "a

reputation of toughness and principle," he says. Otherwise, they'd open themselves to being blackmailed by "unscrupulous plaintiffs with questionable negligence claims," compounding their economic losses.

But the litigation process is expensive for would-be plaintiffs; that expense and an uncertain outcome can be powerfully discouraging. Likewise the time-consuming "discovery," or information-seeking, process. For his book, Vidmar looked at 895 medical malpractice cases filed in North Carolina over three years, beginning in July 1984. The average time elapsed from the filing of the lawsuit to trial was twenty-six months; a few cases exceeded five years. Beyond the basic costs of legal talent, experts have to be found and hired—at rates of \$300 to \$500 per hour. And jury generosity is balanced by lawyerly limits: Under contingency fee arrangements, plaintiff lawyers receive 30 to 40 percent of the award.

If the jury does decide for liability, it sets a damages award—an award subject to review by the judge—against the defendant. Juries will award "economic" damages for costs, including lost income as well as medical treatment resulting from an injury; "noneconomic" damages, often given the "pain and suffering" label; and "punitive" damages, meant to punish egregious or malicious behavior. Responding to the view that damages awards are inflated,



"Right now, juries have no guides whatsoever as to what they should be doing. How should they even think about it? It's no wonder they come up with periodic awards that look outlandish."

KIP VISCUSI
Economics professor

Vidmar and a couple of associates put to the test two hypotheses: that experienced legal professionals would assign awards that are lower than those given by juries; and that the awards suggested by legal professionals would be less variable than jury awards.

The experiment in decision making used the case of a woman who underwent elective surgery to have a bunion removed from her foot. During the surgery, someone in the operating room accidentally placed an extremely hot, just-sterilized surgical instrument on the patient's knee. The woman was left with severe burns and a lasting scar.

For his juror sample, Vidmar recruited persons awaiting jury duty in Durham and Greensboro; the legal professionals came from a roster of lawyers who work with the Duke law school's Private Adjudication Center. The jurors and arbitrators received the identical case summary and got the task of rendering a noneconomic-damages award. For the lawyers acting as arbitrators, the average award was \$50,433; for the lay jurors, the average was very close, \$51,852. Jurors were more variable in their awards than the lawyers: Two-thirds of the lawyers' awards fell between \$33,703 and \$67,730, while two-thirds of jurors' awards fell between the wider range of \$22,871 and \$80,981.

"The picture is not so good even for the experienced lawyers," Vidmar observes. "The awarding of noneconomic damages is a pretty subjective process even for trained, experi-

enced legal professionals."

Among the 895 North Carolina cases Vidmar examined, just eighty-four reached the stage of trial by jury; plaintiffs prevailed on the issue of liability in seventeen of the cases. There were three awards of at least \$1 million, along with one for \$750,000 and two for \$300,000. The remainder of the trials, though, resulted in much more modest sums, down to \$4,000. "The most striking impression from these verdict statistics is that plaintiffs did not do well with juries," writes Vidmar. "They won less than one case in five. When they did receive an award, the amount was usually low."

Using the North Carolina data, Vidmar also concludes that most claims grow from serious injuries. Minor or emotional injuries accounted for 5 percent of claims; most claims were based on temporary disability, permanent partial disability, permanent total disability, or that most disabling of medical outcomes, death. Out-of-court settlements occurred with greater frequency in cases involving the most serious injuries, including partial or total disabilities; so did jury trials. The apparent message: The big-deal undertaking of a court case can't be rationalized apart from a big-deal grievance.

There may be a special reason for the power of that message in instances of presumed medical malpractice: Plaintiffs face a problem in finding medical experts willing to testify against fellow physicians. In several claim files, Vidmar came across notations that other

physicians "despised" a doctor charged with malpractice; in one instance, he found a notation that most believed the doctor-defendant "was probably guilty." With those cases, the plaintiff lawyers "never found local physicians who were willing to testify," he writes. "These pressures extend outside the local community, though perhaps to a lesser degree; and physicians and other groups appear quick to label plaintiff experts as 'hired guns.'"

When Vidmar considers the "jury lottery," he sees a system that's fundamentally rational, and certainly not one that induces windfall-seekers to come and play for profit. Most patients who are injured don't find the role of litigant particularly attractive, he says. "They've never been in court before, and they have to expose themselves to examinations by doctors and cross-examinations in the courtroom. You don't want to go through this if you don't have to."

Economist Kip Viscusi isn't persuaded by Vidmar's use of medical-malpractice statistics to demolish the "myth" of a litigation crisis. An expert on regulation, he is the author of *Reforming Products Liability* (Harvard University Press), along with other books and dozens of regulation-oriented articles. Viscusi agrees with Vidmar to a point: His own research shows that "juries are not crazy"; awards for damages do correlate with the dimensions of a plaintiff's financial loss and the character of the injury.

But he sees a crucial problem with insuffi-

cient guidelines in awarding damages, a problem that leads to arbitrary decision making. "Juries are not as reckless as people suggest. They make occasional mistakes, but that's because they don't know what they're doing." What they don't know, in particular, is whether they're obliged to deter bad behavior or somehow to make the person whole again—quite a problem in the case of the McDonald's coffee spill, and an even bigger problem if the victim is dead, Viscusi observes.

"Let's say Christopher Reeve was injured because of a defective saddle. So he has a legitimate lawsuit. What pain and suffering amount should we throw at him? Is it a million? Is it fifty thousand? How should we even begin thinking about this number? Or take a twelve-year-old who was burned by a kerosene lamp that exploded. She was basically burned to a crisp from head to toe, and she's had to undergo repeated plastic surgeries so she can function. How much money does she get? I'm not sure that a jury can think that way.

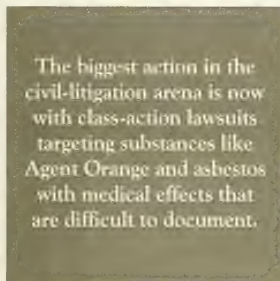
"Right now, juries have no guides whatsoever as to what they should be doing. How should they even think about it? That's the real problem. They have vague guides with respect to pain and suffering, even vaguer guides with respect to how to set punitive damage awards, and we're turning these juries loose. It's no wonder they come up with periodic awards that look unadvised."

Viscusi says the government's regulatory apparatus—including such agencies as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission—hasn't had the expected effect of quashing litigation. In theory, government regulation should put a damper on lawsuits: "Once we meet the requirements of regulations, given the fact that these regulations are set more stringent than makes sense economically, you should certainly not be subject to additional liability for not taking a specific degree of care. As it turns out, there is no regulatory compliance exemption in the court. The result is that meeting the regulatory standards doesn't help you. But if you fail to meet the regulatory standards, that's a strike against you."

"Let's say you had a lawnmower that met the Consumer Product Safety Commission lawnmower standards. That's nice, but that doesn't prevent a suit from someone who was hit in the eye by a rock that was ejected by a lawnmower," Viscusi says. In that case, involving an unfortunate visitor to Hawaii, the plaintiff won. "The fact that Toro had met the safety commission's safety standards did not get them off the hook. The typical argument is, 'Well, the regulations are a floor, they're not a ceiling on your responsibility'—that would be the plaintiff's argument."

Even with such incentives generated by

court awards, companies aren't necessarily moved to remove product problems. In *Reforming Products Liability*, Viscusi points out that the Ford Motor Company chose to market the Ford Pinto with a gas tank that posed a high risk of explosion when hit from the rear. "Ford calculated the prospective liability burden, compared this cost with that of altering the design to reduce the risk of injury, and concluded that the design change would



be more expensive than the court awards."

Federal products-liability lawsuits involving personal injury increased sixfold from 1975 to 1989, according to Viscusi's statistics. Today, the litigation crisis is over only "in the sense that we've stabilized, but we've stabilized at a high level of litigation and a high level of insurance costs," he says. The biggest action in the civil-litigation arena is now with class-action lawsuits that cut across an entire product line—lawsuits targeting substances like Agent Orange and asbestos with medical effects that are difficult to document. The breast implant litigation is "the classic case" of our litigious time, Viscusi says. An industry consortium including Dow Chemical, Bristol-Meyers, and Squibb has set up a \$4-billion fund to pay off claims; even that sum may not be enough. According to Viscusi, some recent medical studies suggest no link between the implants and disease. "Still you have a large population with a certain medical device implanted in them, and simply through random events bad things are going to happen to people—cancer and other adverse health outcomes." Unless experts can show a differential disease incidence between the breast-implant group and the general population, there's no rational basis for liability awards; still, juries may find themselves emotionally drawn to side with the victim.

While the number of liability cases in federal court has dipped, that's because companies—particularly companies facing class-action activity—are settling out of court, says Viscusi. "So if you look at the trends for a particular

industry, like the pharmaceutical industry, which is a big industry for lawsuits, their federal court case load has dropped dramatically. But the reason is that they're paying off now."

Consumers, especially, are paying for liability activity, he writes in his book. "Rising liability costs have influenced product innovation and product introduction decisions, particularly in markets in which the liability exposure is substantial. And the products-liability price tag, which is passed on to the consumer, sometimes reaches staggering levels."

Riders on the Philadelphia mass transit system pay seventeen cents of every fare dollar to cover the insurance costs for injuries to passengers; from 15 to 25 percent of the purchase of ladders reflect legal and liability costs. American firms produced more than 17,000 private planes in 1979; production decreased to 1,085 by 1987, a consequence of a liability cost on every plane produced of about \$100,000. As described by Viscusi, the plane-production story is especially ironic: Aircraft manufacturers are sued in 90 percent of crashes, even though pilot error is the cause 85 percent of the time. Because manufacturers are being deterred from production, modern planes are not coming onto the market, which means that an older, and presumably more dangerous, fleet is left in the air. Only in very recent years has the industry revived a bit, Viscusi says, because it has "hired some tough-as-nails lawyers to fight these lawsuits."

To the law school's Neil Vidmar, the movement to reform the liability system feeds into a political agenda. "The people who have seized upon this tort-reform movement have used anecdotes as propaganda; they have picked on the jury system because it's vulnerable. It can't talk back. My argument has been that jurors should form together in a class action and sue for slander and libel because they have been treated unfairly. They're accused of these egregious behaviors all the time, and the data don't support it."

But economist Kip Viscusi sees lawsuit enthusiasm as more pernicious and more persistent. Viscusi is involved as a consultant with a case involving "an ibuprofen product," as he puts it. A pregnant woman took the product, her baby had problems, and now she's suing. If individuals can pursue damages against the manufacturers of "over-the-counter basic drugs," he says, then there's "essentially no limit" to the litigious spirit.

Embracing technology as we do, we may be uncomfortable with the idea of random forces at work. Viscusi notes that we have a hard time absorbing the fact that "not all babies come out looking great." We will always look to blame; we will always look to pin that blame on something beyond ourselves, and beyond chance. And if redress seems satisfying and lucrative, maybe we'll sue. ■

A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH

THE EMERGENCY ROOM

BY JOHN K. PETTY

"We learn to care for the ill and dying—we unlearn our distance from illness and death. When caring for a patient, the learning and the unlearning are never far apart."

It begins with a pulse. He is brought in to the trauma room on the ambulance stretcher. The room explodes with activity as the awaited guest arrives. Vital signs. Transfer to our stretcher. Clothing cut off. Monitors connected.

All of this happens very quickly, as everyone has done it so many times before. Everyone but one. I wait at the foot of the stretcher, eager to help, but doing my best to stay out of the way. It is enough to be present and help when possible. From my vantage point, there's not much I can do—not that anyone particularly needs a medical student's help. I put my hand on his foot and take his pulse. I feel life as it beats beneath my fingers. This is how we introduce ourselves.

He is a young man about my age. His face is badly injured, with lacerations on his forehead, cheeks, and lips. He has blood in his mouth and in his red hair. His neck is immobilized in a rigid plastic collar. His eyes are open and he groans in pain. He rocks slightly on the stretcher but is otherwise still. He does not move his legs at all. He is somewhat responsive when given commands. He has his name,

Patrick, tattooed on his left shoulder. The rescue workers have scribbled some vital signs and other important information on his arm.

The workers tell us his story as best they know it. Patrick was riding his mountain bike on the boulevard nearby when he was struck by an automobile and thrown to the pavement fifteen yards away. It was not long after the accident before the rescue team came to him.

Everybody has something to do. The chief resident supervises all of the activity. He permits the third-year resident underneath him to give most of the directions and interjects only when necessary. The third-year resident is rapidly, but methodically, giving instructions to the rest of the team and performing a physical exam, knowing that the chief resident is keeping a knowledgeable eye on the whole situation as well. The intern is taking orders,

helping with the physical exam, and otherwise doing what needs to get done.

I'm at the end of the chain of command. I do whatever the intern, or anyone else, tells me to do. After the initial burst of activity, I am given a few tasks. I leave the foot of the bed to fetch, open, and hold supplies





for the intern. When given the chance, I draw blood. Much of the time, I'm simply keeping my eyes open, watching, learning, trying to stay out of the way, feeling pulses.

Medical school is about learning. As students we fill our heads with anatomy, physiology, pathology, and pharmacology. We learn to ask the right questions of patients. We train our ears to listen. We train our hands to feel. We train our minds to put it all together for the good of the patient.

Medical school is also about unlearning. In learning patient care, we must unlearn many of our social reservations about what is proper and appropriate. We learn anatomy—we unlearn our revulsion to dead bodies. We learn to take a history—we unlearn our inhibition about discussing embarrassing and personal subjects. We learn to perform a physical exam

—we unlearn the inappropriateness of touching and probing a stranger's naked body. We learn to sample body fluids with needles—we unlearn our desire not to inflict pain on another. We learn to clean and dress wounds—we unlearn our disgust for what is malodorous, bloody, and raw. We learn to care for the ill and dying—we unlearn our distance from illness and death. When caring for a patient, the learning and the unlearning are never far apart.

Those of us on the trauma surgery service are not the only ones involved in caring for this patient. Contributing their efforts as well are the emergency room nurses, the anesthesia team, the IV team, and the X-ray technician. All act at the direction of our resident. In the next concentric circle out from the immediate team stand the representatives from other surgical services, orthopedics and neurosur-

gery. They must wait until we have stabilized the patient before they can come and make their assessment. They watch like a pack of Serengeti jackals waiting for the lions to eat their fill. Pride. I make eye contact with the medical student on the orthopedics service and wonder if he isn't a little envious of me here in the middle of the action while he waits.

The initial wave of activity ebbs; the preliminary findings are stable. The neurosurgery resident quickly starts his neurological exam. A light in his eyes. "Squeeze my finger." Tap with a reflex hammer. "Can you feel this?" Patrick can't move his legs. The resident tries to determine at what level the spine has been damaged. While this is going on, I'm inserting the urine catheter. The X-ray technician is weaving in and out, sliding film under the patient and having us clear out episodically



while he activates the portable X-ray machine.

The anesthesia team expresses concern about protecting Patrick's airway, in light of his facial injuries. They ask if they can put him to sleep and place a breathing tube down his throat. Our chief resident agrees. Patrick is still semi-conscious and groaning. He will tolerate our actions much better if he is asleep. Sleep will palliate his torture. With an injection in his IV, he drifts off peacefully, and the anesthesia team takes over the responsibility of breathing for him.

The attending surgeon on-call phones in to respond to his page. The chief resident gives the surgeon a brief assessment of the situation. "Things look pretty good so far," he tells the attending. "He hasn't had his CT scan yet. Ortho and neuro are doing their assessments right now. So far he doesn't look like a 'general surgery' case. I feel confident managing him down here in the ER, but if you want to come see him, that would be fine." The attending surgeon commends the resident, but says that

As I sprint down
the hall, I begin
preparing myself
for the moment
at which I will have
Patrick's life
at my hands.

he'd like to see the patient himself.

While this conversation transpires, we continue with our activity. One of the nurses is going through Patrick's backpack to get identifying information and to put his belongings in an envelope for safe keeping. In his wallet she finds a student identification card. He is

an undergraduate at a nearby university. I wonder if he's been studying for his final exams and if he's getting his room packed up for the summer. Perhaps he's graduating. Perhaps he'll be starting a job soon. Perhaps he's going to start medical school this fall. What a terrible time to have this kind of an accident.

The nurse also finds a can of malt liquor in his pack. No one else seems to bat an eyelash at this finding. Those who work in the ER see the casualties of alcohol all the time. Perhaps they expect to find it implicated in almost all of the trauma cases and are surprised when it is absent. Wine and spirits poison the blood and breath of injured patients all of the time. The spell of alcohol is not magical. The glamour of a half-time advertisement could not be further from what I see before me. Whether or not the patient had been drinking can be demonstrated only by a blood test. In the eyes of the ER jury, only a negative test can exonerate him. The current evidence is circumstantial, yet it threatens a conviction and



consequent forfeiture of compassion.

The discovery of a silvery can makes sense in the situation, but does not make sense of the situation. It cannot make sense of the insensible. It cannot explain the unexplainable. It cannot straighten what has been made crooked.

Soon the chief resident decides that Patrick is stable enough to be taken to the CT scanner to evaluate internal injuries. As we unlock the brakes of the stretcher to wheel him out of the ER, the attending surgeon walks in: "Before you take him upstairs, I'd like to evaluate him down here." We lock the brakes while the chief resident updates the surgeon.

Knowing that this will take some time, the intern turns to me and tells me that I should take a blood gas. I've been taught how to do this, but never done it before. It's not a complicated procedure—basically take the syringe and aim for the pulse. I get all of my apparatus together and take the patient's arm in my hand. I can feel a steady pulse. I put on my gloves and swab the spot with alcohol. I take

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I can't feel the
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I feel around,
but I can't find it.

the syringe and prepare to unlearn. I can't feel the pulse anymore. I feel around, but I can't find it. I call the intern over to give me a hand. He gives me the look of a disappointed parent and comes over to instruct my amateur fingers. He finds only a trace of a pulse, but is incapable of intercepting it with the needle.

He feels for other pulses, but can find none. Very quickly it becomes apparent that something is wrong. The monitor shows a plummet in blood pressure and an increase in his heart rate. Immediately, the attending and chief resident take charge. They feel for pulses and listen for a heartbeat. I take my post at the foot of the stretcher. The chief resident asks for a scalpel and rib spreader. They open his chest and blood comes pouring out. Patrick has a tear in his aorta. His heart and left lung are exposed, and the attending reaches in to see if he can control the bleeding. I almost can't believe that I'm witnessing this perilous procedure. Opening his chest and exposing his vital organs in this nonsterile environment is a drastic move, but without it, he will quickly bleed to death. My adrenaline is high as I hold his pulseless foot.

"I think I've got it clamped," the attending exclaims with his hands in Patrick's chest. "We need to get him up to the operating room now!" We start hooking up portable monitors,

clearing out apparatus, and covering up the patient.

"What would you like me to do?" I ask the intern.

The attending barks: "John, go upstairs and scrub now. Once we get up there, I'm going to want you to take my place with this clamp while we scrub."

Me!! I wonder to myself. I'm the guy who's never done a blood gas before, remember? Before I can even complete this thought, I am bolting out of the emergency room. As I sprint down the hall, I begin preparing myself for the moment at which I will have Patrick's life at my hands. I can hardly believe all that has been going on—the sudden decline in Patrick's course, the excitement of opening his chest, the intensity of repairing a torn aorta, the thrill of rescuing life from death. We save.

I scrub and rinse my hands quickly. I back through the door into the operating room and find the OR team frenetically setting up for battle. Packages opened. Tubing connected. Instruments arrayed. I stand in the corner with dripping hands, waiting for a sterile towel.

The doors open again, and Patrick arrives with all of his attendants. The attending is still at his side, hands in his chest. He doesn't leave. He doesn't see me. He seems to have forgotten the instructions he gave in the ER. They need help transferring Patrick to the operating table, so I contaminate my hands and help pull him over from the stretcher. We secure the band around his waist and extend his arms straight out to either side so that the anesthesia team will be able to access IV lines for blood and fluids without contaminating the operating field. Bags of blood and water pour into his veins as fast as possible. While we have been transferring the patient, the third-year resident has scrubbed, gowned, and gloved. He takes the attending's place while the attending scrubs. I step away from the table.

The lights are focused, and the attending furrows his brow. A tense hush falls on those in attendance as the operation begins.

"Should I go scrub?" I whisper to the intern on the sidelines. "Or would it be better for me to watch from here?"

"You can scrub and go to the field, but just try to stay out of the way," he counsels.

As if I need to be reminded. A breath could scarcely be more inconspicuous.

I scrub and come to the table as the blood and water continue to flow in the tubing. I see Patrick's heart, the fountainhead of his pulse, revealed by the hole in his side, more exposed and more vulnerable than it was down in the ER. It beats irregularly, giving rhythm to an unknown cadence. His lungs march to a mechanical metronome, but his heart breaks stride.

The attending works rapidly, seemingly oblivious to the cardiovascular choreography

before his eyes. He is focused on the torn aorta. He asks for clamps, sponges, and retractors; he instantaneously receives them from the scrub nurse. While he works, he gives terse directions to the resident at his side. "Hold this. Clamp that. Take that."

Clamps and sutures become weapons of

Through the doors
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we walk toward the
family waiting room.
I can see them waiting,
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to come and speak
their greatest fear
into reality.

battle. The fight continues to a point where the chief resident pauses and shakes his head. Keep fighting, I think. The attending perseveres with his strokes and flashes. He stops. The room is silent. Keep fighting, I pray. He rejoins the battle with passion and speed as he had before. The heart has stopped its march except for occasional, futile paroxysms. The attending at last surrenders his weapons. He injects a syringe of adrenaline directly into the heart, a final, desperate offering.

Patrick's broken body lies motionless on the table. His blood spilled on the floor. The hole in his side. His arms outstretched. His heart at the crux.

No pulse.

The attending calls me over to his side. "John, come over here, and I'll explain what's been going on," he says to me. Pointing to Patrick's chest, he says, "Here's the arch of the aorta. Left common carotid artery. Left subclavian artery. Descending aorta. In any accident with sudden deceleration, the arch is well-tethered by the major vessels coming off, but the descending aorta has only the flimsy intercostal arteries holding it in place. So, it continues forward while the arch stays in place. If the deceleration is great enough, it can tear right along here like this one did."

I nod politely. "Uh huh." Patrick is transformed from patient to anatomy lesson, yet he looks the same to me. I can't believe he went so quickly. I put my hand into his side in disbelief. At what point did he die? When he hit the pavement? When he was sedated in the ER? When his blood pressure dropped? Was it when we stopped our efforts? The resident said that it was much before that. That moment felt like death to me.

Now we tend to the body, undoing much of

what we've done. The drapes are removed. The intravenous lines are pulled. The third-year resident and I stand over the body, stitching closed the hole in his chest. My awkward hands need more learning, but the resident guides me through an even row of stitches. A meticulous wound closure is the least we can do for him now. The family will want to see the body. It is enough to be present and help when possible. The attending is writing in the chart as we work. He asks, "Did anyone talk to the family?"

"I saw them quickly as we were heading up to the OR," replies the third-year resident. "I told them he had been in a bad bicycle accident and we were rushing him up to the operating room to do an emergency operation. I said we'd do all we could, but his chances didn't look very good. I felt bad dropping a bomb like that on them and then running off, but I thought they needed to know that the picture didn't look very promising."

Everyone knew the big picture before we got to the operating room. Everyone but one. Everyone but two. The instant his pulse faded, the surgeons must have known. They must have known that his prognosis was grim. They must have known that their best efforts would probably fail. I was dazzled. I was excited. I was intoxicated with saving. I was clueless. I didn't know. Now I know.

We finish our stitches, and as we tie our final knots, the third-year resident proclaims, to no one in particular, "He was supposed to get married next weekend. His fiancée was in the waiting room." As we start to wipe the blood off of his wound, my eyes tear up, and I sniff behind my mask. I think of my wife of five months. "You okay, John?" the resident asks. I nod my head, "Uh huh." We clean up the body as best we can, but his broken face proclaims the violence he has suffered.

We pull off our gowns, gloves, and masks as we leave the operating theater. Through the doors and down the hall we walk toward the family waiting room. I can see them waiting, waiting for the surgeon to come and speak their greatest fear into reality. The father has his arm around his wife and stares intently at the floor. The mother, with eyes full of tears, clutches a wadded tissue in one hand and a crucifix in the other. The sister sniffs quietly, resting her head on her husband's shoulder, her tears trickling down his shirt. The fiancée, widowed before she was wed, sobs with her face in her hands.

Death stings.

Petty '92 is a fourth-year medical student at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, where he is conducting research in clinical ethics. Names in this article have been changed to protect confidentiality.

GIVING FRESHMEN FOCUS

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

When Broadway producer Manny Azenberg comes to campus, he's not usually in a dinner setting with fifteen freshmen. But at semester's end, Azenberg was center stage in the East Campus Union, helping himself to some potato chips from the plate of a nearby student and serving up ideas about the distressing economics of New York theater, the power of serendipity in shaping careers, and the importance of devoting yourself to something that engages you joyfully.

Azenberg appeared for an eat-and-meet gathering of arts-interested freshmen who spent their first semester, in Duke parlance, "Focused." Students in a particular Focus program live in the same dorm and take many of their classes together. One of those classes meets over weekly dinners; the arts group chewed on themes ranging from the future of federal arts funding to the future of swing dance. In fact, Focus celebrates the unconventional: As the culminating project for a course on theater and movement, the arts students performed around campus in "Forum Theater," which encourages observers—in this case, curious quad bystanders—to step in, assume the role of an actor, and redirect the action.

This year, almost a fifth of the freshman class was Focus-involved. The first-semester freshman Focus program had its origins more than two decades ago. Meant as an experiment in interdisciplinary course-taking, that earlier program was offered to students in the Baldwin Federation, a cluster of East Campus dorms. It wasn't, at first, pitched to freshmen. The program called itself "Twentieth-Century America"; it brought together students who followed a core of courses in history, political science, sociology, religion, and American literature.

"Twentieth-Century America" continues—now as one of ten Focus programs—under the long-time leadership of history professor Richard Watson. "That buzzword 'interdisciplinarity' is variously interpreted and variously carried out," Watson says. "But the idea is that a number of different students, usually a maximum of thirty, will be looking at a general subject from different perspectives."

And they may see campus life from the per-



spective of academic immersion: Students find that Focus is tougher than the typical first-semester experience, Watson says. In last semester's modern American history course for Focus freshmen, he assigned eight papers, including a long research paper, and a hefty reading load in books and journals.

Having endured Duke's admission process, freshmen submit themselves to another screening to be admitted to the program. Once Focused, they are far removed from the large survey classes that often characterize the initial plunge into college life. The "Structure in Nature and Human Designs" Focus has "a strong experiential component" in all three of its courses, says its director, zoologist Steven Wainwright. Wainwright's course on the biology of natural and human-made structures included hands-on work with structures ranging from molecules to machines. Mechanical engineering and material sciences professor George Pearsall, in his course on structure and engineering failures, had students experimenting in a testing lab as well as thinking through case studies. Sculptor William Noland involved students in studio projects.

Wainwright structured a startlingly wide array of out-of-class experiences: some time in the Bio-Design Studio, one of his own endeavors, which he calls "the only art studio in an academic science department in the world"; a session on making and throwing boomerangs, which allowed students "to feel the interaction of the structure of their own bodies with the 'boom' and its aerodynamic flight"; a visit to the Durham Brazing & Welding Company, "where all machines date from World War II and earlier—so do all four employees"; practice in charting from place to place the shifting "microflows" of New Hope Creek; and an exercise in spiritual control with a Tai Chi master.

"The value to students is the thought-provoking juxtaposition of all these ideas using physical structure as a line of continuity," Wainwright says. "Also, in the three classes, they are learning that tactile and kinesthetic experience enhances learning in general."

One of the programs that went far afield is "Medieval and Renaissance Studies," which spent a weekend in New York City. A sampling of the sprawling Metropolitan Museum began with an expert's account of how technical and interpretive skills were brought to bear in restoring a painting. A visit to the Pierpont Morgan Library took in medieval and Renaissance illuminated manuscripts and printed books. But the main focus for the Focus group was the Cloisters Museum, perched on a hilltop overlooking the Hudson River. The Cloisters evokes the style of medieval architecture, including monastic cloisters and a chapter house. It has a collection of extraordinary breadth—illuminated prayer books, liturgical objects, fresco paintings, stained glass, sculpture, a treasury of precious metals and jewelry, a tapestry series depicting the hunt of the unicorn, and one of the earliest known complete sets of playing cards.

Before the trip, students acquainted themselves with the layout and holdings of the Cloisters. Once there, they chose a particular object to write about, considering the formal elements and the effect on the viewer. The idea was to sharpen their adeptness at visual analysis, along with their understanding of the importance of historical context.

In an e-mail message after the trip, a Focus student whose home is near New York said she didn't think another visit to the Cloisters would mean much to her. "Of course, I was wrong. In previous visits, I had noticed the picture on the wall or the sculpture in the corner, glanced quickly at a date or name, and moved on. This time, however, something compelled me to take a closer look, to try to understand the form and context of the works, to see into the artist's mind." In the electronically-transmitted words of another student: "This was my first trip to New York, my first flight, and, most importantly, the first school-related trip that I have ever thoroughly enjoyed.... It was not merely observing the works themselves, but watching others' reactions to those works that really inspired me."

Inspired by the aims of Focus, historian Sy Mauskopf agreed to oversee the array of programs "with some trepidation," in light of considerable teaching and research obligations. Now in his thirty-second year at Duke, he says he has never been busier—and that he has never been happier. Mauskopf teaches in the "Science, Technology, and Society" Focus. His

Focus freshmen had their own field trip, to Glaxo-Wellcome in the Research Triangle Park, where they met with pharmacologist and Nobel Laureate Gertrude Elion. Focus, he says, "is the most exciting curricular development at Duke."

Mauskopf compares Focus to an honors program. For the faculty, he says, "it is a very labor-intensive kind of teaching"; for students, it's an eye-opening opportunity to "see patterns, connections, maybe discords between what goes on in one course and another."

It's also a remarkable "bonding" opportuni-

ty on many levels: Focus students get to know their peers as class-taking colleagues, dorm-mates, fellow diners, and, especially for the arts group, partners in such organized campus activities as theater productions. In a semester-long electronic discussion group, "Arts in Contemporary Society" Focus students shared their favorite poems—surely among the most intimate sharing experiences. For their part, Focus faculty typically take the barrier-breaking step of encouraging students to call them by their first names. One instructor talks about reading through the final set of papers

in terms of separation anxiety: She was so hesitant to let go of the group that she found herself, at semester's end, a reluctant reader.

Helen Solterer, Romance studies professor and "Medieval and Renaissance Studies" director, sees her Focus freshmen as unusually open to intellectual challenge. They "have a sense of risk taking," says Solterer. "They are not yet professionalized or terrorized by requirements of various sorts, and they are ready to be surprised." She says the team-minded teaching demanded of Focus faculty sparks intellectual excitement—not just between students and professors, but among faculty colleagues. Her program draws on experts in art, literature, and history.

Another Focus, "Exploring the Mind," was, appropriately, especially mindful of the intellectual energy that comes from making connections among different disciplines. Last semester, the director, Gillian Einstein, drew on professors in philosophy, anthropology, and linguistics, as well as her own field, neurobiology. Her Focus faculty offered their own disciplinary insights on language, consciousness, and other topics, and covered those common topics at roughly the same point in the semester.

The hope is, of course, that students' engagement with learning will blossom in other contexts. Focus is already serving as a model for a new senior "capstone" seminar. "Mind and the Brain," a spinoff of the "Exploring the Mind" Focus program, will be team-taught this spring by Einstein and Owen Flanagan, head of the philosophy department. Einstein says she would "like to expand the horizons of students who have narrowed themselves into their specific disciplines over the years." Administrators say that a full-fledged series of capstone courses might restore the intellectual drive in those seniors who regard the final semester as more a coast than a challenge.

On a campus that seems to revel in arguing about the depth of student intellectualism—and even the definition of student intellectualism—Focus is celebrated as an entry point to the world of ideas. Students' "close interaction with the faculty gives them a different outlook on their college experience," says religion professor Thomas McCollough, who teaches in "Twentieth-Century America."

"It emboldens them to venture out in taking the initiative, to raise questions and make suggestions, or simply to talk informally with their professors. Their interest in ideas, their zest for critical investigation, their no-holds-barred interaction with their peers in talking about their subject matter—this is, in microcosm, really the university as we idealize it." ■

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Editor Bliswise taught in last semester's "Arts in Contemporary Society" Focus program.

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

REUNION ROUNDUP

The changing of the leaves and the roar of football fans signifies autumn's arrival, along with Duke alumni's return to campus for reunions. This year, more than 2,300 came to Durham during three weekends of planned activities and informal gatherings.

The Half-Century Club helped kick off the reunion season in September with its Heritage Society reception and its "In the Mood" dinner. A highlight of the group's activities was a reprise of last year's popular Hoof n' Horn reunion, with some original cast members from two musicals in 1941 and 1942 per-



Future, present, past: Sandra Clingan Smith '80, M.B.A. '83, above, and daughter Katherine; below, 50th reunioners with Charles Blanchard '45, center

forming. Before being inducted into the Half-Century Club that Sunday, the Class of 1945 celebrated their fiftieth reunion with a lecture tour of the Levine Science Research Center during the day and a "Together Again" international cocktail buffet in the evening.

"Blue Devilium" reigned at the Class of 1950's Shoe 'n' Slipper Encore, while the Class of 1955 learned line dancing for country and western music at downtown Durham's Armory. Big band music was the next evening's fare, provided by Leon Jordan and the Continentals.

The Class of 1960 explored life and change in an afternoon discussion, "Explorations at Midpassage." The Class of 1965 held "Conversations with our Classmates," a look at changing attitudes and beliefs, relationships, and careers at mid-life. Then it was back to basics with the Hot Nuts performing for the class' Saturday night "Cabin Party."

The Class of 1970 held "Your Smiling Faces," a kick-off cookout party, followed the next evening with "Motown Magic" performed by The Headliners. The Class of 1975 celebrated their twentieth reunion with, among other things, an event featuring the Drew Lile Jazz Quartet and a closing breakfast with speaker Quin Snyder '89, J.D. '95, M.B.A. '95, new assistant coach for men's basketball.

Homecoming in October combined the fifth and tenth reunion classes with younger alumni on campus. "Success Hasn't Spoiled Us Yet" was the theme for the more than 400 who returned to the Class of 1985's party in the Blue and White. The Class of 1990 took advantage of "Slideaway to the Hideaway" before an event in Von Canon with basketball videos and Yearlooks (video yearbooks) playing in the background.

A generosity of spirit among the classes translated into a spirit of generosity, with class gifts to the university, presented to President Nannerl O. Keohane at various occasions. The ten reunion classes collectively pledged more than \$1.96 million to the Duke Annual Fund, with the Half-Century Club contributing an additional \$700,000 and the Class of 1965 setting an all-time reunion class giving record at nearly \$380,000.

The following is a breakdown of attendance and giving levels: Half-Century Club, 158 attended, \$701,951 in gifts; Class of 1945, 207, \$174,022; Class of 1950, 133, \$180,424; Class of 1955, 135, \$141,318; Class of 1960, 125, \$234,449; Class of 1965, 117, \$379,964; Class of 1970, 306, \$250,000; Class of 1975, 288, \$181,293; Class of 1980, 172, \$251,217; Class of 1985, 430, \$119,485; and the Class of 1990, 290, \$50,790.

LAW SCHOOL HONORS

California Secretary of Resources Douglas P. Wheeler J.D. '66 and Winston-Salem attorney William F. Womble '37, J.D. '39 were honored in October by Duke's Law Alumni Association with public service awards.

Wheeler received the Charles S. Murphy Award, presented annually by the association to an alumnus or alumna who, through public service and/or dedication to education, has demonstrated devotion to the common welfare. Criteria reflect ideals exemplified in the life and career of Murphy J.D. '31, who held



several positions in the Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations.

Womble received the second Charles S. Rhyme Award, honoring alumni in private practice who have made significant contributions to public service. The award, based on professional ability, personal integrity, and pro bono work in education, public service, and the profession, was named for Rhyme J.D. '37, a senior partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm Rhyme & Rhyme. Rhyme has taught government and law at American and George Washington universities, and has primarily represented states, cities, and counties in federal and state courts throughout his fifty-plus years of practice.

Wheeler has been California's secretary of resources since 1991. He has held vice presidencies with the World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation and was executive director of The Sierra Club. He was the founding president and first chief executive officer of the American Farmland Trust, the nation's foremost not-for-profit proponent in conserving agricultural resources. He was legislative counsel to the U.S. Department of the Interior from 1969 until 1972, when he was named its deputy assistant secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks until 1977. In 1980, he received the department's Achievement Award for Outdoor Recreation. He has also served a

three-year term as executive vice president of the National Trust of Historic Preservation.

Womble, a recent recipient of the Fifty-Year Award of the Fellows of the American Bar Association, joined his father's law firm in 1939 and then enlisted in the Army Air Corps, serving throughout World War II and earning the rank of major. A member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from 1953 to 1958, he has also served on the state's general statutes commission, board of higher education, and budget commission. The former counsel to the city of Winston-Salem is a consulting partner in the Winston-Salem law firm Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, which now employs more than 180 lawyers in Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Raleigh, and Atlanta. He is a past president of the Junior Bar Association of Winston-Salem, as well as county and state associations. In 1984, he received the state Bar Foundation's prestigious John J. Parker Award for service to the profession. He is active in the American Bar Association's ethics committee, house of delegates, and board of governors, and in the National Conference of Bar Presidents.

BOARD MEETS

Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80, the Duke Alumni Association's new president, called to order the fall meeting of its board of directors after a weekend of new committee meetings and assignments.

President-elect Robert T. Harper '78, J.D. '79, ex-officio chair of the Finance Committee, noted that both income and expenses to date were within acceptable ranges. The Life Membership Endowment produced more than \$44,000 in income for 1994-95; life members number just over 1,500. Other meeting summaries reported by committee chairs follow:

CLUBS/INTERNATIONALIZATION: John A. Schwarz III '56 discussed the clubs program and the importance of strong volunteer leadership. The committee's goal is to enhance both international and domestic clubs programming.

REUNIONS: Committee chair Robert Harper described the stages and status of reunion programming since 1985, when reunions were moved from spring to fall. Attendance rose dramatically during that time, but changes in football scheduling have had an impact on fall special-event planning, including reunions. As a result, a university-wide Reunion Review Committee is examining the program, with ideas from other universities and consultants.

TECHNOLOGY/COMMUNICATIONS: Michele C. Farquhar '79 reported technologi-

cal upgrades in the alumni office, such as a new phone system with voice-mail and new office computers. *Duke Magazine* will have a web site in 1996.

STUDENT/ALUMNI RELATIONS: Patricia Dempsey Hammond '80 discussed committee proposals to increase the personal connection between students and the alumni. Some recommendations were to establish an alumni advisory board with Duke Student Government and the Black Student Alliance; a mentoring, Big Brother/Big Sister program; a senior survival guide; and enhanced contact between alumni and students during Homecoming and reunions.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION: Reporting in the absence of chair F. Maxton Mauney M.D. '59, University Archivist William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '72 noted that the committee had sifted through twenty-one nominations for the Distinguished Alumni Award and made a decision that will be presented to the DAA executive committee in February. Also, the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award's student committee had been appointed to administer the selection process of the 1996 winner.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT: Ralph M. Della Ratta Jr. '75 thanked John Noble, head of Duke's Career Development Center, for acting as a consultant to the committee and for arranging a tour of the center that weekend. The committee is considering a model for involving alumni as career advisers along the lines of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees.

Duke Student Government president Peggy Cross '96 reported that the all-freshman East Campus was working well and that Quad Councils were organizing to sponsor educational and social activities. Graduate and Professional Student Council (GPSC) president Michael Tino noted the growing number of non-undergraduates at Duke, currently at nearly 45 percent of total enrollment. Last year, for instance, more advanced degrees were awarded at commencement than baccalaureate degrees: food for thought in alumni programming.

University Development Director Robert Shepard announced a record in giving last year: \$153 million. Duke expects this total to rank it in the top ten among universities. Annual Fund Director Sterly Wilder '83 echoed a record-breaking year for her program, with \$10.8 million in gifts from alumni and friends.

In new business, a draft policy on the confidentiality of alumni records was presented and approved unanimously. The policy will be submitted for consideration by Duke's board of trustees.

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LEADING A LIFE IN FOCUS

Exhausted after an eight-hour work day? You may want to take a deep breath before you continue reading because James Pitzer Gills M.D. '59 makes the average office worker look sluggish. The Florida ophthalmologist pioneered the treatment of cataracts using lens implants and has performed more cataract and implant surgeries than anyone in the world; he established a teaching foundation to provide surgical training to physicians in developing countries; and he serves on a number of boards, including the Duke Medical Center's board of visitors.

In his spare time, Gills competes in marathons, triathlons, and Ironman competitions. (He keeps a stationary bike in his office for between-patient workouts.) A devout Christian, he is active in his church, supports other ministries through a foundation bearing his name, and has written eight Christian, inspirational books. Bearing titles such as *Love: Fulfilling the Ultimate Quest* and *The Prayerful Spirit*, these books are distributed free to whoever requests them.

But there's more. Gills invests in residential real estate communities, professional office buildings, and resort and multi-family housing. He donates land for parks and community recreation centers. And he finds the time to publish medical articles and textbooks. Also, he has endowed chairs at Johns Hopkins University and the University of South Florida to fund advanced research into techniques to prevent blindness.

After earning his M.D. at Duke, Gills served his residency at the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute at Johns Hopkins. He opened St. Luke's Cataract and Laser Institute in Tarpon Springs in 1969 and has become so well-known in his community that his name is always popping up for this honor or that accomplishment. In May, he received the Tampa Bay Ethics Award, given to an individual "whose personal, business, and professional life reflects those classic ethical standards that contribute so much to all that is good in our society—a model to admire."

Married for more than three decades, and his wife, Heather, have reared two children: Shea, an attorney, and James Pitzer "Pit" III, a third-year medical student at Duke.



Gills: balancing skills with spirituality

Both professionally and personally, though, Gills has faced some soul-searching challenges. When he started performing intraocular implant surgeries, colleagues were skeptical of the procedure. "At the time, there was much criticism from many ophthalmologists who were not implanting lenses," says Gills. "In any area, if you do something different from the mainstream, others defend themselves by criticizing you. Pioneers always have arrows in their backs. I felt like a pioneer with a full quiver! The physicians who later copied me were some of my greatest critics. That's quite a compliment."

Cataracts are the leading cause of vision loss in older adults. They occur when old lens cells die and accumulate, causing impaired vision or blindness. Gills makes a self-sealing incision in the eye, then uses a phacoemulsifier to break up and remove the cataract, and finishes by inserting a tiny lens implant. He also offers patients the option of using topical anesthesia—drops that numb the eye area—or the more traditional anesthesia. Given the precision of the operation, and non-invasive nature of topical anesthesia, many patients can resume driving or reading almost immediately.

Growing up, Gills attended church with his family three times a week and did daily Bible study, but he says religion didn't permeate his work or life until he encountered professional resistance to the lens implant technique early in his career. Feeling isolated, he turned to prayer and reading Scripture three hours a day. Surrendering his spirit to the Lord's will, says Gills, "was the most important event in my life, because I'm sure I would not have done very well in medicine, or in life, without the love of the Lord."

Gills is also passionate about athletics. Among the dozens of sports achievements to his credit are completing six Double Iron Triathlons, eighteen Boston Marathons, and mountain terrain endurance events covering more than 100 miles. In 1991, he acquired the World Triathlon Corporation (WTC), which oversees such grueling competitions as the Hawaii Ironman Triathlon World Championship (in which he's also competed).

"I feel as good at sixty-one as I've ever felt in my life," he says. Beyond a daily workout, he bikes to work and urges his employees to be physically active.

When Gills decided to focus exclusively on cataract surgery using lens implants nearly a quarter of a century ago, he took a risky step. But, as in other areas of his life, taking calculated risks—and pushing himself to greater heights—has paid off. "I told patients that if they wanted a regular cataract extraction, they needed to go elsewhere," he says. "I thought I'd have more time for wind-surfing and water skiing. But, in fact, instead of my medical practice getting smaller, as I had anticipated, the practice grew.... Chutzpah can be either good or bad, smart or stupid. It appears that this was good chutzpah."

—Bridget Booher



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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

20s, 30s, 40s & 50s

Lee F. Tuttle '27 was recognized by the World Methodist Council for organizing the World Evangelism program and subsequently founding 75 new congregations in 11 countries. He is the sole surviving member of the 1925 Duke University football team, the first to play for the renamed university.

Allen David Edwards Ph.D. '39, a retired Winthrop College sociology department chairman, was named Outstanding Older South Carolinian for his lifelong involvement in volunteerism.

Priscilla Gray Wilson '41 and her husband, Howard, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Sept. 1 among relatives and friends in Rangeley, Maine. The couple lives in Austin, Texas.

Robert E. Rhine '50 is chairman of the board of the Rhine Research Center in Durham; his daughter, **Sally Rhine Feather Hendrickson** Ph.D. '67, is executive director of the center. He lives in Las Vegas.

Lee A. Smith '50 founded Safe Baths Inc., producing bathtub seats for the physically impaired. He has begun construction of a 5,000 square-foot plant at the Indian Trail Industrial Park in Charlotte.

Abraham I. Gordon J.D. '54, an attorney with Gordon & Scalzo in Bridgeport, Conn., was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International for his worldwide promotion of Rotary Health, Hunger, and Humanity programs.

Joyce Georgia Denning A.M. '55, an associate professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts at Lowell, has endowed the Dennberg Learning Fund, created to support student projects in social sciences.

Joanna Johnson Proctor '58 was selected for the Juanita Bryant Citizenship Award by the N.C. Federation of Women's Clubs for her extensive community involvement. She serves on the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission. She and her husband, Phil, live in Fuquay-Varina, N.C.

Joseph C. Goodman '59, managing editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal* since 1977, resigned from the position to take early retirement. His contributions helped the *Winston-Salem Journal* and the now-defunct *Sentinel* win the Pulitzer Prize in 1970. He now serves as a consultant to the publication. He lives in Winston-Salem.

60s

William S. Belvin '62 was elected state representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in November 1994 and serves on the House Education Committee. He and his wife, Christy, live in Amherst, N.H.

James H. Bundy '62 was named university registrar emeritus at N.C. State University, following his retirement after 24 years. He and his wife, Faye, live in Raleigh.

William Henry Garstaphen '62 retired from his 11-year tenure as city manager after 30 years of public service in Greensboro, N.C.

Albert F. Aruza '63 is partner of The Cornell Group, a human-resources consulting firm in Newburgh, N.Y. He was the company's managing director.

Frank R. Goldstein '64, a Washington, D.C., attorney, has published his first novel, *Mourful Numbers*, a fictional look at "the ruthless edge" of the corporate world. He and his wife, Phyllis, and their children live in Potomac, Md.

William R. Troxler '66 is bishop of the Florida-Bahamas Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. He was senior pastor at Saint Mark's Church in Jacksonville, Fla., for 16 years.

John Leon Crossno '67 was recognized for 26 years of service at Peace College in Raleigh, N.C., where he is an associate professor of history.

Sally Rhine Feather Hendrickson Ph.D. '67 is executive director of the Rhine Research Center in Durham, where her father, **Robert E. Rhine** '50, is chairman of the board. She has a private practice in psychology in Hillsborough, N.C.

Royce P. Jones B.S. '67, a philosophy professor, was awarded the Harry Joy Dunbaugh Distinguished Professor Award at Illinois College in Jacksonville, Ill., where he has been on the faculty for 21 years.

Alan Thomas Leonard Ph.D. '67 served as a faculty member for the University of New Orleans study-abroad program in San Ramon, Costa Rica. Other faculty members included **John Foster Utley** Ph.D. '78 and **Kathleen Utley** Ph.D. '81. He lives in Metairie, La.

Rosemary Redding "Rose" Mersky '67 joined the faculty of the organizational development and consultation program at the William Alanson White Institute in New York City. She is also president of the International Society for the Psychoanalytic Study of Organizations.

Robert Fulkerson Boughner '68 was appointed professor of classics and dean of the faculty of Arts and Sciences at Deere College, the undergraduate division of the American College of Greece. He lives in Athens, Greece.

Charles M. Couric '68 was named vice president and general manager of Brita water filter systems, a subdivision of Clorox Co. He and his family live in Moraga, Calif.

James R. Fox '68 was appointed to the Disciplinary Hearing Commission of the N.C. State Bar. He practices law with Bell, Davis & Pitt P.A. in Winston-Salem.

Gary W. Stubbs '68, a Navy captain, returned from a six-month overseas deployment as commander of Amphibious Squadron Five on board the USS Essex.

Judith C. Copeland '69 was named resident writer at Walker Woods in Atlanta, Ga. She is com-

A LIFETIME JOURNEY

If Bruce Spader '67 were to write his life story, bookstore owners might be tempted to file it under fiction. After all, his personal and professional pursuits have been remarkably eclectic. He's done handwriting analysis for security clearances, sold Bibles, worked as a counselor for runaway street kids, managed a U.S. Olympic team, milked cows, and directed the use of sophisticated technology for an international oil company.

Spader says he owes his zest for life to his grandfather, a Croatian immigrant who made his own schnapps, crafted intricate ironworks, built his own house, and sang and told wonderful tales. "He was bigger than life, and I worshipped him," recalls Spader. "He had a Yiddish saying which translates to: 'The world is big, anything is possible.' Because of him, I cannot imagine anything not being possible for me to get involved in, or contribute to."

Rather than write his own or his grandfather's life story, Spader has penned a novel, *A Small Fire Burned on Windy Hill*. The book,



Spader's wry: look for common threads, be receptive to the new

published by North-west Publishing, touches on the number of themes: the estrangement between father and son, the struggle between traditional values and selfish gratification, and the search for spiritual rootedness. As he's crosschecked the country on publicity stops, Spader says he has been pleased to discover that readers find inspiration from different aspects of the book.

At a college campus, for example, students wanted to talk about the ambiguities of life

and the contradictions in modern American society. "They really opened up about their fears and their common sense of hopelessness," he says. "I told them that one of my deepest beliefs is the importance of opening up to others along the way. We have common threads that connect us, and if we approach life looking for those, we can exchange something meaningful."

Being receptive to new people and experiences has led Spader all over the world. At Duke, he was pre-med

until a mysterious, life-threatening (and never diagnosed) illness caused him to re-evaluate his ambitions. A string of odd jobs in New York followed graduation, and eventually he was recruited to work for Texaco in Germany. But he grew disillusioned with the way his personality changed. "Germans are very self-conscious about emotions and not at all spontaneous; they control their emotions carefully. I realized I was playing a role; I'd optimized how to be the perfect German. I hated that I wasn't being myself."

Upon returning to the States, Spader lived in Houston before settling in Raleigh. Given the success of *A Small Fire Burned on Windy Hill* (which he wrote under the pseudonym Marlowe Perse Weaver), Spader says he plans to keep putting pen, and philosophical musings, to paper. "If there is hope I have in writing and being read," he says, "it is the hope of inspiring readers to such moments of elucidation, comprehension, and self-identification. And if I can entertain along the way, so much the better."

with Alliance Media Corp. He lives in Venice, Calif.

Henry Manville Beck Jr. '73 joined Halloran & Sage in Hartford, Conn., where he practices business law.

Robert Dwight Peltz '73 was named proctor in admiralty by the Maritime Law Association. He practices maritime law with Canning, Murray & Peltz P.A. in Miami, Fla.

Wingate "Wink" Swain '73 is general manager of marketing development at SAS Institute, Inc., a large, independent software company in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He develops business relationships and marketing alliances with systems integrators and expands sales channels for the firm.

Joseph Allen Boone '74 and **Donna Landry** '74 were both awarded Guggenheim Fellowships for the academic year. Boone is researching the topic "Orientalism, Colonialism, and Homosexuality"; he is an associate professor of English at the University of Southern California. Landry is researching "Landscape, Gender, and Field Sports in the Eighteenth-Century British Countryside"; she is an English professor at Wayne State University in Detroit, Mich. Boone and Landry earned two of the seven fellowships offered in the field of English literature.

Michael C. Grant Ph.D. '75 was awarded the 1995 Hazel Barnes Prize at the University of Colorado at Boulder. He was recognized for outstanding teaching and research.

Richard B. Hayes M.Ed. '75 is senior vice president and managing director at Grenzebach Glier & Associates, Inc., a national philanthropic management consulting firm. He lives in Lowell, N.C.

Anne Leslie DeVoe Lawler '75 was elected president of the National Network of Commercial Real Estate Women (NNCREW). She specializes in commercial real estate as first managing partner of Jameson, Babbitt, Stites & Lombard P.L.L.C. in Seattle, Wash. She and her husband, Brian, and their three children live in Bainbridge Island, Wash.

Curt Noe '75 is mayor of Pine Hill, N.J. He is also county traffic engineer for Camden County, N.J.

R. Jeffrey Smith '75 practices law at Hebb & Gitlin in Hartford, Conn. He and his wife, attorney **Rhonda Joy Tobin** '84, J.D. '90, live in Middletown, Conn.

Robert S. Turner '75, who works in the environmental sciences division at the U.S. Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, was appointed director of the ORNL Center for Global Environmental Studies. He also leads workshops for the Environmental Protection Agency.

James M. Snyder Jr. B.S.E. '76 is director of the Surface Ship Design Management Division at Naval Sea Systems Command in Arlington, Va. He and his wife, Robyn, live in Springfield, Va.

Barbara Kiehne Younger '76 has published a collection of preschool programs, *Hoorya for Children's Church*. She and her husband, **Cliff Younger** '77, and their two daughters live in Hillsborough, N.C.

Richard E. Moore '77 is the deputy commonwealth's attorney for Charlottesville, Va. He and his wife, **Nancy Anderson Moore** B.S.N. '77, and their two daughters live in Staunton, Va.

Timothy C. Barber '78 established the law firm Barber & Associates P.A. in Greenville, N.C., representing the litigation interests of business and insurance industries. He and his wife, **Jane Farley Barber** '81, and their two children live in Greenville.

Laura Hotchkiss Capardini '78 has taken leave from her telecommunications consulting practice

piling accounts of her travels through undeveloped regions of Africa and Asia.

MARRIAGES: **Herb Neubauer** '63 to Judith Villare on July 11, 1995. Residence: Durham.

70s

John R. Ball M.D. '70, J.D. '71 was named executive vice president for clinical services at Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, where he will be chief administrative officer for the hospital and clinic.

Joseph H. Johnson Jr. '70, M.A.T. '71, Ed.D. '78 is superintendent of educational services for the Wilkes County schools in Wilkes County, N.C.

Jerry Dean Campbell M.Div. '71 was named university librarian and dean of university libraries at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. A nationally respected authority on library information systems and technologies, he will focus on building the

research library into the coming century. He was university librarian at Duke and vice provost for library affairs.

Leigh Emerson Koman '71 made her second appearance on the television game show *Jeopardy!* in July. In 1970, she represented Duke during the program's "Back To College" week. She and her husband, Andy, live in Winston-Salem.

Emily Austin Thrush '71, an associate professor at the University of Memphis, was appointed director of the Professional Writing Program. She also contributed a chapter to *Literacy in the Electronic Age*. She and her daughter live in Memphis, Tenn.

Robert K. Tucker Ph.D. '71 is director of the Ecology Center at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. He is also a professor in the departments of human ecology and natural resources. He retired as director of science and research of the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection, where he had worked for 18 years.

Stephen Richard Dunn '72, president of Stephen Dunn & Associates, one of the nation's largest telemarketing companies for nonprofits, has merged his firm

THE BIG THAW

Two years ago, Manfred Rothstein M.D. '74 and his wife, Sonja, took their first trip to Russia. But what started as a one-time excursion has turned into a continuing mission for the Fayetteville, North Carolina, couple.

Impressed by the generosity of their hosts, the Rothsteins vowed to return the favor. And before they had returned home, they were already devising an exchange program to bring Russian students to America.

Often, the best-laid plans languish, but in the case of the Rothsteins, the idea soared. Since making that first trip in 1993, they have raised tens of thousands of dollars, brought two groups of Russian students to North Carolina, and sent delegations of Fayetteville teenagers to Ivanovo, a town about four hours outside of Moscow. The

young participants share aspects of their respective cultures and learn how teenagers in another part of the world live.

With his contacts in the Duke Medical Center, Manfred Rothstein also helped coordinate an initiative to send one ton of medical supplies to Russia, including much-needed equipment. Duke specialists in pulmonary, orthopedic, thoracic, and emergency-room medicine paid their own way, sharing their expertise with their Russian peers. Next fall, Fayetteville physicians will be involved in a follow-up medical supply mission.

This cultural and humanitarian exchange program has been so successful that the Rothsteins have become experts in negotiating bureaucratic and administrative channels. They've bartered with vendors



Moscow: swapping culture with former Soviets

to get discount prices of bulk food purchases. They've demanded that airline companies reissue tickets without penalty fees. They've become well-known at the American Embassy in Moscow for their earnest and insistent requests for help. Friends and strangers have warmed to their enthusiasm, too, donating a hundred dollars here or a suitcase full of clothes or toys there.

"We were so touched with how kind and giv-

ing the Russian people were to us," says Sonja Rothstein, who attended Duke in the early Seventies. She says it made her realize that "we have to get beyond governments and make a difference on the individual level."

The Rothsteins' love of the Russian people and their culture has spread. Their daughter, Nitzia, a senior at Duke, has made plans to continue her studies in the former Soviet Union. The only downside to the cross-cultural venture is that it's become an all-consuming part of their lives.

"Friends of ours are always stopping to ask us, 'When are the Russians coming back?'" says Manfred. "It takes a lot of time to put these trips together. But we can't stop now."

People interested in participating in future U.S.-Russia exchanges may contact the Rothsteins at (910) 433-2099.

Central Committee assignments in Nepal, where he teaches computer skills and she works in mediation. The couple and their three sons live in Bridgewater, Va.

E.J. Flynn '81 heads the United Nations Centre for Human Rights office in Zagreb, Croatia. He is currently on assignment in Knin, the capital of the Croatian territory formerly controlled by rebel Serbs.

Wendy Kilworth-Mason M.R.E. '81 left her position at the UCZ Theological College in Kirewa, Zambia, to return to Duke's divinity school. She lives in Durham.

Walter S. Page III '81 is senior counsel at TRW Steering, Suspension & Engine of Europe. He was senior counsel of securities and finance at TRW, Inc. He lives in Düsseldorf, Germany.

Edward D. "Dick" Ridenhour '81, a group executive at Wachovia Bank in Winston-Salem, is senior loan administration officer for North Carolina corporate loan administration.

Maria N. Sorolis '81 practices law with Hogg, Allen, Norton & Blue P.A. in Tampa, Fla. She and her husband, Gary England, and their two children live in Tampa.

Genevieve Henderson Anton '82, a military reporter for the Colorado Springs Telegraph Gazette, in Colorado, was awarded the Gerald R. Ford Prize for Distinguished Reporting on National Defense.

Robert Spencer Clarke '82 is first officer on the new Fokker 100 jet operated by American Airlines. He and his wife, Margaret Madison Clarke '82, A.H.C. '83, A.M. '88, and their two sons live in Durham.

Anne Elizabeth Essaye '82, an attorney at

Petrie Stockton in Charlotte, was named an Outstanding Young Lawyer for North Carolina by the Young Lawyers Division of the N.C. Bar Association. She was honored for her help on the Diversity Task Force of the Young Lawyers Leadership Network Committee.

Vernon Allen Fagin J.D. '82, an attorney with Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker in Los Angeles, contributed a chapter to *Insurance Litigation*, a three-volume legal treatise concerning California bonds and surety law.

Sarah Fish Preyer '82 is a trust officer in Duke's Office of Planned Giving, where she helps to administer the university's trust accounts and other related planned-giving responsibilities.

Annette Schoeffel Scialabba '82, M.D. '87 was elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Pediatrics. She lives in Wilmington, N.C.

Michael S. "Dooley" Womack '82 completed his pediatric residency in Seattle and returned to Duke for a three-year fellowship in pediatric cardiology. He spent the previous year performing volunteer medical work in Ecuador and Guatemala.

Richard H. Winters '83, J.D. '86 is rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Saginaw, Mich. He and his wife, Margaret, and their three daughters live in Saginaw.

Carl Anderson '84 is a staff developer for the Teachers College Writing Project at Columbia University in New York City. He works in local public schools to help teachers transform their classrooms into reading and writing workshops. He and his wife, freelance writer **Robin Epstein** '85, live in Manhattan.

to care for her two children. She and her husband, Mark, and their two children live in Reston, Va.

Dori Rabin Gernolec '78, A.M. '83, who earned her doctoral degree in toxicology at N.C. State, works for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Meade R. Jorgenson '78 is a producer for the NBC news program *Dateline*. He has worked at CBS, ABC, and CNN. He and his wife, Dorothy, live in Manhattan.

Kathryn Stoltzfus Fairfield J.D. '79 and **John R. Fairfield** Ph.D. '81 are fulfilling Mennonite Central Committee assignments in Nepal, where she works in mediation and he teaches computer skills. The couple and their three sons live in Bridgewater, Va.

Ann Campbell Flannery '79 is a federal prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, Dick, and their son live in Narberth, Pa.

Elizabeth Pryor Johnson '79 practices law with Fowler, White, Burnett, Hurley, Banick & Strickrodt in Miami, Fla. She and her husband, Ethan, and their three children live in Coral Gables.

Janice A. Ver Hoeve '79, who earned her M.B.A. from Rice University, is a financial analyst at the Houston branch of Société Générale, the second largest bank of France. She and her husband, Mark, and their two children live in Houston.

MARRIAGES: R. Jeffrey Smith '75 to **Rhonda Joy Tobin** '84, J.D. '90 on Oct. 29, 1994. Residence: Middletown, Conn.

BIRTHS: Second child and first son to **James W. Young** '75 and Margaret Bennett Vernon Young on May 11. Named Robert Vernon... Second child and daughter to **Henry W. "Hank" Jones III** '76 and **Sally Rice Jones** '77 on Aug. 16. Named Taylor Jocelyn... Fourth child and daughter to **Bruce Hardy McLain** '76 and Helle McLain on Feb. 10, 1995. Named Chloe Eleanor... First child and daughter to **Elizabeth Hoope Fay** '77 and Joseph B. G. Fay on March 23. Named Julia Elizabeth... Fourth child and son to **John F. Gillespy** '77, M.B.A. '87 and Donna Gillespy on Oct. 19, 1994. Named Tyler Michael... Third child and second daughter to **Antony Stephen Burt** '78 and **Karin Anne Ruetzel** '79 on May 27. Named Christina Ruetzel Burt... Second child and first son to **Laura Hotchkiss Capalindi** '78 and Mark Capalindi on Oct. 31, 1994. Named Nicolas... First child and son to **Meade R. Jorgenson** '78 and Dorothy Newell Jorgenson on June 24. Named Thomas Francis Meade... First son to **Mary Locke Smith** '78 and **Gary M. Smith** '78, M.Div. '81 on Jan. 24, 1995. Named Ian Locke... Third child and a son to **Harry C. Weinerman** '78 and Hilary Meyers on Feb. 15, 1995. Named Aaron David Meyers Weinerman... Second child and first son to **Ann Campbell Flannery** '79 and Richard Flannery on May 23. Named Kevin Douglas.

80s

Carole Ann Klove '80 practices health-care law and litigation for the Los Angeles office of David Wright Tremaine, focusing on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement appeals and general health-care law. She lives in Pasadena.

Marjorie Milham Cox '81 was promoted to senior brand manager at Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. in Louisville, Ky.

John R. Fairfield Ph.D. '81 and **Kathryn Stoltzfus Fairfield** J.D. '79 are fulfilling Mennonite

Howard Alan Burde '84 was appointed chief counsel of the Pa. Department of Health. He and his wife, Evelyn, live in Philadelphia.

Rhonda Joy Tobin '84, J.D. '90 is an attorney with Robinson & Cole in Hartford, Conn. She and her husband, attorney **R. Jeffrey Smith '75**, live in Middletown, Conn.

Odette Ciannichi Valder '84 completed her residency in psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine, where her husband, **Stephen John Valder '85**, completed his residency in pediatrics. They plan to practice in Charlotte.

William D. Wallach '84 is a partner at McCarter & English, the largest and oldest law firm in New Jersey. He specializes in commercial litigation. He and his wife, Liza, live in New York City, as does his brother, **Andrew Wallach '87**. Another brother, **Ken Wallach '90**, is an attorney at the London office of Simpson Thacher.

Virginia Chen Wells '84, who earned a music master's in violin performance from the Manhattan School of Music, is a violinist in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in Canada. She and her husband, Mark, and their daughter live in Toronto.

Laura Challoner Dawahare '85, M.B.A. '87 is vice president of the public relations firm Shandwick/Wenz-Neely of Kentucky. She manages the firm's Lexington branch.

Robin Epstein '85 is a freelance writer and recently wrote a cover story for *The Nation* magazine. She is researching a book about grassroots leadership in rural Kentucky. She and her husband, **Carl Anderson '84**, live in Manhattan.

Matthew H. Koch '85, a Navy lieutenant, completed his off-duty studies while assigned with the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit at MIT in Cambridge, Mass.

Michael P. Scharf '85, J.D. '88, assistant professor of law at the New England School of Law in Boston, Mass., published his first book, *An Insider's Guide to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia*. He and his wife, **Trina Smith Scharf '85**, and their son live in Framingham, Mass.

Stephen John Valder '85 completed his residency in pediatrics at Baylor College of Medicine, where his wife, **Odette Ciannichi Valder '84**, completed her residency in psychiatry. They plan to practice in Charlotte.

James Andrew Winter '85, who completed a one-year residency in anatomic and clinical pathology at Duke Medical Center, is a fellow in dermatopathology at Duke.

Thomas Joseph Kwiatkowski '86, who earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine, accepted a one-year transitional internship at Baylor before beginning a residency in neurology at the Mayo Clinic.

Stephen Jeffrey Meyer '86 is an associate with McKinsey & Co. He and his wife, **Louise Ward Meyer '87**, live in Atlanta.

Deborah Hollen Losee Mooradian '86 was awarded the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal upon leaving the Air Force after eight years of service. She and her husband, Stephen, and their son live in Chesapeake, Va.

Tanya E. Oubre '86, J.D. '89, an attorney specializing in nuclear energy for Southern California Edison Co., is serving as a 1995-1996 White House Fellow. Appointed by President Clinton, she is a special assistant to Secretary of Education Richard Riley.

Edward Raftery '86 is working on company involvement with the upcoming 1996 Olympic Games as a member of the licensed marketing division of Champion Products, Inc., the official outfitter of the U.S. Olympic Team for this summer's games in Atlanta.

Trina Smith Scharf '86 has taken extended leave from teaching elementary school to raise her new son. She and her husband, **Michael Scharf '85, J.D. '88**, and their son live in Framingham, Mass.

Francine Donovan Winter '86 is a statistician at the National Center for Health Statistics in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Diane Broman Brock '87 is a senior consultant with Andersen Consulting. She and her husband, James, live in Atlanta.

Paul Whitlock Cobb Jr. '87, is a captain and assistant to the General Counsel of the Army, was selected as a Judicial Fellow of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in Washington, D.C.

Evan Llewellyn Jones '87, president and CEO of TSI Soccer, a mail-order firm specializing in soccer gear, has been selected "Small Business Person of the Year" by Durham's chamber of commerce. He and his wife, **Suma Ramaiah Jones '87, A.M. '95**, and their son live in Durham.

EYE ON VIDEO

Do you ever get to the video store only to find the new-releases section picked bare? Don't panic. There's a world of cinematic wonders just waiting to be discovered. And you don't have to be a celluloid specialist to navigate the shelves, either. Thanks to *Video Eyeball*, a Boston-based bimonthly published and edited by Dave Yount '82, you can discover a rich array of offbeat or overlooked films even more rewarding than the latest Jim Carrey venture.

"When people can't get their first or second choice, they often end up asking a stranger working behind the counter," says Yount. "There are some great movies with terrible cover art that sit on the shelves. Our approach has been to look at a very broad range of movies—from the really well-crafted, intelligent films to the fun, trashy ones—and get people interested in film theory concepts in an informal, conversationally written tone."

Video Eyeball features historical overviews; interviews with writers, directors, and actors; and ordering information for those hard-to-find flicks. But the heart and soul of the magazine are the "Picks," one-page reviews that include a brief overview of the movie's plot; what to expect in terms of pacing, mood, style, and soundtrack; and a

notebook that focuses on a particular aspect of the film—the director's other films, for example, or how it fits into a particular genre.

Distributed throughout the country at a growing number of book and video stores (Border's is the first chain to add *Video Eyeball* to its racks), the magazine is now in its second year. Each issue is theme-oriented.

The first anniversary issue, for example, focused on directors' first films, including those by Gillian Armstrong, Abel Ferrara, Louis Malle, and Juzo Itami. The "On the Road" issue was devoted to road movies, including Wim Wenders' *Kings of the Road*, Roger Corman's *The Wild Angels*, and a round-up of "Hitchhikers From Hell" movies.

At Duke, Yount's work-study job was a cinephile's dream: student film librarian. He was responsible for transferring as many of the university's film holdings to tape as possible, a task that allowed him to watch hundreds of motion pictures. (A less desirable part of the job called for him to screen movies for classes on short notice. "I'd get a call in my dorm room from some professor who needed me to show a film for their class that night, and I would pray that it wouldn't be *Triumph of the Will*. Of course, nine times out of ten, it was. I can't tell you



VCR guide: editor Yount talks tapes

how many times I've seen that movie.")

History professor Peter Wood's class, "History of the Visual Image," and additional film courses with former Duke instructor Inez Hedges taught Yount how to "read a language of images," he says.

He tapped into his Duke connections when putting together his staff. His wife, Liza Campe '84, is *Video Eyeball*'s associate editor, and contributing writers include Corinne Zimmermann '82 and Joe Arena '84. Although the magazine is at the juncture of being a labor of love and a thriving publication, it continues to evolve. Recent improvements include the addition of a glossy

cover and expanded features.

"When I was in college, I suddenly had access to all these films for the first time, and it was great," says Yount. "It really made me appreciate how much was out there. With the advent of home video, many of those movies are now available to the public, but most people don't seem to appreciate how many choices they have. With *Video Eyeball*, we're trying to get people to think about how films are constructed visually and aurally so that they understand—and thus enjoy—all kinds of movies."

For inquiries about *Video Eyeball*, e-mail Yount at videoeye@tiac.net.

MINI-PROFILE

Louis Ward Meyer '87, who earned her M.B.A. from Northwestern University, is a financial analyst with Frito-Lay Corp. in Atlanta, Ga. She and her husband, **Stephen Jeffrey Meyer '86**, live in Atlanta.

Curtis J. Rozelle '87 graduated from Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University and is in residency in neurosurgery at the University of Alabama Hospital in Birmingham. He is a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honor society.

Martha Todd Sloan '87 earned her master's in school counseling and worked as an elementary school counselor in Hickory, N.C. She and her husband, Ross, now live in Asheville.

Dawn Marie Sokolski '87, an Air Force captain, completed her clinical psychology internship at Wilford Hall Medical Center at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. She is base psychologist at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.

Nicholas D. Thompson '87, a Navy petty officer first class, reported for duty at Navy Recruiting District in Memphis, Tenn.

Christopher De Pree '88 is a junior research associate at the Very Large Array of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Socorro, N.M. His wife, **Julia Knowlton De Pree '88**, earned her Ph.D. in French literature and is on the faculty of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. The couple and their daughter live in Socorro.

Daniel Irwin Galper '88 earned his M.S. in clinical psychology from Virginia Technical University in Blacksburg, Va. He lives in Washington, D.C.

Kodwo Gharthey-Tagoe J.D. '88, an associate with the law firm Mays & Valentine in Richmond, Va., was elected to a two-year term on the Va. State Bar Administrative Law Section Board of Governors. He practices regulatory and international business law.

Kenneth Bren Tegtmeyer M.D. '88 finished his pediatric residency at the University of Minnesota, where he has begun a fellowship in pediatric critical care. He and his wife, Danna, and their son live in Minneapolis.

Jeffrey S. Wilkinson '88, Duke's Blue Devil mascot during the 1987-1988 sports season, is senior consultant at Andersen Consulting, where he specializes in health care and insurance. He and his wife, **Donna Zavada '89**, live in Coppell, Texas.

Christopher D. Dryden '89, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-month overseas deployment with Strike Fighter Squadron 94 aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln*.

Carl Paul Keller B.S.E.E. '89 earned his master's degree in business administration from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. He is an associate consultant at Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., in Arlington, Va.

Thomas R. Nutt '89, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-month overseas deployment with Strike Fighter Squadron 94 aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln*.

Paul D. Seeman '89, a Navy lieutenant, participated in a commemoration of the end of World War II as part of New York City's Fleet Week celebration. He represented the dock landing ship USS *Griston Hall*.

Matthew Wattie Sherwood '89 is an economist for PlanEcon Inc., in Washington, D.C., where he provides investment advising and economic assessments to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Philip Van Vleck A.M. '89, Ph.D. '94 is associate editor of *Spectator Magazine* of Raleigh and is its senior music critic.

Leslie Kovach Waugh '89 is pursuing her master's at UNC-Chapel Hill's School of Journalism

and Mass Communication. She and her husband, Matthew, live in Hillsborough, N.C.

Carl Alfred Westman '89 is an actuary in the long-term disability department of Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co. He and his wife, Heather, live in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ronald S. Williams '89, a Marine captain, was designated naval aviator after completing flight training with Training Squadron Seven of Meridian, Miss.

Donna Zavada '89 is director of human resources for State Fair Foods, a division of Sara Lee Corp., in Dallas, Texas. While at Duke, she was a regional All-American field hockey player. She and her husband, **Jeffrey S. Wilkinson '88**, live in Coppell, Texas.

MARRIAGES: Rhonda Joy Tobin '84, J.D. '90 to R. Jeffrey Smith '75 on Oct. 29, 1994. Residence: Middletown, Conn. ... **Keri Adair Tope '85 to John Chandless Turnbull '85** on May 20.

Residence: Atlanta. ... **Diane Broman '87** to James Brock on June 10. Residence: Atlanta. ... **Patrick Hurley '87** to Christine Stone on Nov. 6, 1994.

Residence: Coronado, Calif. ... **A. Staige Davis '88** to Eric Hodges on July 22. Residence: San Diego. ...

Jeffrey S. Wilkinson '88 to Donna Zavada '89 on Sept. 23. Residence: Coppell, Texas. ... **Annie Ayyavazian '89** to Jeffrey Lewis on Sept. 24, 1994.

Residence: Cincinnati. ... **William F. Herbert Jr. B.S.E. '89** to Diana Santonastasi on July 1. Residence: Lawrenceville, N.J. ...

Leslie Kovach '89 to Matthew Waugh on June 17. Residence: Hillsborough, N.C. ... **Brenley Jeanne Locke '89, A.M. '93** to Marc Elias on Nov. 26, 1994. Residence: Arlington, Va. ...

Laurel Swift Miller '89 to Erich Tucker Kimbrough on May 27. Residence: Cincinnati.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Christopher John Daly '80, M.B.A. '85** and **Elizabeth Fay Daly '81** on March 23. Named Morgan Christine. ... Third child and first daughter to **Nancy Eleanor Boylston Rudzki '80** and Robert Rudzki on July 16, 1993. Named Elizabeth Nellana. ... Third child and second daughter to **Mark Glen Schwartz '80** and Sharon Schwartz on Aug. 17. Named Erica Jill. ... Second child and first son to **Maria N. Sorofis '81** and Gary England on July 31. Named William Sorofis England. ... Second child and son to **Margaret Madison Clarke '82, A.H.C. '83, A.M. '88** and **Robert Spencer Clarke '82** on July 17. Named William Madison. ... First child and daughter to **Anne Pavloff Firsching '82** and Ray Firsching on Feb. 8, 1995. Named Claire Ellen. ... First child and daughter to **James W. Noonan '83** and Chrys P. Bullard on Sept. 5. Named Anna Summer Noonan. ... Third child and second daughter to **Claire Hochmuth Lohmann '84** and Jörg Lohmann on July 18. Named Isabelle Marie. ... First child and daughter to **Virginia Chen Wells '84** and Mark Russell Wells on Dec. 4, 1994. Named Ann Suzette. ... First child and son to **Joan Taback Frankie '85** and Andrew Frankie on May 4. Named George Albert. ... Twins, second and third children to **John K. Norbeck B.S.E. '85** and Tara Norbeck on June 1. Named Reece Alexander and Savannah Caitlin. ... A son to **Celia Patrick Quillian '85** and **Henry Milton Quillian III B.S.E. '85** in August. Named Henry Milton IV. ... First child and son to **Michael P. Scharf '85, J.D. '88** and **Trina Smith Scharf '86** on Aug. 17. Named Garrett Michael. ... First child and daughter to **Stephanie Childs Struble '85** and Robert Struble on May 18. Named Sophie Isabel. ... First child and son to **James Andrew Winter '85** and **Francine Donovan Winter '86** on July 16. Named Maxwell James Dietrich. ... First child and daughter to **Suzanne Zilber '85** and Adin Mann on Feb. 27, 1995. Named Charlotte Zilber. ... First child and son to **Madelyn Rose Adams Cobb '86** and Timothy



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October 11-27

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On Campus

- ☐ Duke Directions
☐ Semester Study

Duke Travel

- ☐ Austrian Winter Escapade
☐ Spice Islands Cruise

Duke Travel (continued)

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DEADLINES: November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue), March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

FS. Cobb on May 9. Named Harrison Avery Adams ...First child and son to **Deborah Hollen Losee Mooradian** '86 and Stephen Mooradian on Nov. 7, 1994. Named Michael Stephen ...First child and daughter to **Zev Scherl** '86 and **Rachel Braun Scherl** '87 on July 10. Named Jenny Braun ...Third child and first son to **Robert Brian Stefanowicz** '86 and Mary Beth Stefanowicz on Jan. 24, 1994. Named Robert Brian Jr. ...A son to **Lester Steinberg** M.B.A. '86 and Lisa Steinberg on March 11. Named Brett Cameron ...First child and son to **Elizabeth Sabatini Coyne** '87 and Michael J. Coyne on March 17. Named Liam Patrick ...A son to **Martha "Martie" Dresser Irons** '87 and Theodore Irons on July 17. Named Thomas Dresser ...First child and son to **Erika Chilmann Roach** J.D. '87 and Neal R. Roach on Sept. 29, 1994. Named Samuel Chilmann ...First child and son to **Ellen M. Bulbick** '88 and David Jacobs on July 5. Named Harrison Bulbick Jacobs ...First child and daughter to **Christopher De Pree** '88 and **Julia Knowlton De Pree** '88 on Aug. 18. Named Claire Marguerite ...First child and son to **Kenneth Bren Tegtmeyer** M.D. '88 and Danna Marie Premeur on Sept. 30, 1994. Named Benjamin Frederick ...First child and daughter to **Lisa Brita Newlin** '89 and **Allan Charles Cave Jr.** '89 on Jan. 2, 1995. Named Calin Fisher Cave.

90s

David Anton Anderson A.M. '90, Ph.D. '92, assistant professor of economics at Centre College in Danville, Ky., is director of an interactive computer project with the Kentucky School of the Deaf. The project was launched with a grant from the 3M Foundation of St. Paul, Minn.

Michael P. Hasik '90, a Navy lieutenant, is assistant budget programmer at the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. He is preparing the fiscal year 1998 Defense Department budget for submission to the U.S. Congress. He lives in Oakton, Va.

Livingston Boyd Martin '90, a Navy lieutenant, departed for a six-month overseas deployment aboard the amphibious assault ship USS New Orleans.

Thomas McGough M.B.A. '90 is senior product manager for Heinz Ketchup at the H.J. Heinz Co., where he develops and executes the division's annual marketing plans. He and his wife, Lori, and their son live in Allison Park, Pa.

Lynne Schneider '90 is human resources consultant at Watson Wyatt Worldwide, specializing in human resource strategy and corporation project planning. She and her husband, Scott Shane, live in Atlanta.

Donald Edward Walther '90, who graduated with honors from both the law school and graduate school of business at the University of Chicago, is a litigation associate at Perkins Coie in Seattle. His wife, **Melissa Aukerman Walther** '90, who graduated with honors from Northwestern University's medical school, is a resident at Providence Hospital in Seattle. She specializes in family medicine. The couple lives in Seattle.

Sally Lynn Yowell '90 is pursuing a pharmacy degree at the University of Texas at Austin College of Pharmacy. She lives in Austin.

Kevin G. Crumlish '91, a Navy lieutenant, participated in a commemoration of the end of World War II as part of New York City's Fleet Week celebration. He represented the Sea Control Squadron 32 aboard the aircraft carrier USS America.

Nancy Williamson Dickson '91 earned her M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas, where she will begin a pediatrics residency.

William J. Diehl '91, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-month overseas deployment aboard the destroyer USS Peterson. He saw duty in the Adriatic Sea near Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Sofia Karmel Frankowski '91 was awarded a James Madison Fellowship for her outstanding teaching at the Close Up Foundation in Washington, D.C. The fellowship supports the further study of American history by experienced secondary-school teachers.

Catherine Forman Jacobson '91 is pursuing her Ph.D. in toxicology at the University of California, Davis. She and her husband, Myron, live in Davis.

John E. Moore '91, who graduated from Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C., is a resident in pediatrics at the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Erin Marie O'Brien B.S.E.E. '91, who graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania and Hahnemann University School of Medicine with a degree in physical medicine and rehabilitation, is doing a year's residency at Lehigh Valley Hospital in Allentown, Pa. She lives in Laurel, Md.

Michael David Schwartz '91, who graduated from the pharmacy program at Mercer University in Macon, Ga., is an Air Force captain and chief of clinical pharmacy services at Tyndall Air Force Base Hospital in Panama City, Fla.

Erika V. Wayne '91 is law librarian at the Robert Crown Law Library at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif.

Douglas Abbott Fordyce '92 was one of 11 students awarded the William Michael Shermert Award at the University of Virginia's Darden Graduate School of Business. He is completing the second year of a two-year M.B.A. program.

Mark Eric Jaffe '92 is assistant editor of *The Arizona Jewish Post*. He and his wife, Rachel, live in Tucson.

Eric W. Johnson '92 is an information systems project leader at Travelers Insurance in Hartford, Conn.

Scott Haden Kollins '90, who earned his M.S. in clinical child psychology at Auburn University, is pursuing a Ph.D. He lives in Auburn, Ala.

Keith Henry Silligman M.H.A. '92 is a certified health-care executive and assistant administrator at the Medical Center of Baton Rouge in Louisiana.

Matthew C. Strauss B.S.E. '92 teaches mathematics and coaches sports at Georgetown Preparatory School in Bethesda, Md. He was with Andersen Consulting in Washington, D.C., for three years. He lives in Washington.

William G. Beamer '93, a Navy ensign, returned from a six-month overseas deployment aboard the destroyer USS David R. Ray, where he served in the Persian Gulf off Iraq.

David F. Burch '93 is pursuing his M.E.M. at the Research Triangle Institute School of the Environment. He was a chemist at the Research Triangle Institute's medicinal chemistry department. He lives in Durham.

Timothy Shinichi Curry B.S.E. '93, a Navy ensign, was designated a naval flight officer while serving with the Flying Training Squadron at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

Carol Lee Higham Ph.D. '93, assistant professor of Native American history at Winona State University in Winona, Minn., participated in the year-long Humphrey Institute Policy Forum fellows program at the University of Minnesota. The program encourages involvement in public policy through analysis of existing issues. Her final project focused on American attitudes toward immigration.

Joseph Minan Loong '93 is assistant regional coordinator at Business Executives for National Security (BENS), a nonprofit defense reform group. He lives in New York City.

Michael S. Zummer '93, a Marine first lieutenant, was deployed to the Western Pacific and Persian Gulf as a rifle platoon commander with F Company, Battalion Landing Team 2/1.

Carrie May Hart '94 entered her second year as a veterinary student at the Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine in West Lafayette, Ind.

Jennifer Wood Olsen '94 is a seventh-grade social studies teacher at Haddam-Killingworth Middle School in Middletown, Conn. She also coaches basketball at Cromwell High School. She and her husband, Matt, live in Middletown.

Tiffany L. McFerrin '95 teaches mathematics in the Upper School at Darlington School in Rome, Ga. She was a member of Duke's varsity cheerleading squad.

Jay W. Scheerer '95, a recipient of the William J. Fulbright Scholarship, is studying at Chiba University in Chiba, Japan. He lives in Thornton, Colo.

Robert William Shuffeberger M.B.A. '95 is manager of marketing at Southern Research Institute in Birmingham, Ala.

MARRIAGES: David Neal Crossman '90 to **Laura Elizabeth Ninely '90** on June 3. Residence: Nashville, Tenn. ... **Alfred Winborne Mordecai B.S.M.E. '90** to **Victoria Anne Stover '91** on June 17. Residence: Boston. ... **Catherine Forman '91** to Myron Jacobson on Aug. 26. Residence: Davis, Calif. ... **Ellen Lisa Marx L.L.M. '91** to Christoph Zeyen on July 2. Residence: Brussels, Belgium. ... **Nathaniel Joseph Wenzel Pieper '91** to **Carleen L. McAndrews '92** on May 6. Residence: Chicago. ... **Mark Eric Jaffe '92** to Rachel Melissa Plotkin on March 25. Residence: Tucson, Ariz. ... **Kimberly Rae West '92** to **Douglas S. Belvin B.S.E.E. '93** on July 8. ... **Sarah Elizabeth Varbrough '92** to Todd Ratner on Jan. 11. Residence: Charlottesville, Va. ... **Laura Lanier Adcock '93** to **Matthew Joseph Colangelo '94** on Aug. 5. Residence: Houston. ... **Heather Whitaker '93** to **Jeremy Goldstein '94** on July 2. Residence: Arlington, Va. ... **Lara Benton '94** to Brian Little on Jan. 13, 1994. Residence: Charlotte. ... **Nicole Coute '94** to **Mark Victor Slominski B.S.E. '94** on July 15. Residence: Great Falls, Mont. ... **Dana Leigh Davis B.S.E. '94** to Jon Larry Anthony Branhman on May 20. Residence: Durham. ... **Heather Elizabeth Prochnow '94** to Peter Bree on July 1. Residence: Denver. ... **Jennifer L. Wood '94** to Matthew Olsen on June 24. Residence: Middletown, Conn.

BIRTHS: First child and son to Kevin David Kuchinski '90 and Leslie Ellen Weisz Kuchinski '91 on March 31. Named Ryan Christopher. ... First child and daughter to **Valerie M. Brown '91 and Edward Vincent Jolley B.S.E. '91** on May 1. Named Amanda Lynn Brown Jolley. ... First child and daughter to **Charles Benjamin Farrow B.S.E. '91 and Julia Adams Farrow** on May 20. Named Abigail Frances. ... First child and daughter to **Patrick J. Lavery Ph.D. '92** and Mary Ann Lavery on July 15. Named Margaret Ellen.

DEATHS

Lawrence D. Newton '20 of McColl, S.C., on April 10, 1995. He was a member of the Students Army Training Camp during World War I and was honorably discharged in 1918. He is survived by his daughter, Jean Newton Norris.

Daniel Sloan Johnson '24, A.M. '29 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on May 3, 1994. A member of the last class to graduate from Trinity College before it was renamed Duke University, he was retired superintendent of the Rocky Mount city schools. He was also former principal of Oxford Orphanage, Oxford High School, and Rocky Mount High School. He is survived by his wife, Helen, two daughters, six grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren.

Eloise Porter '26 of Washington, D.C., on Feb. 23, 1995.

Henry L. Kendall '29 on May 2, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Vera, a daughter, and two grandsons.

Edgar Moody Coble '30 of Durham, on March 6, 1995. He worked for Overnite Transportation for 25 years, retiring as district sales manager in 1975. He was former president of the Iron Dukes and former treasurer of the Kiwanis Club of Honorable Elders. He is survived by a brother, **Thomas A. Coble '37**, and two sisters, including **Fern Coble Culbreth '40**.

Harry A. "Chalky" Councilor '30 of Pittsboro, N.C., on April 25, 1995, after a brief illness. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two daughters, two granddaughters, two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Roy Murphy Booth '31, J.D. '35 of Greensboro, N.C., on Feb. 9, 1995. A member of both the American Bar Association and the N.C. Bar Association, he practiced law in Greensboro from 1946 until 1994. He also served on the board of directors of the Bank of North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, **Marguerite Collins Booth '36**, two daughters, including **Tricia Booth Fish '57**; three sons; and 10 grandchildren.

Lattis Merrimon "Pinky" Johnson Jr. '31 of Durham, on Feb. 19, 1995. A self-employed income tax preparer, he was a longtime member of the Iron Dukes. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and five grandchildren.

Daniel C. Laurence '31 on Sept. 30, 1994.

H. Milton Loy '31 on June 8, 1991. He is survived by his wife, Nellie.

Donald Charles Agnew A.M. '32, Ph.D. '36 of Dallas, Texas, on July 19, 1994. He is survived by his wife, **Lucile Quillen "Della" Agnew A.M. '32**.

Helen Shipp Johns '32 of Durham, on Feb. 17, 1995. She was a member of the original staff of Duke Hospital, later serving as chief technician in the pathology department, and medical technologist in the surgery department. She is survived by a sister, Mary S. Watson.

Charles M. Hayes '33 of Southern Pines, N.C., on Jan. 27, 1995. While at Duke, he lettered in basketball. He was a manager at Continental Can Co., and was a member of the Iron Dukes and the Varsity Club. He is survived by a son, **Jack Hayes B.S.E. '68, M.B.A. '76**, and a grandson.

J. Worth Lineberger '33 of Raleigh, on Feb. 25, 1995, after a brief hospitalization. He was an ordained elder of the United Methodist Church and served until Episcopal appointment for 41 years, frequenting clinics and nursing homes to reach hospitalized patients. He is survived by his wife, Allene, a son, two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Helen Parsons Basler '36 of Shippensburg, Pa., on Feb. 18, 1995, of heart failure. At Duke, she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. She is survived by two brothers, **Thomas C. Parsons '36** and **William K. Parsons '40**; a sister, **Frances Parsons Britsch '46**; a daughter; three sons; and seven grandchildren.

Ona Gates Street R.N. '36 of Bridgeport, Conn.

George Summers Diffie M.Div. '37 of Saluda, S.C., on July 9, 1994. He was a United Methodist minister who served 11 pastorates during his 42-year stint with the S.C. United Methodist Conference. He is survived by his wife, Dora; two sons, including **George Summers Diffie Jr. B.D. '61**; and a daughter.

Elizabeth B. Hess Douglas '37 on Jan. 6, 1995, of heart failure following a bout with cancer. She is survived by two daughters, a son, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Addison W. Hopper '38 of Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 20, 1995.

John Carlisle Miller B.D. '38 of Montgomery, Ala., on March 4, 1995, after an extended illness. A United Methodist minister, he served six pastorates in the Southeast. He was instrumental in founding the Montgomery School for Retarded Children in Montgomery, Ala., and a similar school in Panama City, Fla. He is survived by his wife, Irene, a brother, and a sister.

Dillard McCary Sholes Jr. '38 of Johnson City, Tenn., on Dec. 30, 1994. He was emeritus professor and chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department at East Tennessee State University Medical School in Johnson City. He is survived by his wife, Mattie Lou, and a son, **William Sholes '79**.

Caroline Breedlove Reid '39 of Naples, Fla., on Feb. 18, 1995, of cancer. She was an amateur artist and a past president of the League of Women Voters in Bronxville, N.Y. She is survived by her husband, **Rodney Reid '39**; five children; and three grandchildren.

Charles W. George '40 on Sept. 24, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Helen.

Robert Preyer Moffett '40, A.M. '42, Ph.D. '50 of Wilmington, Del., in November 1994 of a heart attack. He worked at Du Pont Co. for 34 years, retiring in 1984. He was president of the Committee of 39, a non-partisan "good-government" organization, and he also served on the New Castle County Planning Board for two years. He is survived by his wife, Polly, two daughters, and nine grandchildren.

Joseph D. Brenna '41, M.D. '44 of Trenton, N.J., on Feb. 23, 1995, of bladder cancer. He was a general surgeon at St. Francis Medical Center in Trenton from 1948 until retiring in 1989. He was director of surgery from 1968 to 1970 and president of the medical staff from 1987 to 1989. After retiring, he was medical director of Aetna Health Plans for New Jersey in New Brunswick. He is survived by his wife, Rosalie; three daughters, including **Diana Brenna '76**; a son; and two grandsons.

Robert L. Cantine '41 of Woodstock, N.Y., on Oct. 1, 1993.

Jack Cooke B.D. '41 of Shreveport, La., on Jan. 25, 1995, of heart failure. He was a retired minister of the La. United Methodist Conference. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, a daughter, two sons, and six grandchildren.

Ruby Ledford Mees B.S.N. '41 of Raleigh, on March 18, 1995. She is survived by two sisters, including **Aileen Ledford Affronti B.S.N. '51**; two brothers; a son; two daughters; a niece, **Mary Lou Affronti M.S.N. '86**; and seven grandchildren.

James A. Caddy '42 of Garden City, N.Y., on Dec. 12, 1994, of cancer. A pediatrician in Levittown, N.Y., for 40 years, he helped pioneer medical cost containment while chairman of a Nassau County Medical Society special committee. He also headed the N.Y. State Medical Society, which provided free anti-polio vaccines in 1965 to 100,000 local school

children as part of a Nassau County volunteer effort. He is survived by his wife, Cleo, a daughter, and a son.

Ernest D. Vail Jr. '42 of Middletown, N.Y., on Nov. 1, 1994, of emphysema. A lifelong aviation enthusiast, he graduated from Navy Flight School and flew TBM torpedo bombers during World War II. He joined TWA in 1946 and served as an airline captain until he retired in 1979. He is survived by a daughter, three sons, and six grandchildren.

Roy Earl Allen '43 of Jacksonville, Fla., on March 6, 1995. He is survived by a sister, Gladys.

Jacquelyn Mosler Kuntz '43 of Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., on March 3, 1995. She is survived by her husband, Charles, three daughters, and three grandchildren.

Robert Allen Bodle '44 of High Point, N.C., on Jan. 17, 1995, of melanoma. He served with the 8th Air Force during World War II. He worked in sales management for the 3M Co. for 38 years. He was a member of the Hemophilia Society of North Carolina, the N.C. Tennis Foundation, and the U.S. Tennis Association. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

Dorothy Wearley Damschroder '44 of Perrysburg, Ohio, on Jan. 3, 1995, of cancer.

William P. Featherston B.S.M. '44, M.D. '44 of Jackson, Miss., on March 31, 1995. He had a private pathology practice for 45 years. He was also involved with the Reference Pathology Laboratory in Nashville. He is survived by his wife, Ola, three daughters, four sons, and 10 grandchildren.

Eugene Stockton Schuman '44 of Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Dec. 20, 1994. He was a Navy lieutenant during World War II and worked for General Motors until retiring in 1978. He is survived by his wife, Ann, a daughter, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

Marjorie Jones Gustafson '45 on March 6, 1995. She is survived by her husband, Harry, two sons, and five grandchildren.

Benjamin Vatz M.D. '45 of Greensboro, on March 19, 1995. He was a physician with Tannenbaum Medical Associates and former chief of medicine at Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital in Greensboro. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, a daughter, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Frank Lee Bell '46 of Greensboro, on Sept. 9, 1994, of pneumonia and Alzheimer's disease. An Army veteran of World War II, he worked for Sears-Roebuck Co. for 34 years. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, and a daughter.

Richard C. Farmer '46 of Tampa, Fla., on Jan. 29, 1995, of cancer. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. An engineer, he had retired from GTE. He is survived by a brother, **Gary Farmer** '57; a daughter; three sons; and a grandchild.

James Day Farthing '46 of Durham, on April 13, 1995. He spent 40 years in the laundry and dry-cleaning business, most recently owning and operating Farthing Fabricare Co. He is survived by his wife, Frances, two daughters, and a son.

C. Perry Holder B.S.E.E. '46 of Dallas, Texas, on Aug. 3, 1994. He worked for Reynolds Metals Corp. before joining Texas Aluminum, eventually becoming president of the company. He retired in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and a son.

George Thompson Russell '46 of Hinsdale, Ill., on Nov. 12, 1991, of lung cancer. He was an insurance broker. A past treasurer of the Oak School PTA, he was also president of the Hinsdale Little League Association. He was a member of the board of

directors of the Jazz Institute of Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Monica, three daughters, and five grandchildren.

Homer Alden Sieber M.D. '46 of Roanoke, Va., on Dec. 7, 1994, of multiple myeloma. He practiced internal medicine and cardiology in Roanoke from 1953 until retiring in 1986. He also served on the Duke medical faculty for two years. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

Frank Garrett '47 of High Point, N.C., on Feb. 28, 1995. At Duke, he was a captain of the golf team. He served in the Army during World War II. He spent more than 30 years as a sales representative of upholstery fabrics. He is survived by his wife, Olive, a daughter, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Carol Guest Wick '47 of Tulsa, Okla., on March 19, 1995.

Arnold Ralph Bloch LL.B. '48 of Sun City West, Ariz., on July 3, 1994, of a heart attack. He served in the Marine Corps during World War II. He was an attorney for the U.S. Emigration and Naturalization Service. He is survived by his wife, Marian, a daughter, and two sons.

Frank Graham Yarborough '48 of Chesapeake, Va., on April 14, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Florence.

John Warren Atwood '49 of Winsted, Conn., on Jan. 31, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Nancy.

Nancy Rousseau Kern '49 of St. Augustine, Fla., on April 25, 1995. She was a member of the Trinity Episcopal Parish and a volunteer at the St. Francis House. She is survived by her husband, John, two daughters, and three sons.

John Edward Reese '49 of John's Island, S.C., on Dec. 17, 1994, of cancer. He had retired as liaison officer for Ford Motor Co. He is survived by his wife, **Janet Botkin Reese** '50; a daughter; and a granddaughter.

Glenn Fosdick Irvin '50 of Franklin, Tenn., on Dec. 28, 1994, of pancreatic cancer. He was an Air Force veteran and an investment counselor and estate planner. He is survived by his wife, **Nancy Taylor Irvin** '50; a son; and a grandson.

Robert Lloyd Newman '50 of Charlotte, on April 4, 1995. A former sales representative with Procter & Gamble Co., he later served as executive vice president of John Edwards Co. before retiring in 1993. He is survived by his wife, **Alethia Morgan Newman** '50; three sons; and three grandchildren.

Charles Barry Vestover '50 of Erie, Pa., on June 20, 1994. He is survived by a daughter and a son.

James Lloyd Nicholson Jr. '51 of Durham, on March 13, 1995. A retired senior vice president and city executive of Central Carolina Bank, he was lauded as the "Lorenzo de Medici" of Durham for his active support for the arts. Under his planning, CCB became a major corporate artwork collector with an emphasis on the works of North Carolinians. He is survived by two daughters, two sons, and five grandchildren.

John E. Pierce Jr. LL.B. '51 of Sanford, Fla., on Feb. 11, 1995.

Adele Hardison Smith '53 of Raleigh, on May 7, 1995. A former president of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority at Duke, she served as an interviewer of prospective recipients of the Angier B. Duke Scholarship. She also helped various Duke fund-raising committees, as well as volunteering for the Salvation Army Advisory Board. She was elected honorary chairman of the 1995 N.C. Debutante Ball and was a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America



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in the state of North Carolina. She is survived by her husband, **Lee Creecy Smith** '50, J.D. '53; two sons; and five grandchildren.

C. Ronald Rabin '54 of Newport Beach, Calif., on March 4, 1993, of cancer.

Annie Daughtry Newman '56 of Wilmington, N.C., on Oct. 20, 1994.

Wayne O. Evans '60 of Indianapolis, Ind., on Aug. 8, 1993.

James R. Noe II '60 on April 8, 1994.

H. Lake Westfall Jr. M.D. '60 of Fredericksburg, Va., on Dec. 26, 1994, of a heart attack. He was Fredericksburg's first cardiologist, beginning his practice in 1968 at the Pratt Clinic, before setting up private practice in 1980. He is survived by his wife, Sally; a daughter; three sons, including **H. Lake Westfall III** '80; his mother; and five grandchildren.

Cyrus H. Guynn M.D. '61 of West McLean, Va., on Jan. 19, 1995, of injuries sustained during a fall. He is survived by his wife, **Carol Suwak Guynn** B.S.N. '62; a daughter, **Holly Guynn** '86; and a son, **Jeffrey Guynn** '87.

Brian Stone LL.B. '63 of Durham, on Jan. 16, 1995. He was a partner in the Atlanta law firm Stone & Pennington from 1970 to 1979. He left to become the first executive director of the Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation, where he served until 1989. He was president of the Lawyers Club of Atlanta from 1985 to 1986, and president of the Leadership Atlanta Alumni Association. He was also a longtime national director of the Close Up Foundation Board in Washington. He was on the Duke law school's board of visitors and also served as a President's Associate. He is survived by his wife, Betsey; his parents; two daughters; a son, **Brian Stone Jr.** '93; a grandson; and a brother.

Marion Carlyle Crenshaw Jr. '64 of Easton, Md., on April 22, 1995, of an automobile accident. Chairman of the University of Maryland School of Medicine's department of obstetrics and gynecology since 1980, he specialized in high-risk maternity care. He delivered more than 5,000 babies during his career. He also researched the management of diabetes in pregnant women and the treatment of maternal bleeding disorders. He is survived by his wife, Lillian; three sons, including **Hugh Charles Crenshaw** Ph.D. '89; and eight grandchildren.

John Carlton "J.C." Jones M.E. '67, of Raleigh, on Nov. 30, 1994, of a heart attack. He attended Mars Hill College and N.C. State University before joining the Navy in 1943 and attended Midshipman School at Columbia University. After receiving his commission, he served in the Pacific Theatre during World War II. He was an aide to Admiral Hall and was the beach officer at the Battle of Okinawa, where he received the surrender from the commanding general of the 6th Imperial Japanese Army. In 1947, he earned a forestry degree at N.C. State University, where he was on the Agriculture Extension Service faculty. He later headed the extension forestry section and was district chairman of the northeastern extension district. He was also director of the Office of Marine Affairs at the N.C. Department of Administration, and after retiring, was a lobbyist to the General Assembly. He is survived by his wife, Jean, and three sons.

Robert E. Matheson '67 of Durham, on Sept. 5, 1994, of Hodgkin's disease and kidney failure. He was a middle linebacker for four years at Duke, and spent four seasons with the Cleveland Browns and many successful seasons with the Miami Dolphins on Super Bowl championship teams. He made history with the 1972 Miami Dolphins, a team that went undefeated throughout the season. In honor of Matheson's jersey number, the Dolphins defense adopted the name "53

Defense." He worked for the past two years as a fund-raising officer with the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center. He is survived by his wife, Pam, three children, and a sister, **Barbara Matheson Avent** '64.

Anita Dresser Jurgens '68 of New Orleans, La., on Feb. 18, 1995, of multiple sclerosis. She is survived by her husband, Joel; and two brothers, including **Michael E. Dresser** '75, M.D. '85, Ph.D. '85.

Mary Berkeley Moore '68 of Canoga Park, Calif., on Jan. 27, 1995.

Bertrand Fields Richards Ph.D. '71 of Chapel Hill, on Feb. 17, 1995. A teacher of English and speech at Newton Community High School in Newton, Ill., he wrote the biography of Gene Stratton Porter for *Twayne's United States Authors* series. He is survived by a sister-in-law and a brother-in-law.

David R. Schulz '72 of Roswell, N.M., on Dec. 22, 1994. He is survived by his father and three brothers.

F. Douglas Gray '73 of New York City, on Dec. 5, 1994.

Adrian Ray Roberts Ed.D. '76 of Durham, on May 1, 1995, after a long illness. He was a principal and teacher in the Duplin County schools district and a superintendent for the Tarboro schools district. He also taught at James Sprunt Institute in Kenansville, N.C., and at Durham Technical Institute. He is survived by his mother and two brothers.

Michael Paul Agronow '79 of Quincy, Mass., on March 16, 1995, of an asthma attack shortly after delivering an infant. He co-founded Crown Obstetrics/Gynecology in Quincy, serving nearly 15,000 women in southern Massachusetts. He volunteered with the Massachusetts-Ukraine Citizen's Brigade, supplying medical care and supplies to the Republic of Ukraine. He is survived by his fiancée, Trisha Kelly.

John Douglas Bunn A.H.C. '80 of Miami, Fla., on June 26, 1993, of an automobile accident. He was the director of Allied Health at Miami-Dade Community College and director of radiology at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. He is survived by his mother, Marguerite, and a brother.

Mary Jo Brown M.F. '80 of Fayetteville, Ga., on Nov. 20, 1994, of smoke inhalation while fighting a forest fire.

Mark Jonathan Callan M.B.A. '82 of Hillsborough, Calif., on Dec. 31, 1994, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Victoria, and a daughter.

Joan Grace McAndrew M.F. '84 of Arlington, Va., on Dec. 19, 1994, of a heart attack. She served in Forest Pest Management with the U.S. Forestry Service. She is survived by her mother, Grace, and two sisters.

Kirk Alanson Elvy '86 of Lexington, Mass., on Feb. 7, 1995, in a plane crash.

Marvin E. Fountain M.Div. '86 of Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 4, 1992.

Lena Vernell Freeman M.Div. '86, A.H.C. '88 of Durham, on March 6, 1995. She was a teacher, social worker, and former pastor at the St. Paul AME Zion Church in Freeman, N.C. She is survived by a daughter and a grandson.

Kim On Lee M.B.A. '87 of Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 25, 1995, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Janice, a daughter, a son, and a nephew, **Robert Lee Aung** B.S.E. '91.

Wade H. Richards '88 of Los Angeles, in January 1995.

Brant Eric Stephens '88 on Sept. 20, 1994, in a motorcycle accident. He owned a marketing business based in Huntington, N.Y. He is survived by his mother, three sisters, and a brother.

James Otis Humphrey Jr. B.S.E. '91 of Little Rock, Ark., on Feb. 20, 1995. He was in the process of completing his master's in mechanical engineering at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He is survived by his mother and father, Ollie Ruth and James Sr., his grandfather, his great-grandmother, and two sisters.

Stuart Jason Langford '93 of Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 3, 1994, of suicide. He was a paramedic and volunteer for the Arbutus Fire Department in Baltimore. He is survived by his mother, Elaine.

Former Dean Goppel

Ellen Huckabee Goppel '28, A.M. '31, who held several administrative posts at Duke's Woman's College between 1930 and 1967, died January 12, 1995, in Durham. She was 87.

As a student at Duke, she was president of the Woman's Student Government Association, a member of the YWCA chapter, president of the Kappa Delta sorority, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the women's honorary senior order, White Duchy. She was assistant to the dean of the Woman's College from 1928 to 1930 and later, assistant dean of women and counselor for Pogram House from 1937 to 1941.

After military service and training as an officer in the Naval Reserve (WAVES) from 1942 to 1945, she returned to the Woman's College as academic adviser for freshmen and sophomores, then became assistant dean, associate dean, and dean of undergraduate instruction. She served twice as acting dean of the Woman's College before retiring in 1967.

After marrying in 1967, she and her husband helped inaugurate the Duke alumni travel program in 1977. She was a member of the Town and Campus Club, Friends of the Library, and the Founders' Society. She is survived by a sister, **Alice H. Crowell** '32; a stepson; a stepdaughter; and four step-grandchildren.

Trustee emeritus Herbert

George Richard Herbert, a Duke trustee from 1985 to 1993, died in Durham on January 14, 1995.

He attended Michigan State University and was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was president of the Research Triangle Institute from 1958 until 1989, when he was named president emeritus and vice chair. In 1978, Duke awarded him an honorary degree.

He is survived by his wife, Lois; two sons, including **Gordon B. Herbert** '68; two daughters; and eight grandchildren.

Economics professor Havrilesky

Thomas Havrilesky, Duke economics professor for twenty-six years and expert on the Federal Reserve system and monetary policy, died at his Durham home September 9, 1995, of a heart attack. He was 56.

Havrilesky taught a graduate research seminar in the theory of money and banking policy and undergraduate courses in money and banking and macroeconomic theory. The second edition of his widely used book, *The Pressures on American Monetary Policy*, presented evidence on when and how the Federal Reserve responds to influence from political and private sectors. He had published two other books, including an economics textbook.

He earned his bachelor's at Pennsylvania State University and his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. He helped found the Duke chapter of Omicron Delta Upsilon, the international honor society for undergraduates in economics; he was its current adviser and president of the national society.

He is survived by three daughters, including **Heather Paula Havrilesky** '92 and **Laura Jean Havrilesky** M.D. '95; a son; his mother; a sister; a brother; and two grandchildren. A memorial fund in his name has been established at Duke.

Please limit letters to no more than 300 words. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Please include full name, address, and class year.

Our fax number is (919) 684-6022. Our e-mail address—for letters and class notes only—is: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

A DEFINING REUNION

Editors:

I would like to offer a resounding second to many of the thoughts in "Sharing Paths Never Imagined" in the July-August issue. Six women from the Class of 1963 (Meredith Parsons Reeder, Carol Ramsey Turpin, Betsy Miller Fuller, Phoebe Welt Kent, Sherer James Easa, and Amanda Wright Smoot) have been sharing our own reunions. We represented two sororities at Duke (Kappa Kappa Gamma and Alpha Delta Pi), two dormitories (Bassett and Pegram) where we were suite-mates, and we were equally divided between Yankees and Southerners. We knew we had "bonded" at Duke, but we had no full knowledge of the depths of our friendship until we started gathering as grown women.

Our first reunion was in 1985, twenty-two years after graduation. We had kept in touch, some of us had seen each other, but we had not been together—all six of us—until then. We relived the joys and hilarities of college days, but quickly moved on to who we were in 1985, and found that we loved each other even more than we had at Duke.

We had two more reunions in intervening years and kept in closer touch with round-robin letters in between. Our most recent reunion was just last July. This one would prove to be a watershed experience for all of us.

Sherer James Easa had been fighting breast cancer for several years. Now we knew we would have to say goodbye to her. We met in the mountains of North Carolina, but she was too ill to come to us, so we drove to another mountain town a few hours away, where she was being tended to by her husband and sister. It happened to be her fifty-fourth birthday. In spite of her weakened condition, we celebrated. We had cake and presents, but mostly we had the joy of making her laugh at our remembrances. We shared silly gifts that we always bring to reunions, we showed her pic-

tures of our families, and we were able to hug her and stroke her and compliment her on the way her hair was growing back.

Then the five of us would go back to our hotel and cry, but we would also laugh, be silly, and tell jokes. Mostly we gloried in the way our friendship was moving to a more profound level than ever before. We were literally in the middle of a life-and-death struggle and we were loving each other through it and taking strength from our companionship.

We left Sherer on Saturday, July 21. Little did we know that only a week later she would be mercifully released from this life. The five remaining ones recognize that we had been partners in a life-changing experience. We are determined to keep our reunions, and we know that when we meet, we will still be six because Sherer is so much in our hearts.

Amanda W. Smoot '63
Radnor, Pennsylvania

WHY SPORTS PROGRAMS?

Editors:

I was fascinated by Taylor Sisk's article about Dick DeVenzio ["Pay for Play?"] in the July-August issue, even though spectator sports have little interest for me. As an undergraduate, I attended only one football game and left at halftime. I missed the basketball season altogether.

I now encounter collegiate sports only through the problems they raise in the university where I teach. There is an ongoing discussion about admissions standards, behavior in residence halls of student-athletes, the cost of training facilities, the need for new stadiums, etc.

The consistent answer to the obvious question "Why have intercollegiate sports programs?" is divided into three parts: 1) Intercollegiate sports provide a pathway to a better life for disadvantaged inner-city African Americans; 2) The public relations value to the university is so significant that enrollment surges are often explained by the success of teams in national championship play; and 3) A well-managed sports program brings significant revenue to the university.

Setting aside the "pathway for the disadvantaged" for a moment, public relations value translates to "free advertising," and if advertising is essential to a university, then we are

back to revenue. So, two-thirds of the reason for sports is income, and Mr. DeVenzio is right on target.

The first point is much more interesting to discuss. It is, of course, obviously true that an African-American child who grows up in an inner-city neighborhood and who is able to attend college and go on to attain personal satisfaction and garner financial awards has accomplished something remarkable in a society where the leading cause of death among its young men is homicide. Do intercollegiate and professional sports contribute to such success stories in significant numbers relative to the size of the population?

I think it is instructive to examine the image of the professional athlete as a role model for pre-teen children to see whether aspects of that role model reinforce the values that help children respect the academic setting. Do we see athletes off the courts and playing fields reading books, entering into informed discussions about the issues of the day? Do their televised performances rely on some intellectual achievement or mastery of a body of knowledge acquired in the classroom? Do they work effectively in groups? Do they enjoy mathematical games and puzzles? The laughable nature of such questions provides a quick answer.

Professional sports holds out the artificial promise that if an above-average person plays ball well, he will get a lot of money and have nice clothes, fast cars, and an exciting and glamorous life. Professional sports cannot support very many athletes and do little if anything to encourage students to persevere in the classroom. It is more likely that they encourage students to look for shortcuts or an easy path to wealth.

Perhaps someday we'll have all the sneakers and T-shirts we can use, the office betting pools will have made everyone rich, and beer production will be unable to keep up with demand. Then, perhaps, people will find other ways to use their capacity to have interesting lives besides watching sports on television. Until then, why not pay the student-athletes what they are worth? Let them have agents and unions and lawyers. In some small way, an open financial system as described by Mr. DeVenzio will bring some truth to academe, where it ought always be welcome.

Maurice Wright '72
Wyncote, Pennsylvania

FINDING FAULT WITH FINANCE

Editors:

Bridge Booher sabotages the important topic of university finance ["Biting the Bullet," July-August] with whining, illogic, and unasked questions. She states, "Memories of splendid isolation, when students and faculty learned and taught in an atmosphere of genial camaraderie, are obsolete." Such "splendid isolation" is at the core of the problem with universities, which have too often detached themselves from reality. When did "genial camaraderie" replace the omnipresent intellectual tension that has existed at Duke for thirty-plus years? Finally, how has reduced congressional funding caused her idyllic image of campus life to become "obsolete"? The latter question is never addressed.

Ms. Booher implies that the media share the blame for spoiling the fun because they provided a forum for conservatives who questioned the direction of education (how dare they!), and also publicized the financial scandals regarding government reimbursement of indirect costs. Rather than provide any rebuttal to these criticisms, she dismisses conservative concerns as "crowing" against "so-called political correctness."

Her discussion of Duke's efforts to bring administrative costs under control stops short of the mark. No ratios comparing trends of administrative costs to number of students or to tuition dollars over the past twenty to thirty years are presented. Such statistics would put current cost-cutting efforts into perspective. The disproportionate increase in tuition compared to inflation is ignored, as is the problematic lock-step rate of tuition increase among the major private schools.

If Duke is serious about costs, I suggest that it take advantage of its own resources. What better project for students of the Fuqua School of Business and their professors than to take on re-engineering Duke's operational infrastructure? For incentive, offer to reimburse Fuqua with a percentage of the savings it creates!

J. Christopher Smith '72
Bethesda, Maryland

IN PRAISE OF COLTON

Editors:

It has been a pleasure for years to receive and to read *Duke Magazine*, but this time in writing I must express my appreciation, respect, and gratitude for publishing those memoirs of Professor Joel Colton ["Occupation and Af-

firmation: Postwar Germany," July-August]. Please forward to Professor Colton this honest statement of mine (being German, at the age of thirteen in 1945, living at Passau at that time when Professor Colton was there, too).

Professor Colton analyzes Nazism and Nazi Germany in a very true way, without hurting the better side of Germany. At the same time, he points out the very beginnings of German postwar democracy and growing wealth—things that were tiny germinating plants in 1945-46, but clearly seen and described by Professor Colton already at that time.

Coincidentally at this time, there is running an exposition in Munich organized by the Institute of Bavarian History in the house of the Bavarian prime minister called "Freedom, Peace, Rights—Bavaria After 1945," all those things that Professor Colton examines in his article. The aim of the exposition is to remind the old ones and to explain to the younger generation how the restart of integration of Bavaria/Germany into the democratic community of free nations was brought about. In this process, the dominant and graceful role of the United States is recognized and acknowledged gratefully.

The president of the Institute of Bavarian History is a Rotary friend of mine, Professor Claus Grimm. I sent him a copy of the July-August issue, drawing his attention to the

article and asking him to reserve an honorary place in the archives of the Institute for this *Duke Magazine* on account of Professor Colton's article.

Hans Karl Kandlbinder A.M. '54
Munich, Germany

KUDOS

Editors:

A friend visiting from Durham brought a copy of your September-October issue thinking I would be interested in the Grant Hill article, which I was. But the issue was so good, it barely edged out "Forging Electronic Futures" as the fourth most interesting. "Collecting Art, Jazz, and Criticism" was the easy winner, despite its grievous error locating San Francisco's Green Street in Haight-Asbury. "When Pain Stops the Performance" has been forwarded to the physicians for the San Francisco Ballet, and the visit with James Applewhite ["Capturing the Rhythms of the South"] was thoroughly enjoyable.

Good work.

Bud Johns
San Francisco, California

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ACTIVE PACIFIST

Isn't Jesus wonderful," says the divinity school's Stanley Hauerwas, "that he can produce someone like John Dear right here in Jesse Helms Country?"

Hauerwas has a point. Elizabeth City, North Carolina, up the Pasquotank River off Albemarle Sound, is a nice little town, alive in the sleepy Southern sense—a community where Sir Walter Raleigh meets Colonel Sanders. Frankly, the prospect of Elizabeth City presenting the world with a radical Jesuit priest—a peace activist, tenacious advocate for the poor, prolific writer of seminal theology—seems somewhat remote at best. The very wonder of it is enough to make you go out and get religion, if you haven't already done so.

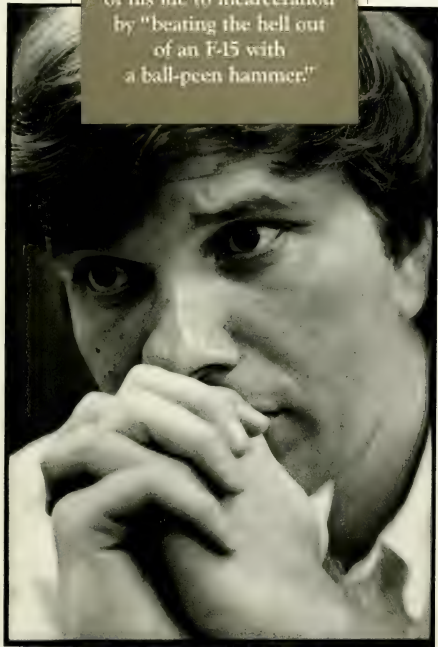
Even if you have, though, John Dear '81 is just liable to rock your theological perspective—a thunderbolt from, say, the heavens. In his thirty-six years on this earth, Dear has made quite an impression. He's traveled the world witnessing for peace and justice. He's lived and worked with the poor in the barrios and refugee camps of El Salvador and on the most desperate streets of Washington, D.C., in the shadow, literally, of the Capitol dome. He's spent years studying the violent ways of the world and nine months in an eastern North Carolina jail cell experiencing the reality of powerless isolation. In truth, though Elizabeth City is the place of Dear's birth, he seems to be at home most anywhere; he navigates the world purposefully, unassuming, stepping softly, but making one hell of a racket.

Watch Dear move through his current neighborhood in downtown Richmond, Virginia. He certainly stands out, this decided white man in the "black" section of town. Down Perry Street, across Blackwell, and over to Bainbridge. This is *old* Richmond, here on the south bank of the James—loaded

JOHN DEAR

BY TAYLOR SISK

A Jesuit priest, he was willing two years ago to steal onto Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and risk losing a decade of his life to incarceration by "beating the hell out of an F-15 with a ball-peen hammer."



with history but by no means the "Historic District"—where at one time segregation mandated residency. Today, *de facto* economic segregation works almost every bit as well.

John Dear is a new arrival to these streets, sent by the Jesuit order to serve as director of the Sacred Heart Center, to work with the impoverished, the marginalized, the damaged and displaced. It's a monumental chore. With a staff of thirty and a \$700,000 budget, the center sees some 250 people a day, mostly single mothers and children, providing a daycare and adolescent program, literacy classes, recreational activities (including nightly, full-out, in-your-face basketball), emergency fuel, food assistance, and more. Already, though, as Dear makes his way down Bainbridge on this almost-autumn afternoon, enters Brewster's diner, says his hellos to waitresses and the cashier, you can see the man belongs here. Already known, accepted, respected...home.

But Dear moves in so many worlds that, ironically enough, the one place it seems singularly odd to see him is behind a pulpit. Too little berth; confinement. Not that he doesn't appear priestly. Certainly he looks the part. His smile immediately engages; his warmth and compassion are manifest. Unfailingly serene, even as he's excitable, a believer through and true, Dear has arrived in Richmond, fervent to spread The Word: Love others as yourself.

And it's this commitment, this fervency, that seems inhibited by the pulpit. There's someplace else for Dear to be. As his friend and colleague Father Daniel Berrigan has written: "We are living our lives in the uneasy feverish twilight of hot war and cold, and there is no peace. Yet somehow the truth must be heard and spoken and accepted, first of all, by ourselves."

Dear has spent his adult life searching for truth and revealing

it. On the streets of Richmond, on this very night, scores of young and old will bed down in alcoves and alleys—a truth that for Dear is simply unacceptable. That's why he's come. Equally unacceptable to this young Jesuit is the fact that the United States doles out boggling billions a year in the name of national defense. Dear believes there are better ways for that money to be spent.

"Listen to the voice of Jesus," he said recently from a D.C. pulpit, "in the poor and the marginalized who suffer the fallout of our \$588-billion budget for warfare. Listen to Jesus in the city of liberation, from the imprisoned and the tortured, the homeless and the hungry, the ill and the dying. Listen to Jesus in the dead of Bosnia and Rwanda and on our city streets, saying, 'Stop the violence, stop the bombing, stop the killing.' Listen to the voice of Jesus in our hearts."

Intense stuff—the articulation of a profound believer. Thus is he here now, putting these words into practice. Thus was he willing two years ago to steal onto Seymour Johnson Air Force Base (in the heart of Jesse Helms Country) and risk losing a decade of his life to incarceration, by, in Stanley Hauerwas' words, "beating the hell out of an F-15 with a ball-peen hammer."

Perhaps "losing" is the wrong word. Dear would find, has found, work to be done behind bars (*Peace Behind Bars* is the title of his latest book). But there's so much more to be done out here, in Richmond, in the world.

"The deepest thing, I would think," Daniel Berrigan continues, "is not that we counter the ways of the world, but that we are standing somewhere." And Dear is firm upon where he stands.

But things weren't always so clear for John Dear. His Duke years, he explains, were "kinda wild." As a Kappa Sig, Dear sampled the broader collegiate experience, uncertain of where he was headed. "I wanted to be a newspaper publisher, like my father; a lawyer; or a rock star." Then, junior year, came a defining experience, and a young man who might otherwise have been Elizabeth City's answer to Johnny Rotten was catapulted into a different world. "I started doing volunteer work," he says, "to get a better grade in an Abnormal Psych class." He was sent to Butner, North Carolina, to the federal correctional institute for inmates with mental disorders, where he was "locked in with prisoners from nine to five. It really blew me away—total culture shock." Each Friday, all day, then back to the frat section.

"It was a powerful lesson," he says, "and it pushed me into a search for what my life was about. 'Do I believe in God? No; God doesn't exist.' So I set out toward making money. But I was done with all that by the end of my junior year."

He went on to work for the Robert Ken-

nedy Foundation in Washington, D.C., an organization that funds centers just like the Sacred Heart. Then he spent a summer in Israel. A lapsed Catholic, Dear found his way back to the Church; in 1982 he joined the Jesuits. "My parents just don't know what happened to me. They were quite shocked when I joined the Jesuits." He grins. "It's just gone downhill since then."

In addition to El Salvador (where five of his Jesuit brothers were gunned down by a government death squad), he's lived in Guatemala and traveled throughout Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Middle East, and Haiti. He's been arrested more than fifty times around the U.S. in anti-nuclear-weapons demonstrations. Along the way he became versed in the works of the liberation theologians, mostly Catholic priests, the majority of whom live and work in Latin America.

The theology of liberation has a rich, if short, history in the social-political landscape of Latin America. In 1962, Pope John XXIII startled Catholics across the world by convening the Second Vatican Council (the first such council in nearly a hundred years), as a response to growing concerns that the Catholic Church was in serious trouble—most notably in its response to the poor and oppressed. The Church was widely seen as elitist, removed from the everyday realities of these people's lives, in league with assorted demagogues and dictators.

Liberation theology was a direct reply. It began to gain currency after Vatican II, first in South America and later Central America, as a growing number of priests, sisters, and lay people felt it incumbent upon them to reach more effectively the faithful, and the would-be, in the barrios and the countryside—to transform the Church into a positive force at the grassroots level. They "opted" for the poor, going among them to live and work and teach—reading from the Bible, interpreting it in terms of the people's own struggles and concomitant sense of salvation, or lack thereof. From "base church communities" came a heightened awareness, a sense of possessing the power to respond to injustice through an activist-oriented, non-violent Christian ethic.

Dear is an advocate of liberation theology and is close to a number of its theologians. But his own theology has, over the years, become more directly focused on non-violence: taking, as he says, "the old categories of theology and putting them in a context of nonviolence, just as the liberation theologians take those categories and put them in a context of liberation of the poor." Daniel Berrigan—writer, fellow Jesuit, an activist peacemaker since Vietnam and before—has been a tremendous influence.

"When I first met John," says Berrigan, "I could see that our sympathies were in tandem over nuclear arms and peacemaking. John was

very single-minded in that regard and it was a natural basis for friendship."

Such unwavering commitment to nonviolent resistance has been the source of an extended criminal record. Dear has been associated for some time with communities and individuals around the country who have carried out some fifty acts of nonviolent protest, entering military bases and sites of weaponry manufacture—"Plowshares" actions they're called, the first coming in 1989 at a General Electric plant in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

Number 48 came at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base—the road that led John Dear back home.

Who drove the car?" asked Assistant U.S. Attorney William Webb.

The setting was a federal courtroom in Elizabeth City, where Dear, Lynn Fredriksson, Bruce Friedrich, and Philip Berrigan (brother of Daniel Berrigan, and a former Catholic priest and longtime nonviolent resister) were being tried for pounding with hammers on the nose of an F-15E Strike Eagle, pouring blood on it, and then laying down their implements to await arrest—a sequence of events that took precious little time to carry out.

None among the four denied that on December 7, 1993, they had entered Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, North Carolina, and had done damage to the aircraft, nor did they dispute a \$27,000 invoice for damages. Their defense rested on the word "willful." In the minds of the four, they had not "willfully" damaged government property, they had enhanced it. They had seen this F-15 as a blasphemy, had heard the words of the prophet Isaiah—"They shall beat their swords into plowshares"—and had spilled their own blood in an act of redemptive sacrifice.

In asking who had driven the car to Seymour Johnson, Webb was trying to establish conspiracy charges; he was attempting to convey to the jury that this act had been premeditated and had involved co-conspirators. Dear was on the stand as a character witness for Berrigan. The question lay before him, unanswered, as the cramped courtroom drew still. "I refuse to incriminate anyone," said Dear. "I take full responsibility for my own action."

At this point, Judge Terrence Boyle, a Catholic himself, sent the jury out and informed Dear that his options were these: to answer the question or receive five years for criminal contempt.

"Okay, I'll tell you who drove the car," said Dear. And the jury was brought back in. In that moment, as he now recounts it, he looked out over the room at his friends and colleagues. "Oh, God," they were all thinking, "John's going to betray the whole peace movement."

Extemporaneously, he responded: "Thank you, Mr. Webb, for insisting that I answer this

question. You have helped me to articulate the truth about what we did on December 7." Getting through to the F-15—as, incidentally, war maneuvers were in progress—"could only have been an act of God. I'm being very sincere when I say that the Holy Spirit drove me to Seymour Johnson Air Force Base." At which point the courtroom fell to chaos, the jury was sent back out, and Judge Boyle hit the roof.

Dear had broken the rules. The prosecution had successfully argued that the case was one of "general" rather than "specific" intent. In other words, the jury was to determine only if the four had committed the physical damage; motivation and perspective were entirely irrelevant. Any mention of God, of nonviolent resistance or the use of military force, was not permitted. Naturally, this act of nonviolent resistance had been premeditated. Dear and his co-defendants had spent six months preparing: defining the situation and the intent of their gesture, praying, and bracing for prison.

The blood, Dear explains, "symbolized the taking of blood; the blood of Christ on the cross. We must be willing to offer our own blood in struggle, and not take the blood of others. The hammering was effective in the very ridiculousness of the gesture." They were causing actual damage, but only a trifling, as the initial act of disarming. But Dear wasn't allowed to explain any of this to the jury prior to sentencing, only in his closing statement (a statement that further infuriated Judge Boyle). The four were found guilty. Dear was given twelve months' active time—of which seven-and-a-half months were active custody (and included time served, mostly in Edenton, North Carolina, awaiting trial), and four-and-a-half months home confinement—with three years of supervised parole.

Dear estimates he received more than 5,000 letters during what he refers to as his "federal fellowship," including those from his immediate superior, from the head of the Jesuit order in Rome, and from Mother Teresa. They were, understandably, very difficult days. But in *Peace Behind Bars*, he refers to them as "intense, grace-filled days."

"I learned in jail the powerlessness of the poor, the uncertainty of the future," he writes. "We talked every day about trying to be respectful and loving. As Dr. [Martin Luther] King was to segregationists, as Gandhi was to British imperialists, we have to be so to the people who make nuclear weapons. And so I read Gandhi and I read King and I read the Scriptures and I'm supposed to love my enemies and respect them and nonetheless call them out of the mindset that has left them trapped in their own oppression—to liberate them."

Along the way, Dear, Berrigan, and Friedrich (Fredriksson was jailed elsewhere) became friends with Edenton chief jailer Michael Chinsolo. "While they were here," says Chin-

"Dr. King said that the church is a place you go from to work for justice and to seek out peace. And in that sense, ours is really a grassroots movement."



solo, "I came to know them and I came to respect them. I didn't agree with what they did, but I did respect them for standing up for it. They never backed down."

Early on, Judge Boyle had suggested to Berrigan and Dear the option of going free on bail while awaiting trial, providing they make nice and, presumably, acknowledge contrition; they refused. "I told them I couldn't ever do what they were doing," Chinsolo says. "If I'd been told I could get out if I promised not to do it again—hell, I'd have promised not to do it in two lifetimes."

Throughout their long months in the Edenton jail, Dear and the others were allowed outdoors only twice. "I was only half aware of how difficult this time was for John," says Philip Berrigan, who's served over the years many long stints of incarceration. "John just looked at the grass and the trees, he wanted to interact with nature so much. It's a measure of his faith that he took it all in silence."

So how does Dear feel today about having carried out this act of nonviolent resistance? Was it, in the practical sense, worth it? Daniel Berrigan speculates that Dear "feels as I do that despair is a luxury we can't afford. I think he's detached from any crude idea of proving anything. The outcome of any good work is, after all, in God's hands; we don't need proof. I believe that allows one a great freedom."

Certainly the support he received from his order was encouraging. "I was surprised at the support John received from his [superior]," says Philip Berrigan. But, he goes on, there are signs the Church is "coming out of a deep sleep. It's hit a select number of superiors, because they have remarkable priests under them."

Yet another Berrigan, Jerry, puts it more succinctly: "After hearing John Dear testify [on behalf of his brother Philip], I believe there's hope for the Jesuits."

Dear takes solace in this belief that the Church is moving forward in fits and starts—and an ironic wonder in his status as a felon. "My probation officer came here to see me," he says, seated now in the Sacred Heart library, "and he's an old Catholic, hasn't been to mass in thirty years. He was nervous about seeing me." After some circuitous conversation about this and that, the officer ends up asking Dear if he'd be willing to supervise fifteen of his other clients; they never discussed Dear's own case.

It all comes with the territory, this inability of others to categorize. What do you say to a felon priest? To many, this must seem an untenable contradiction: outlaw/man of God. It makes perfect sense to Father Dear. "I'm supposed to be a public figure, a priest; more than anybody else I should be living out the Scriptures and paying the price. Everything Jesus

Continued on page 41

WHEN VIOLENCE HITS HOME

COPING WITH CRIME

BY BILL SASSER

On May 27 last year, Fort Lauderdale attorney Karen Starr Marx '86 filled in for a colleague at a routine meeting where a deposition would be given for a wrongful dismissal suit.

Marx was fatally wounded when the plaintiff, sixty-nine-year-old Mario Zamora, pulled a nine-millimeter handgun in the conference room and started shooting. Another lawyer was seriously injured; Zamora's former boss was killed. Marx, who was four months pregnant, died several hours later during emergency surgery.

Marx's sudden, senseless death left a wake of shock and pain for family and friends, many of them members of the Duke community. While wrapped in the singular, obscure motives of one disturbed individual, Marx's death is also emblematic of a society where violence seems to be reaching into every community.

Nearly two years later, her brother, Gary Starr '83, still has difficulty talking about the loss of his sister. "Everybody was devastated and it's still that way," says Starr, an orthodontist who lives outside Charlotte. "My parents cry every day and are constantly reminded about it when they pick up the paper or turn on the news and see video of my sister being wheeled away on a stretcher. It's destroyed her husband's life. He lost his wife and their child in one day."

Kelly Luther '86 lost her closest friend on that Friday before the Labor Day weekend. She and Marx met as roommates on East Campus when they came to Duke as January freshmen in 1983. She can barely contain her emotions when she speaks about Marx. "She had a wonderful sense of humor and was incredibly nice," says Luther, now an attorney in private practice in Miami. "She would give anyone the benefit of the doubt."

Marx and Luther lived together on campus throughout their careers at Duke and joined the same sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta. "She thought Duke was the best time of her life," says Luther. "It was really special to her."

Whether in large metropolitan areas or small-town America, violent crime has become an increasing concern for most Americans—and a personal issue for some of them.



ILLUSTRATION BY JAMES H. JONES

A psychology major who grew up in Plantation, Florida, Marx headed off to law school at the University of Florida after graduation. Luther followed suit a year later, attending the University of Miami. Marx was admitted to the Florida bar in 1989 and joined a Fort Lauderdale firm practicing commercial litigation. She also volunteered for the Guardian Ad Litem program in West Palm Beach, serving as a court-appointed guardian for children winding their way through the court system. She and her husband, Joe, a state attorney for Palm Beach, were putting down roots and looking forward to starting a family.

"We lived about an hour-and-a-half from each other and saw each other about once a month," says Luther. "We had a friendship that was going to last a lifetime."

Zamora, apprehended shortly after the shootings, is in a Florida jail awaiting trial for first-degree murder. Accounts of his past reveal an almost stereotypical portrait of an obsessive, unbalanced loner, angry at the world. The 1994 shootings were not his first violent episode. He pleaded self-defense and a jury found him not guilty of attempted murder in the 1983 shooting of his ex-wife, with whom he was engaged in a bitter child-custody battle. Zamora—whose repertoire of bizarre behavior includes claiming to be a genetic engineer who worked for the Nazis in World War II—changed his name following that acquittal. Prosecutors from the 1983 case watching press coverage on last year's shootings recognized him immediately.

"His motive the day he killed my sister wasn't aimed at her," says Starr. "Obviously, this was random—someone going off the deep end."

Whether in large metropolitan areas such as south Florida or small-town America, violent crime has become an increasing concern for most Americans, says Duke sociology professor Kenneth Land. Debate about crime legislation dominates the political scene, and stories on domestic, racial, and hate crimes dominate the news. "Some stories get national attention, but it seems that every community in the country has its own horror story," Land says.

In the past two years, incidents at Duke and

in the Durham area include the kidnapping of an undergraduate—who was beaten and left for dead—and his girlfriend, who was twice raped; the kidnapping and robbery of a Duke female undergraduate who was taken from campus at gunpoint in her own car; a Duke engineering student who planted a defective fire bomb in the registrar's office in Allen Building; and a university postal worker who was robbed at gunpoint in the Bryan Center's post office last May. The Triangle's university community was shaken a year ago when a law student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill went on a shooting spree in downtown Chapel Hill, killing a UNC undergraduate and a town resident.

Looking beyond the headlines, Land and other members of the Duke faculty have been considering the issue of violent crime in American culture, its causes, and what measures can be taken to stem its tide. Crime is a diffuse issue in which causes and trends are often difficult to define, says Land, whose scholarship focuses on American social trends, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency. While fear of crime has grown, statistical findings are often contrary to public perceptions, he says. Most Americans are actually safer in their own homes now than they were fifteen years ago, 8 percent less likely to be victims of property crime.

While violent crime started an upward swing in the mid-1980s and has reached new peaks in recent years, much of the increase has taken place in inner cities, usually attributed to domestic disputes and the drug trade. Land adds, however, that although no good studies have been produced to date on the phenomenon, all Americans appear to be at greater risk of becoming victims of indiscriminate crime on the street and in the work place.

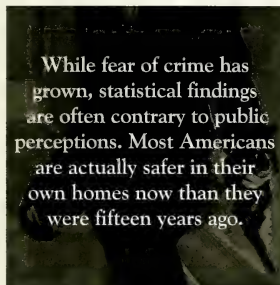
"I can't dispute that it seems simply to be a more acceptable solution for people to grab a gun and use it to solve their problems and complaints," he says. "This is something you read and hear about with some frequency, but, to date, no good studies have been done. Part of it seems to be a breakdown in the criminal justice system, in identifying and controlling the behavior of individuals prone to violence. In a sense, we're all at greater risk."

Although she agrees that inherent shortcomings exist in the legal system, Duke law professor Sara Sun Beal doesn't believe the courts can provide a solution for the nation's problem with violent crime. "Once a serious crime occurs, the system to deal with it is already there, but that's not the answer to the underlying causes," says Beal, whose research interests include criminal law and criminal procedure, judicial evaluation, and rape.

Tough reforms at the state and federal level, such as "three strikes and you're out" statutes, won't prevent the bulk of violent crimes that

occur, she says. She sees a blueprint for failure in federal and state efforts to impose harsher punishment and build more prisons while cutting back funding for such preventive social programs as substance-abuse and mental-health treatment. "The answer lies outside the criminal justice system, in social reform and education. What do you do when a child is abused or failing in school? How do you deal with drugs and alcohol abuse? It shouldn't be an either-or proposition between punishment and prevention and rehabilitation. It costs half a million dollars to imprison someone for life, and that's only the ones we catch. We don't catch most perpetrators."

While getting tough on crime has become a favorite mantra of politicians, for decades many social critics have called for gun control to combat the nation's crime problem. Ap-



proaching his subject from the politically realistic perspective that current ownership laws are unlikely to change, Duke economics and public policy professor Philip Cook proposes stricter enforcement of current laws, new controls on the private resale of guns, and an effort by law enforcement to track the sources and distributors of illegal handguns. In a recently completed research project sponsored by the Guggenheim Foundation, Cook examined the prevalence of gun ownership among inner-city juveniles, a segment of the population whose homicide rate has doubled in recent years. His recommendations also would make acquiring guns more difficult for criminals.

"Police can do for illegal guns what they've done with the drug market: develop sophisticated intelligence for finding out who's selling guns, who's buying guns, who's carrying them," says Cook, whose study draws a portrait of a culture in which guns are prolific and controls range from lax to non-existent.

Cook notes that, while federal law requires gun dealers be licensed and most states require a permit and background check to buy a gun, in many states there is a huge secondary market in private sales. Whether advertising

through newspapers or playing their wares at gun shows, unlicensed private owners sell their weapons on the spot to total strangers with no paperwork and no records, a practice federally-licensed dealers also often engage in, he says. Although unlicensed sales are illegal in most states, local law enforcement usually turns a blind eye. Cook estimates that such sales account for approximately one-half of the annual gun sales in the United States. Guns are also prime targets for theft, and in many inner-city neighborhoods, he says, weapons are traded as a commodity.

During interviews conducted for his study at a state training school in Butner, North Carolina, one adolescent told Cook he had owned a dozen different guns and had traded some for a Super Nintendo, a VCR, and a waterbed. His story was not unusual. With millions of guns already in circulation, Cook says that perhaps the best that gun-control advocates can hope for is a means of allowing fewer guns to get into the hands of people most likely to use them. "It's a chronic condition," he says. "We've adopted a system that allows people to have easy access to guns. You don't declare a war on guns and expect to win it in a year."

Since launching themselves from campus, many Duke alumni have gone on to lives and careers where, either directly or indirectly, the specter of crime has been a daily issue to deal with. John Valentine '71, A.M. '73 chose not to move far from the ivied walls of Duke when he went into the bookstore business in the mid-1970s. "Durham has in many ways always been an idyllic place for us, and we've just never wanted to leave," says Valentine, who runs The Regulator Bookshop on Ninth Street with partners Tom Campbell '70 and Helen Whiting '69.

Like cities across the country, however, Durham saw a big jump in crime at the end of the Eighties with the arrival of the crack-cocaine epidemic sweeping the nation. While the dramatic increase in robberies, assaults, and property crimes was concentrated in the city's poorest neighborhoods, business areas, including Ninth Street, were also affected. Valentine says a community response seems to be turning the tide in Durham. Ninth Street business owners formed a merchant's association that meets twice a month with police, officers patrol the area on foot as part of a community policing effort, and the city has installed more street lights to increase public safety.

"Crime is less of a problem here than it was five years ago," says Valentine. "Everyone has gotten together and things seemed to have changed. In fact, on Ninth Street we don't seem to be having the kinds of crime that local malls are having."

However, his attitude has changed since

opening shop seventeen years ago, when he was on a first-name basis with many of his customers. "We've had to take a step back and be more cautious," he says, recalling a Chapel Hill bookstore owner who was killed during an apparent robbery several years ago. Valentine and his staff have taken personal safety and defense classes and have discussed how to deal with potentially dangerous situations.

He adds, however, that Durham doesn't deserve its local reputation as a hotbed of crime. Break-ins still occur periodically on Ninth Street, often with several businesses being hit the same night. But, fortunately, that's been the only trouble on Ninth Street in recent memory. "The perception about Durham is much worse than the reality. Crime sells newspapers and Durham gets an incredibly bad rap in the local press."

After resigning his post after years on the criminal court and crime beats, journalist Mark Pinsky '70 wholeheartedly agrees with Valentine that the media exploit the crime issue, often without adding any substance to the public debate. In 1993, Pinsky wrote an essay for *The Columbia Journalism Review* detailing the toll that bearing witness to countless acts of violence had taken on his personal life, and why, after making a name for himself, he was ready to get out of crime journalism. During a career spanning two decades, he covered such notable murder cases as the trials of Ted Bundy and Jeffrey McDonald and gained a perspective on the effects of violence shared only, perhaps, by veteran criminal lawyers and officers on the beat.

Starting in the mid-1970s as an idealistic freelancer working for the social good, Pinsky says many of the trials he covered early in his career had civil-rights overtones and involved defendants he believed were innocent. "During this period, any transient twinges I felt about profiting from others' pain were offset by the sense that, in the process, I was rescuing a few people who had been dropped onto the fast track to the electric chair, and occasionally exposing injustice in pockets of the rural South largely bypassed by the civil rights movement," Pinsky wrote in his *CJR* essay.

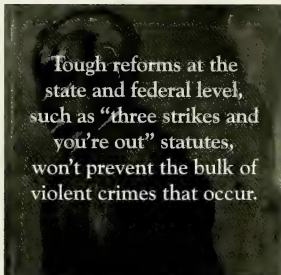
Over the years, however, following the direction of editors and the market for freelance work, his focus shifted to cases whose main merits seemed to be offering readers a steady diet of death and depravity. The low point came in 1979, when he was simultaneously covering the trials of Bundy and McDonald. Pinsky won an exclusive jail cell interview with Bundy, the smooth, young psychopath who investigators believe raped and murdered up to forty women in four states in the Seventies.

"After yet another day of viewing color slides of Bundy's mutilated victims in the Miami courtroom, I simply broke down during dinner with a television reporter and began to

weep," Pinsky wrote. "Despite the freelancer's truism that 'murder sells,' I felt I couldn't do it anymore and resolved to give it up."

Twelve years later, Pinsky was working as an arts reporter for *The Los Angeles Times* when staff cutbacks forced him to return to the criminal-court beat and, later, the police beat. During a four-and-a-half year stint, the cases he covered included a mentally ill woman who killed her two young children, a thirty-year-old man who stalked his ex-girlfriend and shot her down on the street, and a thrill-seeking couple who raped and murdered two young women.

"My job became depressing in an unrelenting way," he says. "There's a point where it all becomes tuna fish. You find yourself distancing yourself emotionally from the grief and the horror—you forget that they're people who are leaving family and friends behind. The



best I could often do was try to draw some kind of social lesson from these incidents, but often they were so mindless there was no lesson to be drawn."

After editors failed to honor his request for a new assignment, Pinsky left Los Angeles last July for *The Orlando Sentinel*, where he now works as a religion reporter. One of his recent articles looked at Disney-animated movies, from *Snow White* to *Pocahontas*, analyzing whether a consistent values system is at work in Disney themes and story lines. "I'd rather spend my time writing about the meaning of life rather than death," Pinsky says. "You're never going to finish with the crime beat. It's a fact of life in America in the late twentieth century that if you put a large group of people together, a certain percentage will kill someone and a certain percentage will be victims."

Asked for insights on the nation's crime problem, Pinsky says he believes that its prominence in the public psyche is in part generational. "I think crime is getting more media attention in part because, as the Baby Boom population becomes middle-aged and middle-class, more people are seeing themselves as the potential victims of crime. There are more Boomers interested in protecting the

kids, the cars, and the homes they have."

As an ever-present subject for books, movies, and television, crime offers vicarious excitement to people with safe, insulated lives, who feel it won't happen to them, he adds, compounding the media fixation on crime. "As to why the horrendous crimes are taking place, my sense is that the root cause is a rupture in civility in American society, where the norm now is insensitive treatment of one another," he says. "It's an attitude that you're on your own, you can't count on being paid back for loyalty on your job, you can't depend on government, and it's 'Devil take the hindmost.' It alienates people and hardens them."

Sociologist Land agrees with Pinsky's assessment. "I think if I had to place my bets on the mechanism at work, I'd look at the increasing amount of stress put on individual rights in this culture, and the decreasing amount put on responsibility to the community," says Land. "The decline in the nuclear family, the loss of structures that allow people to defuse frustrations, and a lack of means to identify people with problems are, I believe, root causes of violence, symptoms of a society that is becoming more and more individualistic."

Duke religion professor Thomas McCullough says he believes the solution lies in a return to community ideals in American culture. "Most people, including my students, have a difficult time thinking about the communal aspects of our society, the fact that we're all interconnected with people we'll never know personally," says McCullough, author of *The Moral Imagination and Public Life*, an ethical analysis of public-policy issues. "We used to have what people call a democratic society. Now it's a free-market society and capitalism is equated with a political system. More than any time in American history, the attitude is 'go for number one.' The response of people to the social issues that often produce crime has been inhibited by basic rules, by political and economic ideology. We should be asking ourselves what can lead us to act on behalf of the weak, the poor, and, above all, children. There are many kids now who don't think they'll live to adulthood, and just don't think that it matters what they do."

Recalling a Durham friend who now refuses to drive down a section of Duke University Road near campus where a passing motorist was killed by a stray bullet, McCullough sees a society in which people who, in another age, would have been the bulwarks of their community, instead are withdrawing. "Americans with money and education are afraid and are putting themselves behind locked gates. They're not citizens anymore, but 'entrepreneurs' or 'investors' or 'consumers.' But if you look at the ways we respond to the needs of others in times of need—whether it's the Los Angeles riots or the Oklahoma City bombing or some

local emergency—you see that the communal impulse is still there, that most people have empathy for others and want to help.”

For Gary Starr, Kelly Luther, and other family and friends, the past year-and-a-half has been spent trying to make sense of Karen Marx's death and put their own lives back together. Memories, both good and bad, are still fresh.

Luther, who had gone to Key West in 1994 for Memorial Day weekend, was given the news of Marx's killing by mutual friends she ran into who had read about the shootings in the newspaper. Since that awful moment in a Key West hotel, both her personal and professional outlook has changed profoundly. “Security-wise, every time I go into a deposition, I wonder if this person is armed,” she says. “I make people go through a metal detector and only agree to meetings held at the court house.”

An only child, Luther says she has been shattered by the loss of her best friend. “I’ve

never lost someone like this. Some days are better than others. As far as finding any meaning in this, there were looks out there before and there are looks out there now. I don't think I've gotten anything out of this but a broken heart.”

Starr keeps fond memories of the time he and his sister spent together at Duke. A senior when Karen came as a freshman, the brother and sister started a tradition of having Sunday dinner together. “We met at the Cambridge Inn at 10 p.m. and called it ‘Sunday with the Starrs,’” he says. They remained in close contact while Starr attended dental school at UNC-Chapel Hill. “I brought my friends along and she would bring hers, and we would have a great time.”

Starr has raised \$30,000 for a memorial scholarship in the name of Karen Starr Marx, looking to raise \$50,000 for a permanent endowment. Busily engaged in building his orthodontic practice when his sister died, he says he has since taken time to pause and

reassess. “It's tough. It makes you refocus your purpose in life. It definitely makes you appreciate friends and family a whole lot more.” ■

Sasser, a freelance writer living in Chapel Hill, is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

ACTIVE PACIFIST

Continued from page 37

did was illegal. ‘Love your enemies’ was his most radical statement. They’re your salvation; when they’re converted, it’ll happen.”

Determining exactly what “it” is part and parcel of this search for truth—a search Dear will tell you begins right at your own front door. “As more and more Catholics begin to take the side of the poor, to walk in solidarity with the poor and to speak out for justice and peace, and then begin to become what I think the Church is all about, we’re going to transform the mainstream institutional Church. Dr. King said that the church is a place you go from to work for justice and to seek out peace. And in that sense, ours is really a grassroots movement.”

Connectedness. Seeing the plight of the residents of this Richmond community as being a direct result of those billions spent on nuclear weapons is the ultimate cohesion of John Dear's journey, his vision. Examining the connectedness, and attempting to enact the “greatest good.”

“From having been at places like the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and the Pentagon,” he explains, “where billions of dollars are being spent for war—and then to see here in the neighborhood people who are suffering, who have nothing and are barely surviving—the connections are very real. I see the money going to war and for nuclear weapons, and the whole country supporting that, and then I see the reality of life for the poor on the other hand, and they have no money, and they’re being crushed, and I think it’s all very much connected.”

“Systematic immorality,” he calls it.

And so Dear continues to “prick people’s conscience.” Phillip Berryman says in his book *Liberation Theology* that the prophets saw no difference between the political and the religious realms. Certainly Dear sees no distinction.

“Our journey begins on the edge of the mainstream society,” he says. “We must create a church on the edge. What is the greatest good now? The protection of life, saving the human planet from destruction. This is what we have to be about.”

In *Peace Behind Bars*, Dear quotes Gandhi as saying, “An eye for an eye only makes the whole world blind.”

Just keeping a few eyes open would be quite an accomplishment in itself. The important thing is that you’re standing somewhere. ■

Sisk is a freelance writer living in Chapel Hill.

THE VIEW FROM INSIDE

After graduating from the Boston College Graduate School of Social Work, I spent two years working in Massachusetts correctional institutions for my field placements. My first year was spent in a maximum-security men’s institution that housed men who had committed a wide variety of crimes, some of them quite violent and heinous. I survived the experience by shutting down emotionally in many ways, and did not begin to truly process my time there until a full year later. Now, as I try to catalogue and describe my experiences, I am rather overwhelmed, so I will merely present a variety of thoughts that I have as I look back.

At the time, I felt as if I were living in two dichotomous worlds: the “real” world and the prison world, two sharply opposed realities that I found impossible to integrate for a variety of reasons. First, I found it very difficult to verbalize most aspects of the prison world. Working in such an environment requires a large dose of denial on a daily basis. Staff members go to work every day to a place that confines men who are, to varying degrees, angry and violent, a place in which people do get assaulted from time to time. In order to function on a daily basis, staff members have to

pretend on some level that they are safe. This pretense makes it difficult, if not impossible, to process the work experience in a meaningful way.

Another factor making these two worlds so disparate for me was the content of my experience in prison. Prison life is a horror that I have yet to hear any other part of our society address. To the contrary, general opinion in our current political and social climate believes that inmates are “coddled.” Prison life is at best infantilizing; at worst, it reduces human beings to the basic struggle for existence of a wild creature. This stark reality is something which most in our society are not prepared to hear.

Furthermore, the life stories of my clients were replete with horror, not socially appropriate material for discussion under any circumstances. Even my social-work professors and classmates—all of whom were accustomed to dealing with horrible life stories—did not want to hear about my clients. It seems that in order for us to maintain our identity as human beings, we need to perceive ourselves as separate from those who have committed atrocities, as if they are something other than us. Hearing about them in any way which humanizes them is more than most of us can tolerate. If they are human, then we also

have the capacity within ourselves to perform these same acts of violence.

This said, I would also like to add that I am not implying that we should not hold each other responsible for our behavior; we have to in order to function as a society. My point is merely that, as a society, we do not struggle with our humanity, instead choosing the easier path of perceiving a false dichotomy between them and us, which leads to all kinds of ramifications.

Living two such sharply opposed realities required an enormous expense of energy. In retrospect, I see that I was depressed. I now understand the connection between my dichotomized worlds and my constant headaches, my occasional panic attacks, my heightened sense of vigilance, my symptoms of depression. The experience forced me to confront aspects of myself, my values, and my world, which would otherwise have been a decades-long process—a rather stressful prospect in and of itself. I learned quite a bit; I changed in many positive ways.

Would I do it again? I don’t know.

—Lynn Mumma

Mumma ’92 is a social worker living in Pennsylvania.

CABLE TV'S GOOD SPORT

JUDY FEARING

BY JOAN OLECK

Judy Fearing Zierick '76 has a job any red-blooded, sports-crazed American college student would die for: A couple of button pushes on the phone in her glass-encased, executive-corner office at ESPN and she's got front-row seats for the NCAA Final Four playoffs. A whisper to an aide and she's winging her way to the NBA match of her choosing.

Ditto for the Super Bowl.

And the Davis Cup.

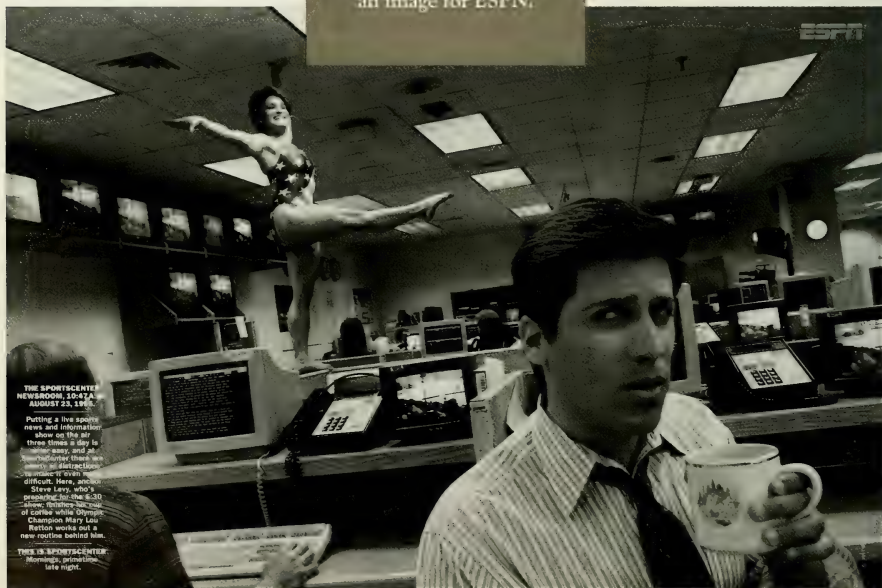
And the Stanley Cup. Or the America's Cup. Or whatever hard-driving, gut-wrenching, slam-dunking sport she chooses. As it happens, Fearing is the senior vice president for marketing for America's premier cable

Athletic events are big business these days, and the challenge for this seasoned marketing executive is to carve out an image for ESPN.

sports network. And in that context, she has to entertain advertisers, cable affiliates, and other clients at the biggest, best sporting events. "While it seems to most people like a boon, there are real business reasons for being there," Fearing tells a visitor solemnly. Then, a beat later, she dissolves into laughter. Yeah, sure, uh-huh. Real business reasons. Tough job, but somebody's got to do it!

In sum, Fearing lives the paradox we all dream of: a job that's fun. Now the veteran of fifteen years of marketing and finance-executive positions at Nabisco and Pepsi-Cola—where she coined the "right one, baby (uh-huh)" slogan—Fearing has figuratively traded

Attention grabber: part of Fearing's print campaign for potential "tune-in" advertisers, below



THE SPORTSCENTER NEWSROOM, 10-41A, AUGUST 23, 1992

Putting a live sports news and information show on the air three times a day is no mean feat, and at the SportsCenter newsroom, there are many distractions. In the background, Mary Leis, a former Olympic champion, is performing a new routine behind him.

THIS IS SPORTSCENTER: Morning, prime-time, late night.

in her Nine Wests for Nikes. By all accounts a true-blue sports fan who at Duke consistently chose Cameron Indoor Stadium over Perkins Library, she is today doing sports for a living.

Sports is big business these days, and Fearing's challenge is to carve out an image for ESPN, which, for most of its fifteen years, has had no image. This may not be the easiest task, considering that the network's sole reason for being—sports—seem precariously perched at the cusp of business and pleasure, hamstrung by scummy commercialism on the one hand and drug-abusing, woman-abusing superstars on the other.

That's too bad because sports, as *The New York Times* writes, are the "mirror of our culture." And, increasingly, Americans don't like the reflection: Sports "show us spoiled fools as role models, cities and colleges held hostage, and games that exist only to hawk products." *The Times* says.

Where once we admired the nobility of DiMaggio, Babe Ruth, and Jesse Owens, today we sigh deeply over the lesser lights of Tonya Harding, Mike Tyson, and Dennis Rodman and his latest hairdo. We're not exactly crazy about Dick Vitale, either.

Wondrously, these troubles don't faze Fearing. And if they do, she covers up well. Her job is after all, marketing, damage control. "Sports is something that really unites individuals and is something people can develop a real bond for," she insists, loyally. "Even if you don't know someone, you may be a Yankees fan or a Duke basketball fan or a Michigan fan. There's some kind of commonality there that can start you into a conversation."

Besides, Tyson and Harding are the "extremes." "One of the key things we need to do as a network," says Fearing—a small, fit woman who chooses an elegant, royal-blue knit suit, but also a short, no-nonsense hairdo and no makeup—"is talk about the real essence of the sport: We don't spend a lot of time making single athletes bigger than the event itself. Nor do we spend a lot of time trying to make personalities on our show larger than the show itself. I think it's real important for us to realize that the quarterback on the football team isn't a hero; he's a sports celebrity. Heroes are our teachers and our parents, not sports celebrities. And I think America is going to put it back in balance."

In short, one understands, Fearing and her

marketing minions are going to help America do just that. Besides, she says, America still has athletes it can respect. Such as? She points to the almost wall-length blowup in her office of a 1990 *Sports Illustrated* cover photo of then-Duke star Grant Hill '94 slapping the ball into the basket to clinch the Final Four title against Kansas. Hill, Bobby Hurley '93, Christian Laettner '92—"I just look at the chemistry on that Duke basketball team as something I was very impressed with," Fearing explains. Hill, now a forward for the Pistons,

twelve. At that point, scoliosis, or curvature of the spine, pulled her out of the pool. But, "My family made sure it was never an excuse not to do something." So she took up tennis, playing despite the ten-pound brace on her back that restrained her from lifting her head to serve. No problem; she learned to serve underhand. She went to dancing school to meet boys. She spent one summer as an exchange student in Japan, picking up Japanese from scratch. She shrugs off any suggestion of teen-triumphing-over-the-odds. But one has to wonder.

For college, she chose Duke for its distance, its academics, and, of course, its sports. She minored in political science, and majored in basketball, to hear her and longtime pal Jane McCall '76 tell it. "She was an avid fan," recalls McCall, now an emergency medicine physician in Greenville, South Carolina. "We didn't go to too many football games. They were right boring. We used to go to Cameron Stadium and sing chants that were derogatory to other teams." Streaking was in, both McCall and Fearing say. So was hanging at Bassett dorm with the same eight girlfriends all four years, snacking on raw cake batter, and arranging class schedules around soap operas. "She was a people person, easy to meet and get along with, real goal-oriented," McCall says. "If she wanted something, she worked for it 'til she got it."

The spring of her senior year, Fearing realized her salad days were ending and she'd better find a job. Answering an ad, she landed on Capitol Hill as a legislative aide to the late Texas Congressman Jim Collins. She thought she wanted to be a lawyer, but Washington disabused her of that idea. Besides, she'd been recruited to Dallas to work on Collins' reelection campaign and liked the task. "Working on an election is like marketing a product," she observes today. "You're positioning it, making media plans, getting the word out, getting the vote out." Choosing marketing as a career, she left politics for the Amos Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth, where she obtained her M.B.A. in 1980.

A call from a Tuck colleague, Dan Clark, gave her her first job out of business school, again in Dallas, as an assistant brand manager for Frito-Lay. She liked the corporate culture, she liked chips, and why not? Potatoes were in short supply in the early Eighties. It was Fearing's job to crunch hundreds of numbers, ex-



Batter's up: Fearing's job at ESPN as senior vice president for marketing combines business and pleasure.

has the qualities "both on and off the court that you really have to respect."

And watching Hill rise through the pros, Fearing says she's become a passionate fan who can still appreciate the pure athleticism of it all, the excitement, the adrenaline rush—untainted by the dark side. "Grant Hill," Fearing says, "epitomizes the Duke fan that I am."

It's a position she was already in training for at a tender age. The only child of an International Paper executive-father and a homemaker-mother, Fearing grew up in Atherton, California, where nearby Stanford University provided a convenient field of dreams for father and daughter to attend games. "I am my father's only son," she says with a chuckle. "I went to every Stanford football game, every basketball game. I used to go with Dad to their baseball games. I loved sports through him."

She also participated in sports herself, swimming competitively until the age of

COURTESY OF PRINCE ALBERT

amine consumption, bag size, regional preferences. It was tedious all right, but it was also valuable business experience.

In 1983, a personal need brought her south to Pepsi-Cola in New York. Jim Zierick, an acquaintance from business school who used to commute from his job in Louisiana to Dallas to visit friends, including Fearing, had become a very special friend. The couple decided to marry and choose the Big Apple as a probable site for business careers. Fearing called her old mentor Dan Clark at Pepsi, Frito-Lay's sister company, and secured a product manager position.

At Pepsi, she quickly moved up the ladder, the initial reason being her success at positioning a new soft drink called Slice. Named product manager for Diet Pepsi, Fearing faced the challenge of taking on the king, Diet Coke, which had persuaded droves of consumers to buy the brand "just for the taste of it." Fearing's strategy? To mainstream her product and persuade people to drink it, diet or no diet. She masterminded such ads as Michael J. Fox risking life and limb to secure a Diet Pepsi for his gorgeous neighbor, and another satirizing the Tom Cruise movie *Top Gun*. The ads were smashes, and Diet Pepsi's market share soared.

So did Fearing's personal stock at the company. Promoted to vice president for marketing for Pepsi and Diet Pepsi, she came up with "You got the right one, baby (uh-huh)" campaign. Her ad agency, in turn, came up with the talent of Ray Charles and a tongue-in-cheek trio of look-alike backup singers. Consumers loved it. They voted with their straws.

Fearing performed more marketing magic, masterminding the famous Tyson-Spinks fight and hiring Tyson as pitchman for "the undisputed champ" (like him), Diet Pepsi; she also recruited Donald Trump. From the cola wars, she moved up through the ranks to become vice president for sales, where, as part of her job running Pepsi's bottling operation from New Jersey, she found herself in charge of 200 Teamsters. It was gender confrontation head-on, but Fearing refused to be intimidated. "What I found I had to my advantage was they had never worked with a woman before," she says. "They didn't know if I was the boss, their mother, or their girlfriend; women weren't bosses." But this woman was.

As with any other marketing problem, Fearing had a strategy. As she told *Beverage World* magazine at the time, "The minute you start looking at yourself as being a woman in business, you look at yourself as being different and having to require special handling." With the Teamsters, Fearing says, "I walked in and didn't see a division. If you treat people that way, they're going to respond. I do not believe people check their brains and personalities and knowledge at the time clock. My

belief was, if I treated them with respect, I'd get it back." She was right.

Recruited once again in 1993 by—who else?—Dan Clark, Fearing moved to Nabisco as director of marketing and a year later became vice president and general manager. At Nabisco, she propelled the old "Pardon me, do you have any Grey Poupon?" line into the national psyche with a series of class-conscious Rolls Royce-dotted ads. She also created outdoor "Pardon me" advertising on billboards and the sides of buses. She went on to market such familiar products as A-1 Steak Sauce (pioneering the "How steak is done spicy" for the A-1 Bold line), Milk Bone Dog Biscuits, and Cream of Wheat.

A superior of hers at Pepsi in those days, Michael Lorelli, credits Fearing's success to her "incredible insight" into research data. "Judy could take two pieces of research on the same subject—'A' is preferable to 'B' and 'B' is preferable to 'A'—and dig into the methodology and find a plausible explanation," says Lorelli, now president of Tambrands. Always, she performed her task with good will toward workmates, he says. Once, on a cross-country flight, he hid her shoes and played dumb. Beginning to panic, she suddenly shifted gears, grabbed his tie, and coolly cut it into one-inch squares. "Clear one-upmanship," Lorelli says with admiration and a chuckle.

In 1994 Fearing was at Nabisco when the phone rang. It was a headhunter wanting to know if she could suggest someone interested in a senior vice president spot at ESPN. "It didn't take me but a second to say, well, I would." The assignment, after all, was attractive: ESPN, the nation's largest cable network, reaches 63.5-million households through 26,700 affiliates, televising more than 4,800 live or original hours of programming every year. And the subject is sports. Fearing's eyes lit up; the headhunter was incredulous. This was a marketing job, lower down the ladder than her managerial position at Nabisco, he reminded her. "I said, that's okay," Fearing laughs. "Someone was actually going to pay me to do my hobby."

She started work in November 1994 as one of just three women among a managerial team of fifteen. Her job was and is to promote the network to consumers, to fire them up about anything from Indy Cars to the Tour de France. NFL and NCAA fans are born that way; other fans are won. But she had a plan. "We're a huge sports fan," Fearing says of the image she settled on for the network. "ESPN is a sports fan in two ways: the fan who's passionate about sports, and the sports fan who's an authority. On the passion side, we are the Duke basketball fan who lives and dies for the event. On the authority side, we're your friend who rushes past the front page of the newspaper to get to the sports page, and knows all the statistics."

Significantly, Fearing isn't implementing this image just for flagship-ESPN viewers, but for followers of the younger, hipper ESPN2 and ESPN International as well, courting 120 countries. She's also promoting the network off-channel to the ad-trade community and the affiliate community. It's her job to create advertising promotion ideas to take to advertisers, to position ESPN's news programs as a sports authority, and to court viewers with "tune-in" advertising for the next big Duke matchup; or a Davis Cup promotion, using superstars Pete Sampras and Michael Chang; or a Dick Vitale sound-alike contest in league with Mountain Dew.

Faced with the touchy question of promoting baseball's return—ESPN broadcast the opener Dodgers vs. Marlins game—following an acrimonious strike, her gang hit on a "kiss-and-make-up" concept. Comedian Billy Crystal was recruited to do the voice-over on a commercial showing a beautiful woman metamorphosing into nonbeautiful ballplayer John Kruk. What living, breathing guy hasn't experienced the fear that, as Crystal said, "I'll never feel the same again?"

Fearing's work along these lines has barely begun.

"In the past," explains Alan Broce '86, ESPN's director of advertising, "our job consisted of ESPN being a twenty-four-hour sports network. We're not a twenty-four-hour sports network anymore." Instead, the enterprise is connecting to Prodigy on the Internet and Sports Ticker. Deals with magazines and merchandisers are also under way. Fearing, says Broce, started out by completely reorganizing her department to make staffers experts on individual sports, instead of just being experts in advertising production or media buying. As for the ongoing craziness, Broce says, Fearing handles it by being "very high-energy. She likes to be busy, likes a lot on her plate. Since she got here, our sphere of influence has begun to increase, and that's by design."

As busy as she is, however, she's never far from the issues ESPN raises, in terms of media culture and just plain quality. "Sports-TV excess and ESPN have become synonymous, like tourist crime and Florida," writes *GQ* magazine. "All dialogue about sports on TV begins and ends with ESPN. For ESPN, like 7-Eleven, never closes; it's the convenience store of sports television. Sure, ESPN is great, because it's always there. You're just not sure how long those hot-dog anchors have been spinning around on the grill."

Fearing listens to such criticism nonplussed. "For our target viewer, I believe we're serving what our viewers want," she says. "We're constantly evaluating on a scale of 1 to 5 what our viewers think of us: Are we 'excellent' down to 'poor'; and we consistently have a 4.5 rat-

Continued on page 51

ENVIRONMENTAL MILLIONS

In one of the largest gifts ever to support environmental education and research, the family of Boston business executive Peter M. Nicholas '64 is giving \$20 million to the School of the Environment. A resolution to rename the school the Nicholas School of the Environment was approved by Duke's board of trustees in December.

The Nicholas gift is the second largest for academic programs ever received by the university, after the founding gift in 1924 from tobacco magnate and industrialist James B. Duke. The school is the first new major academic unit established at Duke since 1969, when the Fuqua School of Business was formally designated a school.

The gift provides \$10 million in endowment to help the school pay for its wing of the \$80-million Levine Science Research Center, which opened last year as the university's premier facility for interdisciplinary research and education in the sciences, engineering, and medicine. It also will provide \$6 million to endow four new professorships, \$2 million to



Supporting science: benefactors Peter M. Nicholas '64 and Ginny Lilly Nicholas '64

endow a fellows-in-residence program, and \$2 million in unrestricted endowment.

Nicholas is the chairman, president, chief executive officer, and founder of Boston Scientific Corporation, a leading producer of scientific and medical equipment. He is also a member of Duke's board of trustees.

FOUNDERS OLD AND NEW

Peter Nicholas '64, delivering the keynote address at the annual Founders' Day convocation in December, spoke about the importance of forging alliances between university departments and schools, and between academe and industry. It was an appropriate correlation, since Nicholas and his family had just announced the \$20-million gift to the School of the Environment, which is part of the Levine Science Research Center.

At the ceremonies, held in Duke Chapel, President Nannerl O. Keohane presented awards to other members of the Duke community. The University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service, Duke's highest service award, went to educator and former trustee John W. Chandler B.D. '52, Ph.D. '54 and popular long-time administrator Anne Garrard '25, A.M. '30.

Chandler, former president of Williams College and of the Association of American Colleges, became a Duke trustee in 1985 and served as chair from 1993-94, when he was named trustee emeritus. He headed the presidential search process that led to the board's selection of Keohane as Duke's eighth president.

Keohane praised Chandler as "an educator, philosopher, administrator, scholar of religion, and tireless advocate for higher education in America.... At Duke, where he is known for both his keen intellect and wry sense of humor, he has distinguished himself as a quiet voice of reason, a trusted counselor, and an advocate for open governance and academic freedom."

Garrard, who now lives in Durham's Methodist Retirement Home, was born in 1905. At the age of sixteen, she was the first Durham woman to live in Southgate, the first women's dorm completed, in the fall of 1921. She taught for ten years in Durham public schools until 1935, when she became dean of women at Greensboro College. She joined Duke's Alumni Affairs staff in 1939, where she remained until her retirement in 1970, serving as assistant director of alumni affairs.

In presenting the medal to Garrard, Keohane said Garrard's work "has been based on the principle that a university's responsibility to and for its students lasts not just through graduation, but throughout life. In carrying out that work, she has added immeasurably to the life of the campus, and to the lives and careers of all who were touched by her friendship and generosity."

A GRADE ABOVE?

At the October meeting of the faculty's Academic Affairs Committee, Provost John Strohbehn presented a proposed grading system that would include class enrollment and the average grade for each class on a student's transcript. This proposal comes after a long-standing debate about grade inflation at Duke, which was the subject of *Duke Magazine's* "Obsessed With Being The Best" article [November-December 1993].

Modeled after a program which debuted at Dartmouth College last spring, the goal of the proposed system, explains John Richards, a history professor and Academic Affairs' committee chair, would be to make transcript grades more indicative of a student's performance among the rest of the class.

The grade inflation debate was spawned by the steady rise of the university's mean grade

point average (GPA) since 1987. The mean GPA currently stands at 3.1, implying that the university average is no longer a C, but somewhere in the higher B range. Some blame the rise of the GPA on professors who "inflate" the grades of an entire class so that everyone receives a better mark.

However, many students and professors do not agree that unjustified inflation is taking place, nor do they feel the need for any changes on transcripts. They maintain that, because Duke is a highly selective university, the average Duke student really is considerably above average. Thus, they believe that the GPA of the university should legitimately be higher than the traditional average C.

The Duke Student Government (DSG) came forth with its opinion on Strohbehn's proposal when it passed a reso-

UPDATE

DUKE

UNIVERSITY



lution in November that discourages the placement of mean grades on transcripts. DSG cited increased student accomplishment and more competitive graduate and professional school admissions.

Keohane presented the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni and Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching awards to trustee emeritus and national health policy leader John Alexander McMahon '42 and noted political scientist Ole Holsti, respectively.

The Humanitarian Service Award, which honors individuals whose lives represent "a long-term commitment to direct service to others and simplicity of lifestyle," was given to Paul Farmer '82. The physician and anthropologist has been treating patients in rural Haiti for more than twelve years. An assistant professor of social medicine at the Harvard Medical School, where he earned his medical degree, Farmer is also a fellow in the infectious disease program at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital.

FRANKLIN'S NAMESAKE

The John Hope Franklin Research Center for African and African American Documentation has been established at Duke in honor of the James B. Duke professor emeritus of history. The personal and professional writings of Franklin will become the cornerstone of the collection.

His life's work has highlighted the history of the South and the roles of black Americans in the nation's development. The center will build on the library's collection of materials on race relations, slavery, the abolition movement, and civil rights, and become a hub for black history research.

Franklin, who this year received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, will contribute papers that date back to the nineteenth century, including some from his father and grandfather. He also will include papers documenting his work on the Brown vs. Board of Education case and his entire collection of George Washington Williams' papers, which may be the only documents in existence on the nineteenth-century historian, soldier, legislator, and diplomat.

The mission of the center is to make available to all researchers a body of primary sources and publications, and to foster cooperative academic endeavors among institutions and with the community at large. The center will collect other materials by and about Africans and African Americans, including books, periodicals, microforms, photographs, videotapes, manuscripts, archives, and sound recordings. It will focus especially on identifying, acquiring, and preserving documentation of black experiences and accomplishments during the twentieth century.

The library's participation in the Association of Research Libraries, Triangle Re-



Not camera shy: students from Duke, UNC, NCCU, and N.C. State rally on the quad for TV tribute to the Triangle

search Libraries Network, and Research Libraries Group makes the center's resources available to researchers around the world.

GOOD MORNING, DUKE

It may have been the earliest that students got out of bed. When ABC's *Good Morning America* brought its production to Duke in November, the crowd included dozens of wide-awake undergraduates from Duke, members of the university community, and people from the Triangle area.

The show was broadcast live from in front of Duke Chapel. On a day that dawned sunny but cold, the university had arranged for mini-muffins, bagels, coffee, and hot chocolate to keep the crowd energized. Waving banners and placards, the crowd cheered on cue throughout the two-hour show. Live and taped segments included interviews with student leaders from Duke, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University, and North Carolina Central University; dance demonstrations; a feature on the Research Triangle Park; a barbecue tasting; and music by a local rock band.

The behind-the-scenes preparations took months of planning. Regular meetings were held involving the departments of public safety, grounds, special events, catering, facilities, and public affairs, among others. The only request that the university had to decline came when producers asked if they could dig a pit in the ground in front of the chapel. For authenticity, the broadcasters wanted to show their viewers how a cooked pig looks in a pit, but

eventually agreed to leave the earth alone and put the pig in a cooker.

The Duke broadcast was the fourth leg of a five-city nationwide tour during a "sweeps" rating period. Durham was selected as representative of the New South because of its recent media rankings as a good place to work and live.

RESTRICTING RELIGION?

Campus controversy erupted this fall when the Duke Student Government (DSG) voted not to grant a charter to an evangelical group. "A Chosen Generation," which claims to represent the "uncompromised voice" of Jesus Christ, had applied for official university recognition in order to use meeting space and receive student fees. Thirteen campus religious groups have charters.

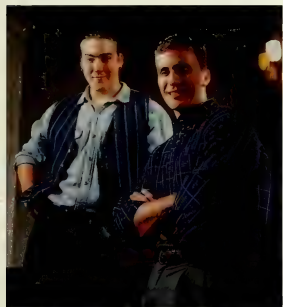
In denying the request, DSG officials cited alleged instances of aggressive indoctrination methods used by "A Chosen Generation" on prospective members. Several students claimed that the group's activities had contributed to the mental and emotional breakdown of one undergraduate who had to be hospitalized for psychiatric treatment. Others told *The Chronicle* that they had experienced or witnessed a pattern of coercive pressure by group leaders to persuade students to conform to their ideology. The leaders of the group charge that student leaders are biased against religion.

Debra Brazzel, acting dean of the chapel and director of religious life, told *The Chronicle* she would be reluctant to grant a charter to a potentially adverse organization. "I have been disturbed by some of the behavior of the lead-

ers of the group in the recent past," she said. "Without some very strong assurances that they will abide by university guidelines for acceptable behavior, I would be hesitant to welcome them as a recognized religious group."

A PAIR OF OXFORDS

For the third consecutive year, Duke is among the select institutions represented in the newest group of Rhodes Scholars. And for the third time since the competition began, Duke is sending two students in one year. Trinity senior Eric Greitens and Adam Russell '95 were selected from a nationwide applicant pool of 1,041 students; they are the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Rhodes Scholars in the university's history.



Bound for Britain: Russell, left, and Greitens

Greitens is a Program II ethics major who has volunteered for humanitarian relief efforts in Rwanda and Bosnia, and taught English to students in China. He is also an accomplished photographer whose work was exhibited at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy and in *Duke Magazine*. At Oxford, Greitens will enroll in the philosophical theology master's program. After completing the two-year program, Greitens says he plans to pursue work in nonprofit humanitarian organizations.

Russell was a cultural anthropology major whose honors thesis focused on anthropological and chaos theories, bodybuilding, and physical-fitness gyms. He was captain of the Duke rugby team. He has spent the last year working as an assistant for English professor and author Reynolds Price '55, a previous Rhodes Scholar. Russell will continue his cultural anthropology research, and his rugby playing, at Oxford.

Prospective Rhodes Scholars are judged on a number of criteria, including scholastic achieve-

ments, athletic endeavors, strength of moral character, leadership ability, and compassion for others.

PULSE TAKER

Pollster Peter Hart, who reports for NBC and *The Wall Street Journal*, had a mixed message for one of his clients—President Clinton—in September remarks at the Sanford Institute.

Just a quarter of the American public sees the nation as headed in the right direction, he said. The president scores highly for "caring" and "staying in touch." He gets passing grades, at best, on matters of character, leadership, and effectiveness—his ability to handle a crisis and serve as commander-in-chief, his ethical and moral stance, his leadership style, his policies, and his adeptness at achieving his goals. The American people have "no sense of who Bill Clinton is or what he is about," Hart said.

While the public is "disappointed" in the presidential performance, it has "not given up on Clinton," according to Hart. But Clinton has more than a communications problem with voters. "They need to hear from him, I've learned, I'm growing, I've got my bearings."

Most of Clinton's fellow contenders or would-be contenders for the White House aren't getting pleasing polling results, either. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, for example, has moved almost nowhere in political polls since last March. Hart called Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich "one of the most covered and least liked speakers we have had. The more Gingrich is the face of the Republican Party, the more likely it is that Democrats will do well." Hart added that Americans are growing disenchanted with the Republican congressional agenda. "Voters are looking for a balance, a compromise" between the parties, he said. "They don't necessarily want one side to win in the tug-of-war."

Hart convened a series of focus groups that, as part of their agenda, entertained this rather offbeat question: Which member of your family does this politician remind you of? Colin Powell inspired audiences with a strong father or a wise older brother; Dole, a mean uncle; and Clinton, a teenage brother who has great potential, but, in Hart's words, "is always messing up."

The last presidential election centered on economic issues. The next time, the presidential candidates will need to respond to a broad fear that "the country is out of control, that a decline in moral values is the main cause of the problems in our society," Hart said.

For now, he said, it's not clear that the candidates are getting much of an audience: Thirty-seven percent of the American people don't

even know there is a presidential election in 1996; 60 percent haven't had a single conversation about the race; and when asked an open-ended question about which candidate they favor, 60 percent don't have one in mind.

PROTECTING CHILDREN

For abused children and their advocates, dealing with multiple service agencies in order to gain counseling, protection, medical attention, and legal redress for damage done can be a daunting prospect. But a new consortium created by Duke, North Carolina Central University, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is designed to coordinate all of those assistance efforts.

The Center for Child Protection-North Carolina was formed this fall to work with law enforcement and social service agencies in Durham and Orange counties. The center's interdisciplinary approach calls for specialists in law, medicine, psychiatry, and social work to work with other professionals and lay people to combat the multiple causes and effects of child abuse. Six separate groups—medical treatment groups and a mental health treatment group at both Duke and UNC, a family law clinic at NCCU, and a statewide group at UNC that provides training and funding for medical and mental health evaluations—will come together under the center's auspices.

Matthew Epstein, a lawyer and former legal and legislative counsel for the New Hampshire Division of Mental Health, is the consortium's executive director. A board of directors, chosen by Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane and the chancellors of NCCU and UNC-Chapel Hill, will oversee the center's operations. The center is scheduled to open officially this summer and will eventually serve approximately 1,800 children.

A MEDIA MAKEOVER?

While editors encourage journalists to look for scandal, conflict, and failure, "The fact is, we miss an awful lot of good-news stories that are also interesting," syndicated columnist William J. Raspberry said in a November lecture. He spoke at the Sanford Institute as this year's James D. Ewing lecturer on ethics in journalism. Raspberry, Knight Professor of the Practice of Journalism and Communications at Duke, continues to write his Pulitzer Prize-winning column for *The Washington Post*.

"Our readers tend to think that we ought to

pay more attention to such notions as journalism and civic responsibility; that those in the business ought to be concerned not merely with the truth of what we publish but also with its predictable consequences," Raspberry said. "We counter that our job is to tell readers what is happening, leaving the consequences—never easy to predict—to take care of themselves. And readers will argue that considerations of consequences ought to be an integral part of our news judgments; that we ought to care about outcomes.

"My judgment? The readers are right."

Raspberry said it is true that no one would buy a paper that was devoted to stories on Sunday School picnics, smoothly functioning agencies, and above-average students. But that standard journalism rebuttal "misses the point," in his view. "What galls newspaper readers, I believe, is their sense that we and they are somehow not on the same side; we follow our 'heartless objectivity' with no concern for its impact on real people."

Such a separation from reader interests hasn't always been the case, according to Raspberry. The press played an important role in the civil rights struggle and "has every reason to be proud of its role in that transformation of America," he said. But today, journalists "pay so much attention to conflict and so little to substance."

Raspberry said journalists and their editors need to rethink their focus on "conflict" as the overriding news value. "Of course, conflict is a story. Of course, our readers need to know what has gone wrong. But we also need to get our newsrooms interested in what works, and how it might be made to work better." By focusing on what works, said Raspberry, the media can "provide leadership in the search for solutions, for commonality, for community."

ARTISTIC GROWTH

For more than a decade, students interested in arts-related careers have been able to spend a semester in the Big Apple as part of the Duke in New York program. This spring, two initiatives will expand students' artistic options.

In a program called "Leadership and the Arts," sixteen students will live in New York and get a rare behind-the-scenes look at the Metropolitan Opera and other New York City arts institutions. They will meet with performers, directors, choreographers, philanthropists, and others involved in the arts to gain a better understanding of leadership in artistic organizations and institutions.

The program, headed by public policy lecturer Bruce Payne, marks the first time that

CABLE ACES

If you're a Duke student seriously interested in a career in television, what do you do? The answer for Trinity juniors Seth Squadron and Stephen Zapotoczny was easy: co-chairing Cable 13, Duke's student-run television station. Although the university doesn't offer a major in communications, both students agree that their extensive, hands-on experience at Cable 13 goes far beyond what they would have learned in a classroom alone.

In fact, Squadron, who visited the Cable 13 studios as a high school senior, chose to come to Duke even after being accepted at other universities with well-known communications departments. "Having worked at a public-access station in New York City during high school, I knew that I was interested in film and video, so I did look seriously at communications schools," he says. "But in the end, I was attracted to Duke by the opportunity to work at and help run a legitimate TV station."

Zapotoczny, who had dabbled in audio production and animated graphics throughout high school, says he decided to put aside his search for a communications program, ultimately choosing Duke for its overall academic reputation.

After working at Cable 13 on various projects, primarily sports-oriented programming, since their freshman year, Squadron and Zapotoczny decided to apply for the position of joint chair of the station, overseen by the Duke University Union. During their first two years at Cable 13, the station had been experiencing some leadership problems, and the two wanted a chance to turn the station into something even better than it had been.

"We wanted to be in a position to be chairmen for one year, get the station organized, and then be around the next year to answer any questions. We wanted to ensure a smooth transition," says Zapotoczny.

This reorganization of the station included a \$135,000 technical equipment upgrade researched and proposed by Squadron and Zapotoczny, who hired two outside consulting firms to evaluate the facilities and equipment, with special attention to the future of the station. With the addition of a Betacam SP system



Station masters: Zapotoczny, left, and Squadron, seated, head Cable 13, the technological leader in college TV

for recording, playing, and editing—used at some level by all major network stations—the newly refurbished Cable 13 is now the most technologically advanced college television station in the country. Cable 13, founded in 1975, already has the distinction of being the nation's oldest college television station.

The upgrade has made Cable 13's systems compatible with the networks and, as Zapotoczny proudly says, "our footage now looks and sounds the same as theirs." In fact, Cable 13's footage of Duke basketball and football games has been used by ESPN and Sports Channel. Squadron and Zapotoczny recently had an offer (that they declined) from Home Team Sports wanting to hire them to shoot footage on a regular basis.

With new high-tech equipment, a need for more specifically college-oriented shows, and a personal desire to create more narrative programming, the chairmen decided to take on a more extensive project. From this bloomed the idea for

Ivy Tower, a new drama based on life at a fictional university, with topics ranging from roommate troubles to sorority rush. The series drew a packed house when it premiered in the Bryan Center's Griffith Theater in November.

Squadron and Zapotoczny seem particularly proud of the support they have gotten for the show, which has writers, actors, and soundtrack artists from Duke, UNC-Chapel Hill, and all over the Durham community. Cable 13 has also gotten requests from colleges around the country to air Ivy Tower on their own stations.

Boasting a new and popular series in their Monday to Friday broadcast line-up, Squadron and Zapotoczny say they hope Cable 13 will finally get the vocal student support a station of its caliber deserves. Says Squadron, "People have always watched Cable 13, but to get them to admit that they watch it is a different story. I think people are finally starting to talk about it, which is the first step."

—Barbara Kohler '96

the Metropolitan Opera has offered a class to college students. "Grand Opera: Music and Drama, Performance and Politics" will be taught by Robert Brucker, director of education at the Metropolitan Opera Guild.

Students will also take two classes taught by Payne—"Leadership and Quality in the Arts," and "Policy, Philanthropy, and the Arts"—and an elective course at New York University. In addition to attending fifteen operas at the Met, students will see sixteen to twenty Broadway and off-Broadway plays and a smaller number of dance performances. They will also visit artists' studios and museums, meet with foundation executives, and study government policies that relate to the arts.

On the West Coast, aspiring entertainment moguls will have a program of their own. As part of the inaugural Duke in Los Angeles Program in Arts and Media, juniors and seniors will take classes at the University of Southern California and participate in a related internship. Students will choose from one of five disciplines: film, media, entertainment law, music industry, and art and technology.

Kathy Silbiger, director of Duke's Institute of the Arts, has been named administrative director. Eric Freedman, a visiting professor in the literature department and an alumnus of USC's School of Cinema-Television, will be the academic adviser. The Program in Film and Video is also a sponsor of the program.

FACTORING IN FRATERNITIES

Fraternities are indeed an important part of Duke's past," President Nannerl O. Keohane told the Interfraternity Council at its December end-of-year banquet. "And your leadership, your creativity, and your willingness to embrace new ideas and try new approaches clearly makes you an important part of undergraduate life at Duke today and in the future, not just in the nostalgic memories of alumni."

Keohane, who became Duke president from the presidency of Wellesley, joked that

"you are not the first fraternity folks I've ever seen, contrary to some of the rumors that had me coming from some New England cloister to the world of coeducation for the very first time." She mentioned the "vigorous fraternities" at Stanford, where she taught before becoming president of Wellesley, and said that some of her "happiest memories" as a Wellesley undergraduate were at the fraternity parties of nearby schools.

Keohane focused on the university's new residential plan—a plan that, she said, initially "created concern and more than a little confusion, particularly in light of the ambitious schedule" proposed for implementing it. But she said student leaders demonstrated a determination "to tackle the project with vigor."

"The task force report on greek life had made clear that, while some reforms were clearly needed, Duke's fraternities are overall a significant contributor to the quality of campus life and to the undergraduate experience. Our confidence in the contribution of fraternities was more than borne out this year. While several student groups have worked hard to assure that the plan for residential and co-curricular life is a success, the Interfraternity Council has been one of the most active. Indeed, I would say the leadership of the I.F.C. has been one of the most significant factors in the success of the plan."

Some elements of the plan address issues that have long been a concern for leaders of Duke fraternities—"most particularly, the fraternities' unasked-for responsibility for being the only spark plug of campus social life," Keohane said. She added that while the university has developed a new drinking policy, the I.F.C. on its own has begun a parallel effort aimed at helping diversify social events and at removing legal liability issues.

IN BRIEF

English professor and poet James W. Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69 received the North Carolina Award, the state's highest civilian honor, for his contributions to litera-

ture. His writings have won him the Emily Clark Balch Prize and the John Stein Award.

Robert F. Markley was appointed director of corporate and foundation relations and assistant vice president for research administration. Before coming to Duke this fall, Markley was director of corporate and foundation relations at Purdue University. Richard Lewis Cox B.D. '67, Th.M. '69, Ed.D. '82 was appointed major gifts officer. He was Duke's associate vice president for student affairs and dean of student life.

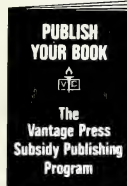
Elizabeth Locke '64, Ph.D. '72 has been named executive director of The Duke Endowment. She will continue to serve as director of the organization's education and communications divisions. Locke, who was director of Duke's publications office from 1975-1979, is a former member of Trinity College's board of visitors and a current member of *Duke Magazine's* editorial advisory board.

Christian Laettner '94, the former Duke basketball star now playing for the Minnesota Timberwolves, is contributing \$100,000 to Duke's primate center. The gift will help the center preserve such endangered primates as the golden bamboo lemur, aye-aye, diademed sifaka, golden-crowned sifaka, and blue-eyed lemur.

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LEFT OUT?

Members of the university community and alumni across the country have responded positively to *Legacy*, 1963-1993: Thirty Years of African-American Students at Duke.

In any project involving alumni records from such a lengthy period, errors in those records are inevitably discovered, and the university has

heard from some whose names were omitted or whose degrees were inaccurately recorded in the publication's roster of African-American alumni. We're concerned that there may be others from whom we have not heard.

Any African-American alumnus or alumna who graduated in 1993 or earlier and whose name was omitted from the

roster, whose listing in *Legacy* contained an error, or who failed to receive a copy of the publication should contact Alumni Affairs Director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60 at 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27708 (1-800-FOR-DUKE or 919-684-5114) as soon as possible. Once we have the corrected information, an addendum to *Legacy* will be published.

The Novel and the Globalization of Culture

By Michael Valdez Moses. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995. 240 pp. \$35; \$17.95 paper.

It is true that the fashioning of the Great American Screenplay has eclipsed the penning of the Great American Novel as many a writer's most worthy ambition? Maybe. But in *The Novel and the Globalization of Culture*, literary critic Michael Valdez Moses, an associate professor in Duke's English department, argues that there is still plenty of life left in and attention due the modern novel. In these essays, he rigorously dissects the plots, intended or implied symbolism, and cultural-political critiques of the forces of modernization in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, Joseph Conrad's *Lord Jim*, the Nigerian Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, and the Peruvian novelist and essayist Mario Vargas Llosa's *The War of the End of the World*.

With an eye on Hegel's expansive theorizing in *The Philosophy of History* and sometimes too much attention to the pronouncements of the Russian-French philosopher Alexandre Kojève, a Marxist active in the 1940s and 1950s, Moses looks at what he calls modernization and the globalization of culture as these tendencies are reflected in these four exemplary modern novels. Hung up on the notion of "the end of history" as Hegel and Kojève defined it, and as Francis Fukuyama expounded upon more recently in his 1992 book *The End of History and the Last Man*, Moses analyzes "a variety of novelistic responses to the prospect of posthistorical society."

The "end of history," he proposes, with a nod to Georg Lukács and other heroes of the post-modernist/deconstructionist critical pantheon, is "coterminous with the process of human self-creation, the long struggle for universal recognition, and the development of an ideal and specifically human form of freedom." He suggests that we have arrived at that end-of-history moment, meaning, for Hegel—and it's the spirit-rattling German who looms largest here—at the end of tragedy. That's tragedy in an aesthetic sense, Moses reminds us, "the principal engine of historical development."

Moses also assumes that the expiration of the post-World War II, ideological cold war represents the exhaustion of a Hegelian "colli-

sion between two moral principles... both of which command the respect of an audience." The kind of conflict, that is, that fuels the engine of history. Thus, no such collision of forces, no more history (the smoke from Hegel's "theory of the tragic dialectic of human development," which Moses evokes, having cleared). Welcome to the "posthistorical" world and our era of "posthistorical literary anxiety."

What does this philosophizing have to do with some otherwise illuminating investigations of the four novels considered here? Sometimes, obtrusively, too much, as when Moses, demonstrating a tinkering tendency Gore Vidal has observed of lit-crit practitioners to "go about dismantling the text," tries too hard to make his four writers' books fit a narrowly framed theory. He notes, for example, a dynamic tension between the parallel stories of Michael Henchard, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*'s hero, and of "the difficult transition," as Moses calls it, "from a proto-modern to a modern social and economic order" that is Hardy's narrative backdrop. This force very obviously propels the Victorian author's tale and makes it compelling.

At the same time, though, the events in Henchard's life story—a loss of political authority, financial ruin, and various family woes—can be seen as a reflection of the very ambiguous, roller-coaster nature of life itself, an image of genuine human drama. Art really can imitate life. Sometimes it's that simple.

Likewise, real life is often more complex or more dramatic than fiction. Just ask Dear Abby, O.J. Simpson, or 1989's pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. So much for the "end" of "history." For history is in the making wherever human life survives; history, always alive and kicking, transpires in the present even if, as Moses, quoting Vargas Llosa, quoting Raymond Aron, astutely observes, it is "never written before it happens."

As Chinua Achebe and Vargas Llosa's works powerfully remind us, our human history—political, social, cultural, spiritual—with all its quirks and mysteries, tragedies and triumphs, is an ever-unfolding phenomenon. Moses' analysis reads most engagingly when it reads its subject texts with a sense of wonder about both this predictable unpredictability of human nature and the skill with which a gifted fiction writer can portray it. His strongest essays concentrate on Achebe, whose books address modernization in post-colonial Africa, and on Llosa, whose *The War of the End of the World*

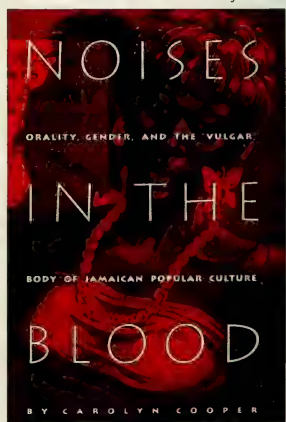
examines modernization in the context of a peasant uprising in Brazil.

Ultimately, the earnestness with which Moses regards his subject novels as literary guideposts to or from the "posthistorical society" in which we may find ourselves living—and reading—today matters less than his enthusiasm for the rich imagination that nourished each of the enduring texts he examines. And at his best, Moses sends us back, insightful and inquisitive, to rediscover meaning and messages in works that vividly depict the fears, failures, joys, and conflicts that are the emblems of our humanity.

Noises in the Blood: Orality, Gender and the "Vulgar" Body of Jamaican Popular Culture

By Carolyn Cooper. Durham: Duke University Press, 1995. 240 pp. \$39.95; \$15.95 paper.

Today, the cultures of former colonies like Jamaica are fueling a "reverse colonization" of cultural power centers in Europe and North America, and of the borderless, media- and marketing-linked world of global pop consciousness. This is the thesis of Jamaica's



Carolyn Cooper, a professor in the English department at the University of the West Indies, in *Noises in the Blood*. In these essays on Jamaican popular culture, she plays the "informant," an interlocutor who helps make the meanings and purposes of folk and street cultures accessible to a mainstream public.

Cooper is a well-known Caribbean literature specialist and newspaper columnist. In *Noises in the Blood*, she recognizes that, just as cricket, fast food, and Hollywood action movies have become staples of Jamaica's pop landscape, so have expressions of homegrown Jamaican pop culture, especially its music, spread around the world. Mass media have aided this boom, allowing, for example, reggae's Bob Marley to become an international hero by the time of his death in 1981. Jamaican migration to England and, later, to the U.S. and Canada during the island's independence era in the early 1960s had also broadened popular knowledge of its people and their society.

Cooper notes that their language, Jamaican English, is a fully evolved creole. Among its most important, if ephemeral texts, she examines the works of Louise Bennett ("Miss Lou"), the Burl Ives of Jamaica who has entertained her country's citizens for decades with humorous ditties that comment on local manners and mores. In Bennett's dialect songs, poems, and children's stories, Cooper identifies elements of the deeply expressive language she calls Jamaican that incorporates African-derived words and grammar and in which proverbs play a powerful, semantic role. For Cooper, Bennett's "performance poetry" represents one end of the spectrum of Jamaican's mostly unwritten "oral literature," whose listeners understand its rhymes and identify with its central themes. Among them: the struggle for survival in the face of economic hardship, the battle of the sexes, and the ongoing search for a national cultural identity.

At the other end of this oral-literary spectrum, Cooper scrutinizes the lyrics of today's "dancehall" singer-DJs, purveyors of the thunderous, post-reggae music that has become the leading sound in Jamaican clubs and a major pop music export. Dancehall is marked by a beat as insistent as that of American gangsta rap; for the most part, it is similarly devoid of melody. "Indeed," Cooper writes, "music is far less important than lyrics in this genre" that attracts hordes of fans to all-night jams. But within the "space" of the dancehall concert, the boasting of charismatic singer-DJs like Shabba Ranks, Yellowman, or Josey Wales reigns supreme.

Whereas reggae performers like Bob Marley or the late Peter Tosh often sang with idealism about political themes, dancehall DJs celebrate an unabashedly crude culture of "slackness." "Slackness is a metaphorical revolt against law and order, an undermining of con-

sensual standards of decency," Cooper explains. "It is the antithesis of Culture." As dancehall aficionados know, this music provides an anything-goes forum for its mostly male stars to brag about their sexual prowess, denigrate women, revile homosexuals, and indulge in tedious macho posing.

Acknowledging that "One culture's 'knowledge' is another's 'noise,'" Cooper explains the cultural-historical sources of the dancehall phenomenon (including its devotees' exposure to grade-B shoot-'em-ups that movie distributors routinely dump on "lesser" overseas markets like Jamaica's). But don't look to these essays to make critical (that is to say, moral) judgments about the dancehall's messages, or aesthetic (that is to say, evaluative) judgments about its quality as music. Instead, Cooper focuses on "deconstructing" her various subject "texts," not on assessing their artistic value.

Noises in the Blood also looks at the dub poetry of such writer-performers as Jean Binta Breezy, Mikey Smith, and Mutabaruka. This "performance poetry," she says, "is a return to the roots of language in oracy" that falls flat on the printed page. Its full impact depends on the personal charisma and interpretive skills of its performers as they incorporate traditional lore from African and Jamaican sources, folk sayings, and proverbs into texts

GOOD SPORT

Continued from page 44

ing. If we had NBA basketball [which the network lost to Fox], if we had the Final Four [lost to CBS], if we had more of the premier sports coverage, we'd probably be 5. The economics of the industry are such that nobody's going to dominate these coverages."

There are other industry challenges. ESPN critics were gleeful when Giants retiree Phil Simms up and left the network for CBS before signing his ESPN contract. "We're very disappointed," says Fearing, sidestepping the question of whether lawyers are involved in that disappointment. And Liberty Sports Channel is nipping at ESPN's ratings heels by buying up the regional channels people watch to see their local teams. "A local product is always going to be a threat," she acknowledges. ESPN fills in the gaps, she says, with in-depth analysis shows, which the regionals can't touch.

Of course, the biggest factor Fearing's marketing savvy can't change is the question of the sports celebrities themselves—the question of how much the media are to blame for one guy becoming the gentlemanly Grant Hill while another becomes the substance-abusing Darryl Strawberry or the loudmouth Charles Barkley. And here Fearing relates a telling story about Mike Tyson, dating back to the day the soon-to-be heavyweight champion of the world did

that address familiar, contemporary issues.

With its history of slavery and colonial rule, its ethnic mix, and its fiercely independent spirit, Jamaica is a microcosm of the multicultural energies from which nation-states of the post-colonial Caribbean were born. And as Cooper notes, even as tiny, "marginal," post-independence Jamaica still strives to define its national identity, its culture's reach far beyond its island borders helps turn history "upside-down as the 'margins' move to the 'center' and irreparably dislocate that center."

With *Noises in the Blood* and Cooper's ongoing analysis of indigenous Caribbean cultural forms, the work of artists like Bennett, Marley, the dub poets, and the dancehall DJs have found an intelligent, determined custodian. For Cooper rescues the heretofore neglected folklore, proverbs, music, poetry, and songs that have followed in colonization's wake. They are the vibrant, provocative products of a dynamic, new "New World" culture that is shaking up that of the "Old."

—Edward Gomez

Gomez '79, a New York-based arts journalist and editor, began his career as a cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Kingston, Jamaica. He is a member of Duke Magazine's editorial advisory board.

his first Diet Pepsi commercial for her, back when he was still relatively unknown. "Here is Mike Tyson sitting on a street curb wearing a Diet Pepsi shirt waiting for the shoot to start," Fearing remembers. "And then he has the fight in Atlantic City, wins in 93 seconds, and a week later we do another commercial."

"We had to hire security guards to keep people away...because he was now a big deal. And I remember he was celebrating his twenty-first birthday when we were at our shoot, and I'm wondering, here is a kid able to sit on a street curb without anyone paying any attention one day, and then you fast-forward two months and have to hire security guards. And I don't know how someone can handle that."

Tyson, we now know, couldn't handle it. But after a humiliating prison sentence and a reported new interest in the Muslim faith, perhaps he's finally grown up.

Sports is like that, too. There's always the hope that it can grow up so the fans, as Billy Crystal said in Fearing's ad, will have something to believe in again. Maybe DiMaggio and the Babe will return one day. And when that happens, ESPN's cameras will be there on the sidelines, rooting the players on. ■

Oleck is a freelance writer living in New York City.



Heard Around Campus

"We just noticed, finally, that all the Catholics were in Gilbert-Addoms. We realized that every Catholic roomed with a Catholic and every Jew roomed with a Jew.... My first fight was to try to integrate Duke. And we lost. It was the biggest shock of my life."

—**Eleanor Smeal '61**, president and founder of the Fund for the Feminist Majority, speaking to students and faculty

"It was almost as fun as Cameron. I've never seen so many people up at 6 a.m."

—**Trinity sophomore Jonathan Haack** on Good Morning America's campus visit

"Scandal has a thousand stringers. Good news can't even find the editor's phone number."

—**Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist William J. Raspberry** speaking on "Media, Race, and Polarization" at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy

"We can no longer rely on increases in the student activities fee.... We cannot afford to string student activities along on a discretionary fund."

—**DSG President Peggy Cross**, a Trinity senior, addressing Duke's board of trustees in December, wherein she proposed a university-wide funding effort for student activities, including gifts from alumni to groups with which they had been involved as students

"It ranged from the truly aesthetic—almost the divine—to a kidney stone."

—**Adam Russell '95**, one of Duke's latest Rhodes Scholars, on the scholarship's application process

"Thanks to Duke's generosity, we have assurance that Philadelphia will once again be host to one of the more important zoo collections of endangered species. It's a wonderful blessing for the New Year."

—**Mayor Edward G. Rendell**, quoted in the Associated Press, on the Duke Primate Center's gift of a dozen rare lemurs to the Philadelphia Zoo, replacing those lost in a Christmas Eve fire that destroyed the zoo's primate building



Pop Quiz

We asked six seniors:

How would you rate graduate- and professional-school admissions tests (the GRE, LSAT, MCAT, and GMAT)?

"Generally, I don't think that standardized tests are a fair judge of ability, but, unlike the other tests, the LSAT seems like it would be a more accurate indicator of law-school proficiency."

—**Jennifer Bruno**, political science major

"I understand why these tests are necessary, but I wish they would devise a more accurate and comprehensive way of testing."

—**Kristin Lytle**, public policy major

"I think they're necessary. You need some kind of universal evaluation standard, but I think that you can buy your scores. There shouldn't be so many prep classes

available. Granted, I took one because it was available, but I don't think it makes it a very fair system."

—**Jennifer Hogan**, English major

"I took the GRE, which is basically a glorified SAT. I never thought I would need to know the volume of a cylinder past tenth grade."

—**Katherine Suiter**, Spanish major

"On the one hand, I never think standardized tests are a fair measure of someone's potential, but I understand the need for some consistent means of evaluation. The MCAT is a unique test because unlike the others, which focus on logic skills, it is very much knowledge-based."

—**Andrea Scadron**, pre-med, economics major

"I don't think that any of the tests are actually specific to the areas they are supposed to be testing. To go to engineering grad school, you're only required to take the general GRE because the engineering test that is offered covers four disciplines when the average undergraduate only studies one."

—**Lou Virelli**, biomedical and mechanical engineering major



Point/Counterpoint

"There are those who argue that the chapel should permit same-sex unions based on their belief that such unions are the equivalent of marriage. I do not believe this is accurate. The State of North Carolina does not issue

licenses for same-sex unions, and virtually no Christian group considers same-sex unions the equivalent of marriage. While it is true that some denominations, including my own, the United Methodist Church, are engaged in heated discussion about this matter, it is likely to be some time before there is any change in existing opinions. Indeed, Muslims and some Jews join with most Christians in their beliefs on this issue. These groups may someday modify their stance, but it would be arrogant and inappropriate for Duke Chapel unilaterally to decide now that all these groups are in error....

It is my judgment that if Duke Chapel were to take it upon itself to decree that same-sex unions are the equivalent of marriage, there would be an unprecedented outburst from the church, from many of those who worship regularly in Duke Chapel, and from our alumni."

—**William H. Williamson**, dean of the chapel, in his "Statement Concerning a Request for the Celebration of Same-Sex Unions in Duke University Chapel"

"What we have here is a policy that says heterosexual love is legitimate and should be recognized, but homosexual love is not and should be penalized. This perverted way of thinking extends way beyond the Duke Chapel. It is inherent in the American mindset, and if we are ever to achieve the fundamental right to live our lives free from prejudice, discrimination, and ignorance, it must end."

—**Trinity senior Seth Parshly**, president of the Duke Gay, Bisexual and Lesbian Association, in a Chronicle article on Duke Chapel's policy toward homosexual unions

—compiled by Barbara Kohler '96

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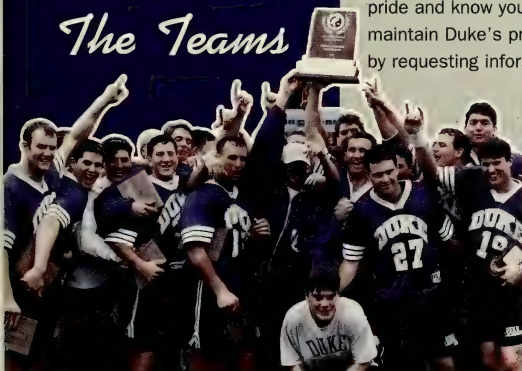
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MAGAZINE

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assures fairness or guarantees special
advantages. Illustration by Raul Colon.

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HOW TO GET YOUR ZZZZZZzzzz z

SLEEP THERAPY

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

A Duke sleep scientist helps our bleary-eyed correspondent reform his snoozing techniques and get his quota. That makes one insomniac down, 40 million to go.

It's not the electrodes glued fast to my scalp that keep me awake, even though the wires stick out like a Rastafarian alien's electric fright wig. And it's not the other wires snaking down to electrodes taped to my face and legs. Or the Velcro collar that gathers the whole caboodle into a sheaf that runs to the humming tape recorder wrapped in a towel under my pillow. Or the plastic gadget strapped under my nose to measure my breathing.

Nope, it's my damnable insomnia. Although the electroencephalograph (EEG) gear makes me feel a bit trussed up, after I manage to arrange it, I'm pretty comfortable lying there in the dark listening to the quiet breathing of my sleeping, long-suffering wife (LSW). It's actually kind of reassuring knowing that the little box harvesting my brain waves could help me climb out of the nocturnal pit of sleeplessness.

For years, I've been too much a creature of the night. Fatigued at nine p.m., I'd drag off to bed early only to pop awake hours later for an all-night round of yo-yoing in and out of shallow slumber. Sometimes for hours I'd haunt the darkened house alone like some doomed wraith. I'd watch infomercials on TV, write, or stare out a window, hoping that something amazing would happen out there in the silent

gloom. Maybe I'd get to sleep, maybe I wouldn't, but I'd almost always feel the lack during the day. In the afternoon, I'd be enveloped by a gray fatigue, almost palpable in its texture. I'd either be forced to nap or to spend the rest of the day fighting to stay productive. Coffee was out; my middle-aged digestive tract rebels against the stuff. And anyway, coffee seemed somehow a cheat. I sensed something was wrong with my sleep habits that chemicals wouldn't fix.

At first I figured that my sleeplessness must be just another sign of aging, as is my thunderous snoring that my LSW has patiently endured for years. However, she is wise to me. She Who Sleeps Through the Night informed me I have a sleep disorder.

A new dawning came in the form of a newspaper ad for a sleep disorder research project at Duke. The ad, seeking people with insomnia between the ages of forty and eighty, brought me into the hands of psychologist Jack Edinger at Duke Medical Center's Sleep Disorders Clinic. I found that the clinic, staffed by neurologists, psychiatrists, and psychologist Edinger, treats all manner of sleep problems, both organic and psychological. The clinic's physicians help apnea sufferers, whose airways sag closed in deep sleep, obstructing breathing and creating



Restless sleep: "Moonstruck,"
a cartoon by Honoré Daumier

fragmented sleep and daytime fatigue. They help sufferers from narcolepsy, a frightening disease of the brain's sleep center, which causes patients to drop uncontrollably into deep sleep throughout the day. And they also help sleepwalkers, sleepwalkers, people dependent on sleeping pills, depressed patients, and sufferers from anxiety. All these people's medical problems have unraveled the fragile web of sleep, leaving them vulnerable not only to fatigue, but also to serious medical problems.

As the clinic's psychologist, Edinger con-

centrates on behavioral treatment of insomniacs, defined as "somebody who has difficulty initiating or maintaining nighttime sleep or who has chronically poor sleep quality, with associated daytime symptoms." For Edinger, insomnia is in the heavy-lidded eye of the beholder. If you don't think you're an insomniac, you're not, he says. "For example, somebody who's a short sleeper, maybe five hours a night, and has no daytime complaints, isn't an insomniac. But the person who sleeps eight hours a night and needs ten could have in-

omnia." Insomniacs are often "sleep hygiene abusers," says Edinger. "They're people who want to live like the gods, but sleep like us mortals. They don't understand that there are only so many things you can fit in a day, and if you burn the candle at both ends, it is often going to invade your sleep process."

I'm a sleep hygiene abuser, he tells me. I've fallen into a common sleep-habit trap. Sometime in the past, I began suffering poor sleep during some period of stress. To compensate, I adopted the "logical" ploy of going to bed earlier and napping during the day. But mine was false logic, because the result was fragmented, non-restorative sleep. Abusers like me differ markedly from apnea sufferers. Such people, says Edinger, experience especially frustrating sleep problems. "They may be in bed eight hours a night, several nights in a row, and still wake up unrefreshed and have difficulty staying awake in the daytime. They're often deeply puzzled as to why."

The study I joined is one of several compensating behavior therapies for insomnia. My horrified night that began the twelve weeks of the study aimed to record my sleep patterns and make sure that I didn't have apnea or nocturnal leg-twitches—another neurological problem that disturbs sleep. I also kept detailed sleep logs showing bedtimes, wake-up times, and periods of awakenings.

In my study, Edinger and research psychologist Bill Wohlgenuth are testing techniques of relaxing the body to induce sleep, as well as methods of changing sleep habits to improve sleep hygiene. In one effort to change my sleep habits, my therapist, psychologist Ruth Quillian, first added up from my sleep log the total sleep contained in my sleep fragments—about six-and-a-half hours. Then she gave me a sleep schedule adjusted to squish my fragmented sleep into one midnight-to-6:30 a.m. chunk. Over a period of weeks, she would allow me fifteen minutes more per week, until my new sleep habits had been established. She also asked me to adhere to Edinger's Rules of Good Sleep Hygiene, which really make eminent sense for everybody seeking a good night's sleep: Wake up at a standard time; use the bed only for sleeping (and sex)—no reading or television watching; never spend long periods awake in bed, but get up and go to another room until sleepy again; avoid worrying, thinking, and planning in bed; avoid daytime napping; and go to bed when sleepy, but not before.

All in all, it was a tough regimen, leading me to dub, jokingly, the caring, professional Dr. Ruth, the "sleep Nazi." Since Edinger's research study is still ongoing, I can't be more specific about the treatment or its results, but such studies will certainly help sleep researchers pinpoint the best techniques to help insomniacs like me get their quota of Z's. Edinger emphasizes, though, that therapies should rec-

Wired: the author, in repose for research

ognize the highly personal nature of sleep habits. "I believe in the old adage, if it ain't broke, don't fix it," he says. "If somebody has been Sunday-napping or reading in bed for years and they don't have an insomnia complaint, I'm not going to tell them to stop. On the other hand, if they do have a complaint, then we need to restructure things, because obviously what they're doing isn't working."

Besides his sleep hygiene rules to help bring on the Sandman, Edinger offers other good advice. He advises a relaxing buffer time—watching TV or reading—between the last heavy mental activity and bedtime. "I see this one guy from Research Triangle Park who pounds away on a computer right up until bedtime and expects to shut it off and go right to bed. That doesn't work." He advises against worrying too much about age-related sleep changes. "Sure, as we get older, we tend to have lighter and more broken sleep. And that contributes to the risk of sleep disturbance. But it's not equivalent to sleep disturbance."

And Edinger strongly cautions against depending on sleeping pills. "You have to treat the underlying cause of sleep problems, and not the symptom that is insomnia," he says. "If you had a fever and went to the doctor,

you wouldn't walk away with fever pills. You'd get your problem diagnosed and would be prescribed a treatment that would affect the underlying disorder. Unfortunately, too many primary-care physicians seeing a patient with a sleep complaint just give them a sleeping pill."

According to Edinger, there's really no such thing as a true "sleeping" pill. "The majority of sleeping pills now on the market produce a drugged sleep that's not normal." Also, he says, sleeping pills prove a poor crutch for insomniacs. "Many folks get very dependent on the medicine for sleep, they get tolerant to them, and they have withdrawal reactions to some of them. They sleep more poorly when they try to stop them abruptly and they lose their sense of self-efficacy as sleepers. They insist, 'I can't sleep without my pills.' They get themselves into this round of worrying about their health, their ability to perform on the job, about getting fired, and they're strongly motivated to stay on the medicine."

Edinger also advises against using the latest "wonder drug," melatonin, a natural body chemical associated with the sleep-wake cycle. "It's not a magical panacea," he says. "For one thing, we still don't understand its effects. And for another, when you buy a drug that's not regu-



lated by the Food and Drug Administration, you're not sure what you're getting." He recalls a previous health disaster when the natural amino acid tryptophan was touted as a sleep aid. The substance was thought to help increase a brain chemical related to sleep. While pure tryptophan is relatively benign, a contaminated tryptophan shipment reached the shelves of health food stores, causing many consumers to suffer a condition known as eosinophilia, with symptoms of autoimmune diseases and rheumatoid arthritis.

The only nightcap for sleep, Edinger says, is one worn on the head. "Sure, alcohol will put you to sleep, but it's not very good sleep. Alcohol's a depressant from which you get a rebound that causes you to have broken sleep later." In fact, he says, sleep problems are a major block to quitting drinking. "When alcoholics abstain, they have sleep disturbances, which makes them more likely to relapse."

The most fundamental problem in treating sleep disorders is that scientists' knowledge of sleep is but a small splash of light in a vast realm of darkness. "You take two steps in any direction and you go beyond the frontier of what we know about sleep," says Edinger. Although scientists have general theories

about sleep, they don't really understand why we sleep, what happens to the brain when we sleep, how to create true sleeping drugs or to engineer the best insomnia treatment. Edinger and his colleagues have mounted studies to shed light on some of those issues. The study in which I participated is a three-year effort funded by the National Institute of Mental Health to compare behavioral treatments for insomnia.

How normals and insomniacs react to taking EEG data in home and in laboratory environments is another Edinger interest. "Most of the research on insomnia has been done in sleep laboratories," he says. "However, a laboratory is a very novel setting that itself affects sleep, depending on the type of individual you're studying. Normals who sleep well at home often sleep worse in the lab. And if you take insomniacs out of the home, where they struggle to sleep every night, and put them in the novel setting of the laboratory, suddenly many of them will sleep better, at least initially. The effect of all this is to level any differences between normals and insomniacs."

Edinger is comparing insomniacs' nighttime sleep with daytime functioning. Eventually, he hopes to mount more studies of how drugs

might fit into behavioral therapy in treating sleep disorders. "One problem with behavioral treatments is that it takes a while for them to work. Maybe there's a way of using standard sleeping medication to jumpstart behavioral treatment, although it would be very tricky."

Despite progress in understanding and treating sleep disorders, Edinger remains pessimistic that our culture will ever value sleep highly enough. "So many forces in our society run counter to good sleep habits—our twenty-four-hour work and play schedules, our emphasis on high achievement, on high productivity, on going the extra mile." As it happens, he notes wryly, even the sleep researchers don't follow their own prescriptions. "At conventions of the sleep societies, about everything we do there is counter to what we teach. The convention schedule is so jam-packed and it goes from dawn to dark!"

As for me, I'm now a reformed sleep hygiene abuser. Of course, I backslide now and then into an afternoon snooze. And I sometimes toss and turn a bit. But my newly learned sleep habits have given me confidence that I can find my way to dreamland. I've discovered, much to my surprise, that I'm not slave to my sleep, but its master. ■

SOME EYE-OPENERS ABOUT SLEEP

Insomnia and other sleep disorders constitute a massive medical problem that sleep centers can't even begin to address, says Duke Sleep Disorders Clinic psychologist Jack Edinger. For example, according to a 1993 report of the National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research, some 40 million Americans suffer a chronic sleep disorder. Another 20 to 30 million suffer occasional sleeplessness, said the report, aptly titled *Wake Up America*. About 20 million people suffer from apnea and another 250,000 from narcolepsy. Perhaps most startling, though, is the study's finding that 95 percent of patients with sleep disorders remain undiagnosed. Even those few who do make it to the clinic, says Edinger, take a long road to get there. "I did one study of insomniacs treated in our lab, and the average duration of their insomnia before they saw us was nine years!"

The costs of sleep disorders are enough to keep anybody up nights, the commission found. The report attributes \$15.9 billion in direct costs to sleep disorders, with another \$150 billion in fatigue-related lost workplace productivity, accidents, and deaths. And sleepiness is deadly. The nation's highways have been strewn with trucks overturned and cars smashed in accidents where fatigue was a factor. The commission estimates that

fatigue contributed to one-third of fatal truck accidents. And the Department of Transportation estimates that 200,000 auto accidents a year may stem from driver fatigue. Railroad engineers and airplane and ship pilots are also nodding off, with disastrous consequences.

The most basic problem in "waking up America" is that sleep is the Rodney Dangerfield of bodily needs—garnering far less respect than breathing, eating, and drinking. We see sleep as somehow optional, despite the fact that experience shows it's just as necessary as breathing. Deprive yourself of a single night's sleep and the next day you'll lack concentration and coordination, and become downright irritable. Keep yourself awake only a few nights and you'll hallucinate and develop psychotic delusions such as paranoia. Forced to stay awake long enough, you'll die. University of Chicago scientists proved it. To probe the ultimate limits of sleep-deprivation, they kept rats awake as long as possible. In two sleepless weeks, the rats began to suffer ulcerated skin and weight loss, even given an unlimited access to food. After four weeks without sleep, the animals lost control of body temperature and other metabolic functions, and died.

Despite such dramatic evidence of sleep's importance, even medical schools don't respect it, says Edinger. "Almost one-third of all medical schools have no structured sleep curriculum. And less than 5 percent of all medical schools offer four or more hours of formal teaching on sleep. Most of that occurs as a fourth-year elective." Thus, says Edinger, the typical physi-

cian (also likely a former sleep abuser), faced with a sleep-deprived patient, will do little more than prescribe a sleeping pill.

Research studies revealed long ago the profoundly important restorative role of sleep. For one thing, scientists discovered that sleep is not simply the passive absence of waking. It's different from the unconsciousness of drugs or the near-death state of hibernation. Sleep is an active behavior just like eating and breathing. We don't "fall" asleep; our brain decides to go to sleep when fatigue and our body's twenty-four-hour clock switches on sleep-inducing circuitry in the primitive brainstem. The catnapping Thomas Edison (great inventor, lousy biologist) denigrated sleep as "a deplorable regression to the primitive state of the caveman." But Edison didn't really appreciate the remarkable industry of his own sleeping brain.

In putting itself into sleep, the brain is a busy housekeeper that closes his doors at night, only to launch into action cleaning out the "mind-garbage," restocking and reorganizing for the next day's barrage of sensory information. Scientists theorize that over the eight or so hours of sleep most humans need, the brain replenishes brain chemicals called neurotransmitters; wires new neural circuits to establish the day's memories; renews old memory circuits; and even rehearses behaviors without the bother of muscle action. Meanwhile, the body, largely disconnected from the brain, conserves its energy for the next day. ■

COLOR-BLIND OR COLOR- CONSCIOUS?

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

BY BILL SASSER

Too far or not far enough? The debate may be decades old, but it's taken on a new life as the controversy moves into the political arena—and to college campuses.

It's an issue that has been simmering across the country since its inception: affirmative action. And it surfaced again last September when Duke's Academic Council met to consider a motion by a group of faculty members to end the university's seven-year-old initiative to hire more black faculty members.

Experimental psychology professor John Staddon, who called for the vote, spoke about the ideal that in America "race *should not* matter." Brenda Armstrong '70, one of thirteen tenured or tenure-track black faculty members at Duke's medical school, remarked that "it's sad there are still pockets of individuals who fail to see discrimination is part of the working ethos of our world." The tension in the Social Sciences auditorium was palpable, perhaps illustrating a clash over an issue in which the objectivity of ideals is inextricably entwined with—and often opposed to—the subjectivity of experience.

Reaffirming Duke's commitment to the initiative, the vote failed by 33 to 10. The mere fact that the vote was held, however, may reflect a growing ambivalence about such policies, both at Duke and nationwide. The effort to hire more black faculty members has in recent years been the main focus of the

affirmative action debate at Duke. In a reaffirming speech last fall on the status of affirmative action policies on campus, Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane called racial divisions the major threat to the unity and prosperity of the nation; current admissions policies and the university's efforts to hire more black faculty members would continue.

While acknowledging the potential abuse of affirmative action, Keohane says the policy helps make up for historical injustices, guarantees equal opportunity in the face of still existing prejudices, creates a "leavening mixture" of individuals from different races and backgrounds, and ensures the university meets its obligation to educate leaders in all parts of American society. She also characterized notions of "color-blind" hiring and admissions policies, often forwarded by critics as the true spirit of affirmative action, as a worthy but currently unattainable ideal. "It would be disingenuous for this university, historically a part of the American South, to claim that we can simply write off the past as though it didn't happen," said Keohane, adding that the policy is also a matter of conscience rather than solely a legality. "Some Duke faculty were here when black students and faculty couldn't attend."

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
RAUL COLON



The debate at Duke and other universities seems far from over. In the past two years, a host of books looking at race and affirmative action have appeared, including a number by minority academics taking both sides of the issue. Critics question whether current policies are going too far and, in fact, causing racial tensions. Defenders of affirmative action worry about a backlash against three decades of civil-rights advancement.

From the standpoint of universities, some have argued that affirmative action policies are particularly problematic when applied to edu-

cational meritocracies. The basis of such meritocracies are readily quantifiable grade point averages and standardized test scores for students and, for prospective professors, almost equally quantifiable pedigrees. Blacks as a group have historically scored lower on standardized tests and there is a limited pool of highly qualified black academics, a fact that proponents say reflects America's history of segregation and discrimination. (At the same time, college applicants historically have been judged by criteria that are far more subjective than measures of academic merit: demon-

strated leadership skills, athletic ability, perseverance in the face of adversity, and alumni attachments, to a name a few.)

An issue with the power to polarize perhaps like no other, affirmative action has attached to it a thesaurus of politically charged phrases cross-linked to other issues, including concepts such as "diversity" and "multiculturalism" and the rhetorical fighting words "political correctness" and "angry white male." Opponents say affirmative action violates the true non-discriminatory spirit; proponents draw distinctions between policies that oppress a minority

group and those that are meant to foster opportunity, and they laud diversity as a justifiable aim in and of itself. Opponents are often labeled as white males attempting to hold on to power, except in uncomfortable situations when they happen to be black, in which case epithets can be more pointed. In between is a vast middle ground of opinion that sees both good and bad in affirmative action, that acknowledges the history of discrimination in this country but also perceives actual and potential harm in some of the remedies.

Over the past year, commentary in the national press has sometimes accused liberals of failing to make a strong case for affirmative action. But in recent months, proponents have launched a full-fledged counter offensive. One of the most outspoken proponents of affirmative action at Duke is Stanley Fish, an English and law professor who is also the executive editor of Duke Press. He supports quota systems if necessary as a means of addressing the nation's legacy of racism. Fish, who gives lectures to incoming alumni on the correctness of affirmative action, unequivocally disputes all arguments against it, and dismisses real-life tales of reverse discrimination as anecdotes about "some friend's cousin's son who couldn't get in to Harvard."

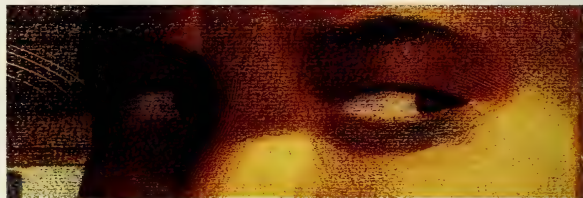
"It's untrue that affirmative action has already broken the glass ceiling and helped integrate black Americans into white neighborhoods and workplaces," he says. "White males have for generations enjoyed the bene-

fits of a racist and sexist culture that gave them power, wealth, and position. The white males who complain about affirmative action didn't earn the privileges they now enjoy by birth, and any unfairness they experience is less than the unfairness that smooths their life path, irrespective of their merit."

Those who make claims of reverse racism, Fish says, are not only morally wrong but intellectually suspect, following a "bizarre logic" that equates the inequities of affirmative action to the actions of the Ku Klux Klan. He agrees with opponents that affirmative action policies often constitute a quota system, but argues that the history of black Americans justifies quotas. "Fairness in the form of a resolution to no longer discriminate is hardly an adequate remedy for the deep disadvantages that a prior and massive discrimination has produced," says Fish. "It makes sense to define black Americans as a group because, historically, they were enslaved, exploited, and discrim-

inated against as a group. Without affirmative action, the inequalities and inequities produced by massive legal and cultural racism would not be remedied."

Fish holds out his own experience as head of Duke's English department as an example of how affirmative action policies can lead to good results. From 1986 to 1989, he oversaw a hiring policy that favored qualified women and that has since quadrupled their number in the English department. The result is a more diverse and enriching academic environment in which gender is no longer an issue, he says. "Even twenty years ago at any English department in the country, your chances of getting a job if you were a man were infinitely better than a woman's. Here, the absence of women in the English department had meant an absence of certain intellectual and experiential perceptions, so that the culture of a meeting or a panel was qualitatively different when women were represented. They brought differ-



THE ROOTS OF THE DEBATE

Affirmative action policies date from an executive order signed by President John F. Kennedy in 1961: Government contractors were obliged to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and treated during employment without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin." Part of a wider effort to end segregation and bring blacks into the American mainstream, the policy was given teeth in September 1964. That's when President Lyndon Johnson signed Executive Order 11246, taking affirmative action policy-making and enforcement away from the White House and delivering it to the newly created Equal Opportunity Employment Commission at the Department of Labor. More specific than the order that preceded it, the Johnson policy required federal contractors to search actively for qualified minorities to compete in a hiring process whose final outcome was to be color-blind. Unlike the series of civil rights legislation of the era passed by Congress, the policy was never publicly debated or sub-

jected to a congressional vote.

The first substantive Supreme Court decision on affirmative action policies was the Bakke case of 1978, which stemmed from medical student Alan Bakke's suit against the University of California, Davis, for discrimination. Five black students with lower GPAs and test scores had been admitted to the university's medical school while he was denied admission. In a multifaceted decision that perhaps illustrates the national confusion surrounding many affirmative action policies, the court ruled against the separate admissions pool for minorities used by the medical school, but found that race could be used as a "plus factor" in admissions decisions if the goals of such policies were a "diverse" student body. This ruling set the stage for "diversity" rather than redress of past injustices to take over as the justification for affirmative action goals.

Over the past couple of decades, Republicans as well as Democrats have supported affirmative action—from the Nixon administration, which extended goals and timetables to women, to the Bush administration's Civil Rights Act of 1991, which endorsed the broad principles of affirmative action. All that changed with the 1994 elections.

As President Clinton has groped for middle ground on the issue, declaring that such policies "must be carefully justified and must be done the right way," other politicians such as Governor (and onetime contender for the Republican presidential nomination) Pete Wilson of California have taken the political football and tried to run with it. Last summer, Wilson successfully lobbied the board of regents to strike down the state university system's affirmative action programs in student admissions and faculty hiring alike. California residents will have the chance to vote on a ballot initiative abolishing all state-sponsored affirmative action programs.

At Duke, the debate over affirmative action is taking place as university officials acknowledge that efforts over the past seven years to recruit more black faculty members have been slow to succeed, due in large part to the small pool of qualified black applicants available and difficulty retaining black faculty who are often wooed by other institutions. As of January 1, 1996, there were forty-two black professors at Duke, representing 2.59 percent of 1,616 tenured or tenure-track positions at the university.

Current debate on campus can be traced to

ent questions and a different body of work. The entire feel of the enterprise changed, and changed for the better. It went from a 'good ole boys' club to something more like a healthy cosmopolitan environment. Now, we don't think about it anymore—it's no longer a question in the English department."

The department also uses race as a "plus factor" in hiring decisions, Fish says. More than simply conscience-driven affirmative action, these policies are also a response to changes in the focus of humanities scholarship and in student demographics, reflecting current emphasis on diversity and multiculturalism. "Given equally qualified candidates, tipping the balance is okay, as long as we didn't say, 'go down to the mall and find ten brown faces,'" says Fish. "These choices are often market decisions, as well as being based on past history."

As with Stanley Fish, the answers on affirmative action for John Staddon are clear cut. Staddon believes current discussions at Duke reflect a wider national fixation on group rights that he says is unhealthy and should not be a part of university life. "I just think non-discrimination means non-discrimination, and I think it's wrong to discriminate on a basis of gender or race, period. Duke is a teaching institution, and you have to ask what you are teaching students by endorsing such policies. You're teaching them that their membership in a certain category of people over which they have no control is of most importance," he says.

Declaring that ideas have no color or gender,

Staddon holds up a recent edition of *The Chronicle* that featured a story on a Duke panel group defending women's studies as an academic major and a wire-service article on recent developments in gay adoption rights. "Students are being taught that what is important about them is who they are when they come to Duke—black, white, male, female," he says. "I think this view is antithetical to the role of education—poisonous. It drives students back to themselves when they should be thinking of going beyond themselves."

Citing affirmative action for promoting resegregation, group consciousness, and resentment between the races, Staddon says the main rationale for the policy is the notion of "social justice," which he questions as a proper motivation for a university. "Who determines conflicts between social justice and individual justice?" he asks. "All too often 'social justice' is not justice at all—it's about power relationships that have little to do with justice. Be-

cause it has benevolent motives doesn't mean it will produce positive results. The leaders of the Spanish Inquisition thought their program was benevolent—they were saving people's souls from burning for eternity. I think history can show that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Calls for group rights are antithetical to the American Constitution and American ideals."

Many faculty members seem much more ambivalent in their views than both Fish and Staddon. William Raspberry, Knight Professor of the Practice of Journalism and Communications and a Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist for *The Washington Post*, agrees with the general necessity of affirmative action policies, but he's much less certain about both their means and their ultimate outcome. "The problem with the debate over affirmative action is there's no definition of what affirmative action means."



a 1988 plan called the Black Faculty Initiative, which mandated that all of the university's fifty-six hiring units add a black faculty member within five years. Enforcement guidelines for the plan would have required units that failed to meet this goal to submit new recruitment plans to the dean of their school for approval and to receive pre-approval from the provost and the Office of Equal Opportunity for any job offer to a candidate who was not black.

"Duke entered late into this game and wanted to do something very concrete," says Myrna Adams, vice president for institutional equity at Duke. "The objectives outlined in the initial statement were, I thought, pretty innocuous: We wanted to have one black faculty member in each department. That was pounced on by some in the Duke community as a quota." Adams reiterates that the goal of a black faculty member in each department was in part difficult to achieve because of a lack of black Ph.D.s in the qualified labor pool, often more so in the sciences and engineering than in other fields. "I don't think, however, this plan would have been unrealistic if it hadn't been surrounded by all of that baggage."

A new plan for the Black Faculty Initiative

adopted in 1994 calls for a focus on broad institutional goals rather than department goals. The plan still emphasizes that every department is expected to make a contribution to increasing the number of black faculty on campus, but efforts have been widened to include such general goals as stimulating minority undergraduates to pursue advanced degrees in science and encouraging the success of minority graduate students, as well as ensuring that black candidates are part of the applicant pool interviewing for faculty vacancies. Narrow hiring targets have been abandoned and enforcement provisions for the new plan give school deans the responsibility to report on changes within their respective schools to the university provost.

In assessing affirmative action efforts at Duke, law professor William Van Alstyne points out that the standards for affirmative action policies are substantially different between public and private institutions. While state universities such as UNC-Chapel Hill are subject to the equal protection clause of the Constitution, making it unlawful to base decisions substantially on race unless a history of unlawful discrimination exists, private institutions are subject only to statutes.

Van Alstyne says that while the basic principles of affirmative action are secure, recent court decisions and a diverse range of pending cases are all considering the same legal principle: "The fundamental question for court decisions on these issues is, 'How can government use race to allocate rights among human beings?' The laws of this country have always said that you are not a captive of your race or religion. The equal protection clause of the Constitution says that the government has no right to allocate opportunity on the basis of race, whether an individual is black or white."

Meanwhile, a federal appeals court decision in March sharply limited the use of affirmative action at the law school of the University of Texas. Writing in *The New York Times*, national education correspondent Peter Applebome '71 said the decision "has shaken the nation's colleges and universities by threatening to dismantle admissions policies that give preferences to minorities." In a seeming snub of the Bakke decision, the three-judge panel rejected using race or ethnicity as a factor in admissions, even for "the wholesome practice of correcting perceived racial imbalance in the student body." ■

he says. "We often launch into a heated debate without defining what we're talking about. It seems reasonable to be both for it and against it, like I am."

Raspberry, who is black, says he sees wide consensus for mandates to "cast a wider net" so that prospective job applicants represent the qualified labor pool, a method that also creates a more diverse work force. He cites historical cases of blatant discrimination—such as the Alabama highway patrol's long-standing failure to hire a single black trooper—in support of affirmative action. But he acknowledges uneasiness about a recent Colorado case, which involved a government contract awarded to a minority contractor despite the fact that a white competitor had submitted a lower bid. "People start feeling discomfort if you set goals for representation in the work force—that looks like quotas," Raspberry says. "Some aspects of affirmative action seem reasonable to most people if you don't have an identifiable victim."

Although striking a middle ground in the debate, Raspberry bristles when recalling an article published in *The New Republic* last fall criticizing *The Washington Post's* own affirmative action policies. *New Republic* reporter Ruth Shalit quoted anonymous *Post* staffers who said that in its efforts to diversify, the *Post* is hiring under-qualified black journalists while

backs. Similar outcomes have been found concerning housing, bank loans, and other common features of everyday life. The most productive response, he says, is to make the state of race relations the focus of public debate. "It's no good talking exclusively about what's wrong with the remedy. Much of the argument over affirmative action has become focused on what's wrong with the remedies, rather than on the fact that there is still a disease."

Like Raspberry, William Van Alstyne, a Duke law professor and expert in constitutional law, points out that debate surrounding affirmative action too often takes place without a definition of terms. "The phrase affirmative action is no longer descriptive of any one thing in particular," he says. "If you talk about racial discrimination, I do not approve of acts of racial discrimination."

Using university initiatives to hire minority faculty members as an example, he separates the broad idea of affirmative action as currently practiced into three distinct categories of implementation: the notion of "casting a wide net" in the recruiting process, with the final selection based on qualifications rather than minority status; creation of a university affirmative action office charged with ensuring that discrimination is not being practiced in hiring decisions; and recruitment plans focused on increasing "diversity."

The first two are absolutely legal in public and private spheres, Van Alstyne says, as long as they focus on expanding pools of applicants and do not use discriminatory standards in selecting final applicants. Potential problems arise in the quest for diversity—particularly if minority status overshadows other qualifications as a criterion. Van Alstyne adds, however, that he believes greater diversity in both curriculum and student bodies are in themselves appropriate goals for universities. "Any sensible faculty will do this kind of thing," he says. "Things change in society and academe must respond. In law in the 1960s, Duke and other schools began teaching things like consumer protection and civil rights instead of just tax and corporations. The nature of such a new curriculum will attract talented people to teach that curriculum and will also change the gender and race profile of the institution. There's not a trace of racial discrimination in this, although it will change the composition and nature of the student body."

If less rigorous standards for admissions and hiring decisions are consciously used to promote diversity, "this is a formula for great misgivings, even for the person who is taken in under those circumstances," in Van Alstyne's view. The pursuit of diversity runs the risk of reinforcing the stereotypes and preconceptions it is intended to fight, he says.

"We need to ask if it tutors students that they

should have expectations about this professor different from other faculty members. It may be the case that the woman in front of the classroom doesn't want to be perceived as a gender spokesperson. What are we talking about when we talk about diversity? Black people who act like someone's idea of how black people should act? Labeling people in categories may very well continue stereotypes. I believe one of the lessons of history is that governments, institutions, and individuals should refuse to use the methods of racism in any way. It leads to racial



Balkanization and, inevitably, tragedy. In my own life, I try to act in an affirmative way with everyone I come in contact with, making no assumptions, engaging in no stereotyping."

Until the fall semester of 1995, discussion on campus about affirmative action had been carried out almost solely by faculty members. Students, however, have recently joined the debate: In November the Black Student Alliance and the *Duke Review*, a conservative student newspaper, sponsored the first open student discussion on the issue in the university's history. The centerpiece of the event was a debate between Errol Smith, a black California businessman and vice-chair of the upcoming California voter initiative that would ban state-sponsored affirmative action programs, and Myma Adams, Duke vice president for institutional equity. Smith argued that in addition to perpetuating stereotypes, affirmative action policies have in fact hurt blacks and women by creating a psy-

Proponents draw distinctions between policies that oppress a minority and those that are meant to foster opportunity, and they laud diversity as a justifiable goal in itself.

bypassing other qualified, non-minority candidates. The article also said that race is such a hyper-sensitive issue at the *Post* that the newspaper has consciously softened its coverage of the black community in the District of Columbia. Raspberry refutes the article's contentions and asks what *The New Republic's* own efforts have been to create a diverse organization. "They have never had a single black person on their staff in their entire history," he says. "I find it hard to believe that there are no black journalists out there qualified to work for *The New Republic*."

Racism continues to be a problem for black Americans, Raspberry continues, citing as an example social-science research in which two perfectly matched job candidates, one white, one black, apply for the same job and the black candidate invariably receives far fewer call-

chology in which they look toward institutional policies and programs as their means for advancement rather than their own energy and entrepreneurial skills.

"What you will find when you graduate...is that there is a lingering presumption of inferiority due at least in part to the fact that leaders in this nation have made the country think that people like me are disadvantaged and in need of programs," said Smith, quoted in *The Chronicle*. Adams countered by arguing that Americans are not capable of making bias-free



decisions on their own because their actions take place in a free market driven by self-interest. Affirmative action, she said, is an antidote to nepotism, favoritism, and cronyism, a policy that helps all Americans by ensuring equal opportunity for all. "Affirmative action should be a temporary solution, but it is the only mechanism I know for evening the playing field," said Adams, who came to Duke in the fall. "A color-blind approach would be wonderful in an ideal world, but we need to know if we're making progress. Let me add, however, that I don't know any solid scholar who wants to be brought in solely because he's black. That's a set-up for failure."

Overall, students say last fall's debate turned out to be an evening of thoughtful discussion and give-and-take between both sides. "For such an emotionally charged issue, I thought people handled themselves very well," says Dana Elliott, a senior who is chair of academic affairs for the Black Student Alliance. "Despite the diversity of the group, we came to a consensus

that affirmative action has done a lot of good, has brought equality to minority groups, and that change has taken place that likely wouldn't have happened without affirmative action."

Despite the divergent views of both faculty and students, she says she believes most undergraduates are moderates on the issue. "People get an emotional charge out of all the rhetoric and it gets discussions started, but not many people—pro or con—expect a radical position to work," says Elliott, who served as a Central Campus representative to the Duke Student Government in 1994. "That's not how public policy and the real world works. I don't think the Duke community is on the fringe; we can discuss and see aspects of others' views." African Americans often have divergent views on the issue, she says, as Errol Smith's appearance demonstrated. "The black community is much more diverse than having one opinion on issues, and affirmative action is not just a black issue." She would like to continue student discussions this spring, she says, through small discussion groups sponsored on different parts of campus.

Nick Felten, a senior who is editor of the *Duke Review*, agrees that the student-sponsored debate was a model of good manners but disagrees on the status of affirmative action among students, saying his own perception is that more students are starting to question its

"Much of the argument over affirmative action has become focused on what's wrong with the remedies, rather than on the fact that there is still a disease."

wisdom. In his own view, rather than promoting racial harmony, diversity efforts are encouraging racial separatism, evidenced by the prevalence of student groups on campus whose memberships are based on race, sex, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. "Race relations are not good at Duke, and I'd attribute that to the race-based policies we have," Felten says. "People look at themselves in terms of which group they belong to and until we get by that, race relations are going to be bad."

While now seemingly on the periphery of discussions about race, Duke students in another era were at the forefront of changing the image of the university, widely perceived as a Southern gentlemen's school. Understanding current race relations at Duke in part requires understand-

ing its tumultuous history in the 1960s. On a pleasant afternoon on Duke's main quad, where students of every race representing nationalities from around the world walk to class together and share quad benches, the state of affairs that existed on campus just a generation ago is difficult to imagine. Until 1962, Duke was a segregated, all-white campus and, through the 1960s, only small numbers of black students were enrolled. If one incident can be claimed as the point where the struggle for desegregation at Duke was won, it was in the Allen Building in February 1969, just a few dozen yards from the Social Sciences building where the vote on the black faculty initiative was taken in September. A group of sixty black Duke students, protesting overt discrimination on campus based on black enrollment and faculty hiring, as well as university officials' membership in segregated organizations such as the Hope Valley Country Club, took over the Allen building. They issued a list of thirteen demands to establish equality at Duke.

Among the students was Brenda Armstrong, now a pediatric cardiologist at Duke Medical Center and associate dean of the medical school. "The difference between students then and now has to do with the fact that most of us had experienced segregation and open discrimination for all of our lives before we came to Duke," she says. "Duke as an institution was not prepared culturally, socially, or politically. Professors as well as students had stereotypes about black students, who were brought in to compete in an accelerated academic program. And we were people who had lived segregated for most of our lives and were then told to live like everyone else. They thought being here alone would enhance us, but instead we found a hostile environment."

The demands included the establishment of a black studies department, dormitory, and student union; representation of black students proportional to the black population of the region, then 29 percent; the use of grades alone in admissions decisions for black students, waiving requirements for standardized tests; reinstatement of black students who had left the university due to poor grades; and an end of grading for black students. In part a reflection of the heady mood of student activism of the period, the demands—some of which were wholly or in part implemented by the university—were also a direct response to the treatment black students were subjected to at Duke, Armstrong says. Racism and discrimination—including notes left on dorm room doors and epithets yelled across campus—were part of everyday life in their dorms, in classrooms, and on campus. Their treatment

Continued on page 49

BEYOND THE BIRTHING ROOM

MONICA GREEN

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

A historian uncovers the role of women in medieval science and medicine, challenging the long-held assumptions about how knowledge was obtained and distributed in the Middle Ages.



Words tell us what the writer wants us to know. For historians, who routinely question an author's motivation with a skeptical eye, this poses an intriguing challenge. What happens when one considers history's silences? How does one go about including the lives and contributions of the non-literate members of a society? Or examine the ways knowledge is transmitted verbally or casually, apart from the formal documentation of scribes or civic records? What forgotten facts of life are buried in what's already been studied? Might there be different versions of history waiting to be uncovered?

Associate professor of history Monica Green is intrigued by the possibilities. A medieval scholar who specializes in the history of women in science and medicine, Green has a research agenda that explores changing theories about women and sex differences, and

the roles women have played as actual participants in science and medicine. As she challenges some long-held assumptions about the way medical knowledge was obtained and distributed in the Middle Ages (and what this says about medieval society), she has cast a much wider net than her colleagues before her. But the lack of supplemental material makes answering such questions a provocative, prickly business.

"Dealing with a paucity of sources is common for medievalists," says Green, "but it's raised to a much higher level when you're doing women's history. There are times when I just have to say, 'I don't know [what it was like], and

I may never know.' It's like walking up to a black hole in the dark. You get to the edge and your foot slips a little bit, so you put a marker there, and you map an outline of the hole and make a guess about what was in there. It's a very inexact science. In fact, it's no science



Women's work: sixteenth-century midwives assist a woman in labor, opposite, in a woodcut from Eudrarius Roesslin

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at all. It's building inference upon inference."

Green first discovered the thrill of the historical unknown while an undergraduate at Barnard College in the mid-Seventies. Women's studies programs were being established across the country, and Green was one of the early beneficiaries. For class, she read French writer Christine de Pisan's *City of Ladies*, an early fifteenth-century allegory about women carving a place for themselves apart from the misogynistic culture in which they found themselves. "I read this when I was an undergraduate and my jaw just dropped," she recalls. "This was written 500 years ago! It was eye-opening to realize there was all this stuff out there that I had never thought about, had never even *thought* to think about."

After earning both her master's and doctorate from Princeton University, Green did

postdoctoral work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and was a visiting member at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, New Jersey, after coming to Duke in 1987. From a cluttered office on the second floor of East Campus' Carr Building, Green works non-stop on various projects. There's more research to be done, several books to be completed for publication, students to advise. Although she was awarded tenure last spring, she has not slowed down to catch her breath. There are too many questions still left to ask.

"A lot of what I've written so far has been speculative, or framed as a problem with previous scholarship," she says of her work on the medieval medical community. "Now I am getting to the point of having a body of empirical evidence, and the theoretical constructs to go with it. So, rather than argue negatively about

what someone else has presumed, I can make strong assertions saying, this is the way it happened, this is the way it was."

What Green and her colleagues do know is that medieval men and women were fascinated with physical well-being. If suffering from a painful ailment, they sought treatment from any number of healers, amateur or expert. They practiced preventive regimens, such as not eating large meals before bed and being moderate when imbibing spirits. Diet, lifestyle, environment, and disposition were all believed to affect one's vitality. Bloodletting was routinely recommended, and herbal therapies were valued by peasants and aristocracy alike. Patients and surgeons both looked to the stars before undertaking an operation to insure that the astronomical alignment promised an optimal outcome.

Less clear, though, is who was treating whom. Until the twelfth century, when the licensing of physicians first began, there is no reliable documentation of who was providing health care. Women in the home treated the routine ailments of daily life, bandaging a child's scrape, for example, or blending an aromatic tonic for indigestion. In the fifteenth century, records

Telling details: illuminated manuscripts shed light on medieval medical procedures

"Some feminists look back at the medieval period with this notion that women's health was women's business, and women had absolute control of their bodies.

I say nonsense."





Green: posing questions never before asked

of midwives who assisted women in childbirth and treated related obstetric and gynecological conditions became abundant. But aside from a few other scattered instances, these are the only places previous scholars have acknowledged women in the history of medieval medicine.

Green contends that the lack of documentation before licensing does not prove that women weren't engaged members of the medical community. Furthermore, the long-held scholarly idea that women only treated women (and then, only for female conditions) and men treated men is simply untrue. Central to her argument is the celebrated case of Trota, an Italian woman who lived in the late eleventh or twelfth century. At the time, Trota earned a widespread reputation as a healer and medical authority. (Chaucer makes reference to her in his "Wife of Bath's Prologue" in *The Canterbury Tales*.) From the late twelfth century until the end of the Middle Ages, a collection of medical remedies titled *Trotula* circulated widely through Europe. Both the woman and the text have been at the center of a centuries-long debate about women as medical practitioners and medical writers. Some argue that the writings in *Trotula* were written by Trota; others dismiss the possibility that she could have written the popular text.

"What was frustrating about the *Trotula* debate," says Green, "was that all scholars wanted to know was attribution: Did she or didn't she? No one was paying attention to

the content of the text. And virtually none of the people debating this had looked at the *Trotula* manuscripts."

In the Middle Ages, written material circulated in manuscript. To make reproductions of a written document, scribes would carefully copy the material letter by letter, word by word. The person overseeing the process, an editor of sorts, might alter the author's words to conform to changes in language over time, or to reflect a shift in church or political ideology since the book was first penned.

"It's like that classic game, Rumor," Green says. "One person starts it but by the time it comes back around to you it's a different story. In a manuscript culture, every manuscript matters because the text is always changing. What had happened with *Trotula* is that every modern scholar had gone to the Renaissance edition printed in 1544 because that was the most convenient and accessible one to look at."

The Renaissance version, however, turned out to be a combination of three different medical texts that had circulated at roughly the same time. The editor had dismantled and then reassembled the three documents and packaged the whole thing under the name *Trotula*. Green has spent the last six years untangling the texts to determine their origins

and how they came together. While it is extremely rare in medieval studies to have an original author's document, Green has gone back to the *Trotula* manuscripts dating from the late twelfth century, approximately fifty years after the texts are thought to have been composed.

The results of her investigation will be published in the forthcoming *Women and Literate Medicine in Medieval Europe: Trota and the "Trotula"*. In the first chapter, she explores the modern debates over authorship, which she says come down to "women and their intellectual capacity, both positive and negative." The remainder of the book is devoted to translations of the texts, and the implications of what they say.

"The first one, called 'Women's Cosmetics,' is clearly written by a man," says Green. "He starts off with this wonderful, very elegant preface saying how physicians—by which he means male physicians—must be as learned as possible in order to be acclaimed. What's at stake is reputation, not wealth. He has gone to women who were learned about cosmetics so that whenever a woman patient came to him wanting to dye the hair or take off face spots or remove hair from the skin, he would

MEDICAL MEMORABILIA

In the lower level of the Duke Medical Center Library, a few hundred yards from where some of the world's most advanced health-care techniques are performed daily, the History of Medicine Collections provide an engaging glimpse into the antecedents of modern medical science.

Central to the collection is the library of Josiah Charles Trent, a physician and avid book collector whose 4,000 volumes and 2,000 autographs and manuscripts were donated by his widow, Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39, Hon. '83, after his premature death in 1948. Since then, the collection has grown to include more than 20,000 volumes, as well as other medical artifacts.

While scholars pore through the open and closed stacks, visitors can also visit the Trent Room, a 1720-period study that contains the Warner Wells *Hiroshima Diary* collection, old microscopes, wooden and leather boxes containing pharmaceuticals, infant feeding dishes, apothecary jars, and, just outside the entrance, a sixteenth-century ivory skeleton based on Vesalian woodcuts. The Trent Room also houses

a group of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century ivory anatomical manikins. These tiny, delicately carved models opened to reveal reproductions of internal anatomy; those depicting pregnant women have tiny embryos in their wombs.

Outside the library is a medical garden of plants and herbs traditionally used in healing. Among the flora growing there, depending on the season, is bee balm, used for antifungal and antibacterial medication; comfrey, used to treat wounds and bronchial troubles; foxglove, which produces digitalis; Jack-in-the-Pulpit, used to treat tuberculosis, asthma, and rheumatism; wood sorrel, used to treat high fevers and high blood pressure, heal wounds, and staunch bleeding; and wild strawberry, known for easing the symptoms of gout and for relieving severe sunburn. While the library touts the virtues of these plants for historical interest only, researchers continue to test plant derivatives for possible cures to a wide range of diseases, including cancer.

For more information about the History of Medicine Collections, call (919) 660-1144.



Woe one: an anatomical female figure

DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER COURTESY OF WARREN WELLS COLLECTION

have something to offer them. So, even though it's knowledge about women, and has come from women, he is taking over it and intending circulation of this information only among other men.

"The second, called 'Conditions of Women,' is a general coverage of basic gynecological and obstetrical disorders. I think it is unquestionably written by a man, from a male perspective, for other men. He begins with a medical interpretation of Genesis, and the differences between women and men, and how women are too ashamed to talk about diseases of the private parts. And that's why, out of pity for them, he has gathered together this information. But throughout the text, there's this distancing in his language; it's always a passive voice: 'Let this be applied. Let the woman be anointed. Let this be inserted.' In other words, let somebody else do it.

"The third one is called 'Treatments for Women,' and I think it is absolutely, no question, comes directly out of women's medical practice. There is no textual precedent for the treatments and the vocabulary—it's not coming out of a literate, learned tradition. I've read all that exists of early medieval gynecological texts, and this covers a broader range of disease categories than anything I've seen. And when it talks about treating women patients, it's direct: 'We apply this. We mix this. We push the uterus back inside when it's prolapsed.' It is constantly hands-on where all of this other stuff is hands-off. I mean, the difference between this one and the other two is radical."

These discoveries, says Green, indicate a much more integrated medical field than previously believed. Not only were women practitioners needed to treat female conditions that were too private to discuss with a man, but women like Trota were routinely handling the needs of male and female patients alike. There is historical evidence of women working as physicians, surgeons, barber-surgeons, apothecaries, and in the broad category of lay healers.

As she reconstructs pictures of everyday medieval life using scarce material and modern research methodology, Green must avoid the seductive tendency to view her findings through a contemporary lens. Such skepticism, a required component of any scholarship, is particularly essential to her work. Although she brings a feminist perspective to her research, she has no patience for

readers who force modern feminist interpretations on medieval women's lives. Romanticizing the way women lived, or proposing they had more authority than they did, is not only dangerous, says Green, but it also misses the point.

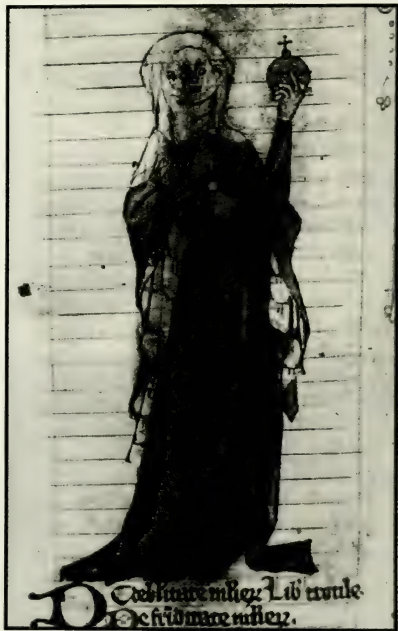
"Some feminists look back at the medieval period with this notion that women's health was women's business, and women had ab-

been, and probably was, a sense of female community when the door to the child birthing room was closed and men could not enter. But once women stepped back out the door, that evaporated."

Green says that what's infinitely more interesting is the transference of knowledge across gender boundaries—how women's knowledge comes to be men's knowledge. "This is what's fascinating about the large cultural history, both the genesis of texts, like the *Trotula*, and then how those texts are circulated and used for hundreds of years afterward."

With the licensing of physicians in the twelfth century, women practitioners gradually found their medical activities curtailed. Midwives were licensed by church and municipal establishments concerned about moral and spiritual matters rather than medical ones. (Because midwives continued to provide obstetrical care, church officials wanted to make sure that these attendants would baptize babies destined to die, so that their souls would be saved. Similarly, midwives were called on to testify in court on a woman's virtue, whether she was a virgin or had been raped, and so on.) As Green writes in the forthcoming *Women in the Middle Ages: An Encyclopedia*, midwives, who were often highly respected members of their communities, came to be "regulated and circumscribed into a narrow range of practice. Empiric practitioners, on the other hand, caricatured as simple and ignorant 'old women' by physicians and clerics alike since the thirteenth century, will be pushed closer and closer toward what will ultimately serve as the stereotype for the heretic and the witch."

Medieval history and ancient texts may seem inconsequential to contemporary audiences, but Green urges students in her classes to consider the parallels to what's happening in today's arena. "I ask them to consider how questions of medicine and science are dictated by who's doing the asking. Look at the revelations about NIH (National Institutes of Health) studies that completely excluded female models. These were clinical trials that only used men because the researchers said women are too complicated. They might be menstruating or in menopause. If more women were doing science, maybe these questions would be asked routinely, and they wouldn't seem so peculiar and so late in coming." ■



Trotula, a collection of medical remedies by Trota, an Italian healer and medical authority, was widely circulated throughout the 12th century.

solute control of their bodies. I say nonsense. It was a patriarchal culture where the male head of the household had tremendous control, sometimes appalling control over the women in the household. When women cared for women exclusively, it was because men didn't want other men touching the women in the family. I think there may have

STAR LIGHT, STAR BRIGHT?

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

As Bill Cochran sees it, there's a plodding routine to his plotting routine. But his grand-scale accounting is no ordinary effort: It takes him through barriers of time and space.

A couple of nights every month, Cochran aims the 107-inch diameter telescope of Texas' McDonald Observatory at thirty-six stars. What he has been plotting—over years and years—are changes in the velocities of stars. He looks for signs of "stellar reflex motion," meaning a wiggle in a star's orbit. A higher frequency on the light spectrum signals movement toward our earthly observation point; a lower frequency signals movement away (a variation on the familiar example of the approaching train sounding off at high frequency and the distant train at low frequency). Such wiggling may point to something exerting a gravitational tug on the star—most likely a planet.

Cochran '72, a physics major at Duke who earned a Ph.D. in astrophysics at Princeton, is a research scientist with the observatory and the University of Texas at Austin. He runs a program that searches for planetary systems around stars. "A year ago, when all our research was not turning up anything, I was a little bit worried that our solar system might be very rare or even unique," he says. "But now that we are indeed finding other systems, and have good possible candidates for other systems, it appears that solar systems may be fairly common."

Back in January, astronomers announced the discovery of a pair of planets outside the solar system. As one of the discoverers described them, the new planets, orbiting stars in the Big Dipper and the constellation Virgo, "almost smell like planets in our own solar system." They are gaseous, Jupiter-like planets; but they may be close enough to their suns to support life forms, perhaps free-floaters guzzling water high in their atmospheres. (The surfaces are too steamy for water to exist in liquid form.) The planets may be orbited by one or more still-to-be detected moons, a notion that also carries intriguing connotations for life.

Around the same time, images from the Hubble Space Telescope revealed thousands of



objects thought to represent the faintest—and therefore the farthest and oldest—galaxies ever observed. When scientists extrapolate beyond the small "patch of ordinary sky" captured by Hubble, they arrive at a hugely expanded estimate of the number of galaxies in the universe—around 50 billion, an instant quintupling of the old estimate. It's a figure, Cochran points out, that is of course incomprehensible to the human mind.

Cochran says he wishes he could have claimed the distinction of planetary discoverer. But he has had his astronomically astounding moments: In the summer of 1994, his McDonald Observatory team played a key role in documenting an explosive event in the recent history of the solar system—pieces of a comet, named *Shoemaker-Levy 9*, colliding with Jupiter. "I thought back to the formation of the solar system. The early history of the planets was governed by these catastrophic events, including the giant impact that allegedly killed the dinosaurs. Intellectually, I knew that before, but actually seeing giant fireballs coming out of the atmosphere of Jupiter was quite an experience."

Those new planets, because they are so massive and relatively close to their star, are relatively easy to detect, Cochran says. Techniques are improving; and with a new telescope, he expects to expand his star sample from thirty-six to about a thousand. He's watching "several systems that look very promising" for planets. Within the next decade or so, he predicts, astronomers will be charting more than gaseous giants here and there; they'll be unraveling entire arrays of planets, beginning to figure out how they formed and associating them with particular types of stars.

"The discoveries are not really surprising," he says. "Whenever you develop new technologies, you expect to find new things. Looking back over the past twenty years, astronomy has been always at the dawn of some new era. Those new eras are coming fast and furiously. There are constant advances being made, and the field is unfolding right before us, like physics in the early 1900s."

It's hard for him not to weigh "the ultimate implications" of his astronomical assays. "As people walk outside at night and look up at the stars, they should now realize that those stars are indeed very much like our sun. At least some of them have planets around them. If there are Jupiter-like planets, maybe there are Earth-like planets. And if there are Earth-like planets, maybe there is life elsewhere in the universe."

Such speculating leads Sy Mauskopf, a historian of science at Duke, to reflect on the continued "de-centering" of humanity. That de-centering may have begun with Galileo and his telescope. Even though he was obliged to recant the idea that Earth moves around the sun, Galileo stuck with the assertion that the Moon and other planets are Earth-like bodies. Darwin declared that man was no longer unique and separate biologically from other creatures. Insights into animals—including a Duke researcher's observing orangutans that modify sticks to scoop up insects, fruit, and honey—has dislodged humanity a bit more from the front and center of the universe.

And, Mauskopf wonders, just how improbable is the appearance of life on a planet? At least on this planet, the geological evidence more and more suggests, not at all improbable. "If life were just a random conjunction of coincidences, then we wouldn't expect it to appear for a long time after the Earth cooled," he says. "In fact, it seems life appeared about 500 million years after the last cataclysm." In geological terms, rather instantaneous.

Not just through our discoveries, but through our inventions as well, we might be the authors of our own "de-centering." Chess champion Gary Kasparov struggled in his February match over chess-playing IBM computer Deep Blue. The human power of abstract judgment, in the end, overcame the programmed power of concrete calculation. But the match left unresolved a basic question for this age of discovery: If we do succeed in building machines that, by some measure, out-think us, whom do we celebrate—the silicon monster or the human minds behind the monster?

Silicon monsters from our own hands, intelligent monsters from the animal kingdom, alien monsters from those far-away planetary systems—we're exhilarated and unsettled by such notions.

We have a hard time accepting "de-center-

ing," says Willie Jennings Ph.D. '93, an assistant professor in the divinity school. "The most important thing to recognize about 'de-centering' man is that it shows the discomfort we have at placing anything else at the center other than ourselves." A fan of science fiction shows, Jennings says that a series like *Star Trek* reveals "a propensity to see ourselves as a part of the salvation of the universe"; even remote aliens will look like us and, more often than not, conveniently speak English.

So does the unraveling of the mysterious universe inspire awesome regard for the divine, or does it just point to the puniness of humanity? Historically, according to historian Mauskopf, science has encompassed religion; historically, science has extended to "the comprehension of nature, including the agency behind nature and the values and ultimate goals within nature. The assumption was that there was a design, a purpose in nature—and not just in nature, but in our own lives as well. Otherwise, those lives are just absurd blips." God's greatness was testified to by the book of Scripture and the book of Nature, both of which would validate the idea of a divine architect. Even the law of gravitation, uncovered by Newton, could be seen as an element of the architectural vision.

Since the scientific revolution, though, the tendency has been to shed the spiritual side of

science. Science is reduced, then, to the comprehension of nature. If evolution—or, for that matter, the expansion of the universe—is a self-sustaining mechanism, we don't need agency, design, or purpose.

But if our science is devoid of divine considerations, that's not true of our science fiction—the same science fiction that has long speculated about the otherworldly encounters given new credence by astronomy. Says the divinity school's Jennings, "Science fiction is the projecting of our hopes and dreams as well as our social conditions onto space. And it is clear that with science fiction, we give ourselves permission to imagine the theological." Ironically, there are few other arenas in popular culture that celebrate "the power of the religious imagination and theological reflection to shape inner lives, to create desires, to set people on the right path."

In Jennings' view, communication with inhabited planets could spell the end of human history as we know it—a human history of only incremental advances in understanding. But such communication wouldn't necessarily spell the end of religion as we know it. "Religious belief nurtures the ability or the desire to imagine what the future might be like, what the universe might be like, to imagine a God who has created on other planets." Contact with previously unknown beings, with previously

unknown capacities and beliefs, "is not a basis for jettisoning" a system of faith or, as Jennings puts it, for developing "false humility."

For now, the evidence of other worlds comes quite indirectly, through measurement of planetary pull on stars. For future searches, NASA is proposing a new generation of space telescopes. Because of the mind-boggling distances involved, signs of life would probably come through radio waves rather than through visual evidence (including saucer sightings). Some privately-funded researchers are using a radio telescope and a data-crunching supercomputer in the so-called Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence: They're probing a swatch of the sky and listening to a frequency band that, they reason, is universally appealing for communication. "It's one of those exercises that has a low chance of success," says astronomer Cochran. "But we have to do it because, if we are successful, the consequences are absolutely staggering."

If this is a Darwinian universe, where the fiercest survive by zapping the more vulnerable, alien contact might threaten more than our belief systems. But what if tens of billions of new galaxies, and an only slightly less daunting number of planetary systems, add up to no signs of life at all? A lifeless outer space might "re-center" humanity. It would, though, make us very lonely in the universe. ■

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CLUBS HOPPING

Both Duke's president and its athletic teams were on the road this academic year, usually separately, but always attracting a large number of alumni. Club events were planned for each off-campus foray.

In July, President Nannerl O. Keohane was the guest of honor for a London champagne river boat cruise on the Thames. The joint reception accommodated most of Keohane's academic ties: graduates and friends of not only Duke but Wellesley, where she was an undergraduate and president, and Stanford, where she was a political science professor and faculty senate chair. Attendance was approximately 150. Former club president Kathy Stone Sorley '79 organized the event; Laura Kottler Egerton '85 is the Duke Club of London's new president.

Stateside receptions for President Keohane have been scheduled up to June 1996. So far, she has attended club functions in Denver; St. Louis; Cleveland; Columbia, South Carolina; and Greenville, South Carolina. She is scheduled to continue her talks and take questions in Wilmington, North Carolina, on May 23; in Cincinnati on June 4; and in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 5. An average of 100 people gather at each event to meet or greet Duke's most visible president.

When the Blue Devil teams go on the road, there's always a gathering of Blue Devils to welcome them. The Duke Club of Orlando offered a pregame reception and tickets to the Citrus Bowl when Duke played Florida State in September. More than 300 attended; Bob Ansley '72 was the contact person and David A. Johnston '62 is the club's president. The Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association (DUMAA) sponsored transportation from Manhattan and a pregame barbecue-ticket package at West Point for the Duke-Army game; 458 attended. Doug Decker '90 was the event's contact and Lisa Meyers Conde '87 is DUMAA's president. A pregame tailgate

lunch was arranged in October in Charlottesville by the Duke Club of Richmond for the Duke-Virginia game. About 250 took part; John Lucas '66 is the club's president.

For the hoops season, the Duke Club of Boston hosted nearly 1,000 fans at a pregame brunch for the Duke-Northeastern game in late December. The Boston club's president is CeCe Gassner '94. The Duke Club of Philadelphia held a pregame reception attended by



Summit meeting: Members of the Duke Club of Denver scaled Colorado's Quandary Peak for a July club outing

500 fans at The Spectrum when Duke played Temple in January. Dick Franklin '80 is the club's president. The Capital Duke Club in Tallahassee celebrated with nearly 300 Blue Devils at a pregame reception for the Duke-Florida State game in February. Walter Manley J.D. '72 is the club's president.

Four new clubs have been formed, bringing the international number of official Duke alumni groups to eighty-seven. Kunming Kuo '92 is the president for the Duke Club of Taiwan, which hosted a reception in Taipei in January with Peter Lange, Duke's vice provost for academic and international affairs, and William Ascher, director of Duke's Sanford Institute of Public Policy. Bill Obrensky '84 is president of the Duke Club of Tucson, William Rose '67 heads the Duke Club of Central Alabama, and Elaine Ritter Schaeffer '82 is the Duke Club of Rochester's president.

GET COLLEGE KNOWLEDGE

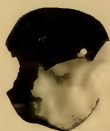
When should parents and students begin the process of selecting the right college? It's never too soon, says Edith Sprunt Toms '62, the Alumni Affairs assistant director who oversees the alumni admissions program.

On Friday, June 28, the Duke Alumni Association is sponsoring the day-long Alumni Admissions Forum for all college-considering families. Sessions will include "How To Begin the College Search Process," "What Colleges Look For in Their Applicants," "The Admissions Calendar," and "Testing and Essays." Both perspectives will be covered: financial aid information for parents and a student panel to provide information for prospective matriculants. The cost is \$95 per family.

A panel of experts includes Kerry Mewhort Winiarski '88, director of college counseling at New Jersey's Newark Academy; Eleanor Sasaw, director of guidance at Virginia's West Springfield High School; and Sarah McGinty, a teacher, writer, and admissions consultant in Boston. Duke Director of Undergraduate Admissions Christoph Guttentag will address the forum, as will Duke's financial aid director, James Belvin.

"This is our sixth alumni admissions forum," says Toms. "Based on past evaluations, some participants consider it one of the best services the alumni association offers." The mailing list is compiled from the alumni records of parents who have provided the birth dates of their children. Rising ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students on file will be invited.

Toms stresses that participation in the forum will have no effect upon a student's candidacy for admission to Duke. She encourages all alumni to submit the names and birth dates of the children in order to get on future forum mailing lists by notifying Alumni Records, Duke University, Box 90613, Durham, N.C. 27708-0613.



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FAITH AND A BRAVE HEART

At the lowest of lows, writer Randall Wallace '71 didn't know if he could survive much longer, financially or emotionally. "I always believed, and had been taught to believe, that I could do anything I wanted to if I tried hard enough," he says. "And I was trying very, very hard and I wasn't getting anywhere."

But his perseverance finally paid off. His script about a heroic Scottish patriot who was executed in 1305 became the movie *Braveheart*, directed by and starring Mel Gibson. Now a prominent screenwriter in Hollywood—he's won a Golden Globe and earned an Oscar nomination for his screenplay—Wallace no longer has to worry about making the mortgage payments or providing for his family. But the phenomenal success of *Braveheart*, and the attendant limelight it brought, hasn't altered his outlook on life and work.

"When I was writing for television in the late Seventies, I made a lot of money but I hated what I was doing," he says. "I quit to write novels...and went through some hard times. I got so worried that it was difficult to sit down and write. Now, with the success of *Braveheart*, people ask me why I don't just cash out and buy a house in Montana or something. But my attitude is that if I won the lottery tomorrow, I would keep doing what I'm doing today. Because I love this."

Even at Duke, where he was a religion major, Wallace knew he wanted to be a writer. His adviser at the time, divinity school professor Thomas Langford '54, Ph.D. '58, gave him some advice that rang true. "He said that for most professions, there are clearly defined pathways," says Wallace. "If you want to be a doctor or a lawyer, you go to medical or law school. But people who become writers always do it in their own unique fashion. It's a matter of walking into the deep woods, and there are no maps. But you will find when you are in the woods long enough that you start to see the paths for yourself. And that was wonderful advice."

After graduation, Wallace dabbled in song writing before landing writing jobs in television. Among his credits are the series *Broken Badges*, *JJ Starbuck*, and *Sonny Spoon*.



Screenwriter Wallace: listening for the voices within

Although these jobs brought financial reward, he says they left him feeling unfulfilled. He recalls sitting in conference rooms with producers and network development executives, who would scream at one another about story progression without consulting Wallace, the writer.

During a self-imposed sabbatical, he wrote novels and eventually segued into writing screenplays. At an auction for his first screenplay, an adaptation of one of his novels, Wallace had several bidders. One company that had been outbid approached him, offering to buy his next two scripts sight unseen. His first effort for them was *Braveheart*, inspired by the story of Scotland's greatest hero, whose death galvanized the country's rebellion against England. (Wallace, who comes from Scottish background, had learned of the inspiring episode during a trip to Scotland in 1983.) Months after it had been completed

and sent out, he got a call from his agent, who told him that Mel Gibson loved the script and wanted to discuss the project over breakfast.

"The night before we met," says Wallace, "I walked around the neighborhood and prayed that I wouldn't make a god out of him. A movie star has the ability to raise tens of millions of dollars [by committing to a movie]. And they are treated literally as idols. It's an atmosphere dangerous to integrity, and getting caught up in it can make you willing—almost anxious—to sell your soul. So I prayed: Only God is God and no actor, executive, or anyone else holds the power of life and death—especially my life and death."

At that meeting, Wallace told Gibson that every movie has a message, and that usually the message is "that the guy with the biggest biceps or the prettiest face or the greenest money is going to prevail. My movie says, if you're faithful to your heart, even if they cut it out of you, you will prevail, not just in this life, but in the next one. And that's the movie I want to make, and it's the movie I want my children to see. And I hope you want to make that, and if you do, great, and if you don't, then please say no."

As we all know, Gibson said yes, and *Braveheart* garnered widespread popular and critical praise. Wallace has a number of other projects in various stages of development, and is looking forward to directing a movie of his own in the near future. But he still rises at 5:30 in the morning to write, a habit honed by years and years of practice.

"Writing is an exercise of faith and of exploration," he says. "When I try to control the process, I don't write well, but when I say, it will be what it will be, that's when it works. I have to listen to hear the voices within me, and maybe even hear the whispers of angels."

"When I was in school, I felt guilty because my classmates were going to live their lives for others. They were going to be missionaries and pastors, and hold the hands of the dying and preach sermons at country churches. And I was going to Hollywood. It seemed so incredibly selfish. My classmates told me I had talent and that I had to do it, but I still felt guilty. When *Braveheart* came out, I felt as though it was the purest sermon I could ever have preached, and people around the world have had a chance to see it."

—Bridget Bocher



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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

20s, 30s, 40s & 50s

Joseph C. Mathews A.M. '29 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Roger G. Bates Ph.D. '37, professor emeritus at the University of Florida in Gainesville, was recognized for his "distinguished contributions to solution chemistry" at the fall meeting of the Royal Society of Chemistry in Sheffield, England. He is the author of three books and 250 technical papers in the field.

R. Cathcart Smith M.D. '39, a retired physician, was named trustee emeritus of Coastal Carolina University's board of trustees. He was a founder and the first president of Coastal Educational Foundation, Inc., the private, nonprofit support component of the university. He lives in Murrells Inlet, S.C.

Harris Mullen '46 is the author of a new booklet, *Ten Incredible Mistakes at Gettysburg*, available at the national military park's gift shop. The founder of *Florida Trend* magazine and developer of Ybar Square Mall, he lives in Tampa.

Harley B. Gaston Jr. '52, J.D. '56 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Belmont Abbey College in Belmont, N.C.

Perry Keziah '52, J.D. '54 chairs High Point Regional Hospital's board of trustees. He is an attorney with Keziah Gates & Samet and a past member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors.

David Hartman '56, who was a co-host on *Good Morning America* at ABC for 11 years, creates television documentaries at his production company, Rodman-Dowds Inc. He also hosts *Rediscovering America*, a series of history specials, for the Discovery Channel. He and his wife, Maureen, have four children, including a son who is a Duke freshman.

James Sage Jenkins '56 has written *Atlanta in the Age of Pericles*, a historical account of Atlanta, Ga., published to coincide with the Centennial Olympic Games being held there this summer. He is the author of numerous works about Atlanta and the South.

Sarah Taylor '57 has been appointed to a two-year term as a visiting educator with the California Department of Education. She will work as a consultant in the consolidated programs and information management unit.

Donald "Rick" Carr '59, a TWA pilot since

1965, was presented the Superior Airmanship Award by the Air Line Pilots Association at the group's annual Air Safety Forum. He and his wife, Suebee, live in St. Louis.

Marvin H. Carr III '59 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of West Virginia Wesleyan College in Buckhannon, W.Va.

Richard J. Wood '59, president of Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., was appointed chairman of the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission and the U.S.-Japan Cultural and Educational Conference by the U.S. Information Agency. A scholar of Japanese culture and philosophy, he will head the commission for three years.

MARRIAGES: William J. Wortman Jr. '56 to Andrea Edwards on May 20, 1995. Residence: Charlotte.

60s

Max K. Sutton A.M. '60, Ph.D. '64 represented Duke in February at the installation of the chancellor of the University of Kansas in Lawrence, where he is a member of the English department.

Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64 has a new book, *Spring Garden: New and Selected Poems*, published by Louisiana State University Press. He is a professor in the English department at UNC-Greensboro.

Patricia Wallendorf Wallace '62 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tenn.

Joe David Bellamy '63 is the author of *Literary Luxuries: American Writing at the End of the Millennium*, published by the University of Missouri Press. He directed the National Endowment for the Arts' literature program from 1990 to 1992 and has taught fiction writing and contemporary American literature for more than 25 years. He lives in Virginia Beach, Va., and teaches at East Carolina University.

James A. Adams '64, LL.B. '67 was selected Leland Forrest Outstanding Professor by the students of the Class of 1995 at Drake University's law school, where he is the Calkins Distinguished Law Professor. This is the fourth time he has been selected. He is co-author of *Trial Motions in Criminal Prosecutions*, published by The Michie Co. He lives in Des Moines, Iowa.

Gordon Dalbey '64 has written his third book, *Fight Like a Man (Redeeming Manhood for Kingdom Warfare)*, published by Tyndale House Publishers. He is a leader in the Christian men's movement and spoke at the first Promise Keepers men's conference in Boulder, Colo. He lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Vernon Rowe '65, M.D. '69 published his first work, *Sea Creatures and Other Poems*. He has a private neurology practice in Kansas City, Kan., and practices in surrounding communities by helicopter.

Patricia Bradsher Vogel '65 is president and chief executive officer of Management Directions of North Carolina, a physician services organization affiliated with the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University and N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

Phil Gold '66, M.D. '70 is chief of the neuroendocrinology laboratory in the intramural research program at the National Institutes of Health. He is a

BRINGING BACK THE BELL

To the victor go the spoils. In the long tradition of college football, a win on the field between rivals means bragging rights and, at some schools, possession of a symbolic trophy. Such is the case with Harvard and Yale (an old oaken bucket), The University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State (an iron pot), and Duke and the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (the Victory Bell).

At least, that was the case with Duke and UNC until, somewhere along the way, the tradition lost its cachet. But Loring Jones Jr. '50 is determined to bring the bell home. As head cheerleader in 1948, Jones approached his UNC counterpart, Norm Speer, about exchanging something at the conclusion of the annual Duke-UNC football game. Speer found an old, black railroad bell, but UNC couldn't come up with the money to convert it into a trophy. So Jones spearheaded the



For whom the bell tolls: Jones, left, and Speer shake on tradition.

effort to sandblast the bell and to design and construct a cart on which to transport it. On November 5, 1948, the Victory Bell was dedicated during half-time of the Duke-UNC game.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication, Jones wants to see the bell come back to Duke. "Since Duke created the idea, drew specifications and designed the cart, and got funding for the bell through the athletic association, I hope that we can claim originality of the Victory Bell," says Jones.

With the help of Speer and Duke's sports office, Jones is

trying to locate members of the 1948 Duke and UNC cheerleading squads for a halftime ceremony at the 1998 game. He's been unable to find classmate Mickey Olson '49, but is hopeful that those in attendance will help spark current students' interest in the amicable ritual.

Jones was also responsible in 1948 for initiating cart stunts, in which students hold up cards to form huge pictures and messages. An engineering major, Jones drew diagrams of the finished image and then distributed colored cards before the game according to his grid. He says he is par-

ticularly proud of a likeness of then-president A. Hollis Edens that was created—fifty rows high and fifty rows wide.

"Homecoming used to be one of the biggest events on campus," says Jones, who now lives in St. Petersburg, Florida. "People would build huge floats with moving parts; it was a big deal."

The fiftieth anniversary of the Victory Bell dedication will also mark the 110th anniversary of the first Duke-UNC pigskin meeting. Jones says he hopes the 1998 athletic outcome will be similar to that inaugural encounter: Trinity College defeated UNC 16-0.

which celebrates its twentieth year in publication.

Christopher Armitage Ph.D. '67, a professor of Renaissance literature in the English department at UNC-Chapel Hill, was selected one of the first two Professors of Distinguished Teaching. He will hold the title for three years and receive a \$3,000 annual stipend. Since arriving at Carolina in 1967, he has won the Standard Oil Foundation Award for "inspirational teaching of undergraduates," the Nicolas Salgo Outstanding Teacher Award, and the Gordon Gray Professorship for excellence in undergraduate teaching.

Carol Dornseif '69 is an attorney and associate director of the employee benefits program at the Internal Revenue Service. She was recently recognized as a "Woman Of Distinction" by the IRS. She and her husband, medical researcher **Phil Gold** '66, M.D. '70, and their three children live in Washington, D.C.

Kelly T. Drake '69 was named a fellow of the American College of Radiology by the ACR's board of chancellors. He practices at Greater Baltimore Medical Center and Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

Stephen I. Johnson '69, who was promoted to rear admiral by the Navy, is program manager for the New Attack Submarine Command, Control, and Communications System development in the Submarine Program Executive Office at Naval Sea Systems Command in Washington, D.C.

70s

Richard E. Newton '70, who earned his law degree at the University of Colorado, is an attorney with Stern & Newton, P.C. in Granby, Colo. He and his wife, Karen, have two daughters and live outside Fraser, which he describes as "the icebox of the nation. Our home is at 8,900 feet and receives in excess of 10 feet of snow per year."

Winfield H. Rose A.M. '70, Ph.D. '73 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Murray State University in Kentucky.

David Badger '71 is the author of a natural-history book, *Frogs*, published by Voyager Press. He lives in Franklin, Tenn., and teaches journalism at Middle Tennessee State University.

Linda Ferreri Pinkerton '71 is senior vice president and general counsel of Christie's in New York City.

Janet R. Zimmer '71 is managing director and deputy general counsel for the New York branch of Union Bank of Switzerland. She is responsible for securities and derivatives-related matters for the bank's North American region. She and her husband, Gene D'Agostino, live in Stamford, Conn.

Robert Sussman Ph.D. '72, an anthropology professor at Washington University in St. Louis, is the co-author of "Infant Killing as an Evolutionary Strategy: Reality or Myth?", an article that appeared in the journal *Evolutionary Anthropology*.

Max L. Gardner Jr. '73 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Menlo College in California.

S. Ward Greene J.D. '73 is president of the Owen M. Panner American Inn of Courts in Portland, Ore., promoting excellence and ethics in the legal profession. He practices with Greene & Markley, P.C. in Portland, where he focuses on bankruptcy, collection, real estate, and commercial law.

Ray Perkins Jr. Ph.D. '73 is the author of *Logic and Mr. Limbaugh*, published by Open Court Publishing Co. He is an assistant professor of philosophy at Plymouth State College in New Hampshire, where he teaches logic, philosophy, and critical thinking.

Alison Asti '75, A.M. '76 was elected president of the Baltimore City Bar Foundation as a member of the board of governors of the Maryland State Bar Association. She was president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. She and her two children live in Pasadena, Md.

Robert M. Fields '75 is a partner in the law firm Reid & Priest LLP in New York City. He specializes in employee benefits and executive compensation. He and his wife, Robyn, and their three children live in Westchester County, N.Y.

Richard B. Hayes M.Ed. '75 is senior vice president and managing director of Grenzbach Glier & Associates, a philanthropic management consulting firm.

Rhys T. Wilson '76 is a partner in the business practice group of the law firm Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi in Atlanta. He specializes in corporate and venture finance, mergers and acquisitions, and shareholder disputes.

David K. Zwiener '76 is executive vice president and chief financial officer at ITT Hartford Insurance Co. He and his wife, **Nancy Bur Zwiener** '76, and their four children live in Farmington, Conn.

Richard K. Toomey '77, M.H.A. '79 represented Duke in January at the inauguration of the president of N.C. Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount.

member of the Library of Congress Council of Scholars and has participated in the MacArthur Foundation Medical Research Network. He and his wife, attorney **Carol Dornseif** '69, have three children and live in Washington, D.C.

Leonore "Nora" Kerz Patterson '66 was re-elected to the Sarasota City Commission after completing her term as city mayor. She serves on the executive board of the Fla. League of Cities. Her husband, attorney **John Patterson** '66, was elected to the board of governors of the Florida state bar. He practices with Livingston, Patterson, Strickland & Weiner P.A. in Sarasota.

David Watson '66, a Navy captain, departed on a six-month overseas deployment aboard the guided missile cruiser *USS Bunker Hill*, deployed to Yokosuka, Japan.

Doug Adams '67, professor of Christianity and arts at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif., has published his fifth book, *Eyes To See Wholeness: Visual Arts Informing Biblical and Theological Studies*.

Jack Armistead A.M. '67, Ph.D. '73 is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, Tenn. He was dean of the College of Letters and Sciences at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Va. The author of two books and the editor of a third, he is the co-founder of the journal *Restoration: Studies in English Literary Culture, 1660-1700*.

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THE 1995 DUKE ALUMNI DIRECTORY is here: 95,000+ alumni listed alphabetically and in class-year and geographic sections. Published by the Duke Alumni Association and distributed in December, the directory can be ordered at \$55.50, shipping included. Send check, payable to Duke University, or your MasterCard or Visa number to: Duke Alumni Directory, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708. (Commercial use prohibited.)

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Dr. Kandlbinder (Duke A.M. '54) announces, besides his counseling for industrial managers, his son Markus Kandlbinder, Ph.D.-Phys. Univ. opened his office "PATENTANWALT"—attorney for industrial property rights, taking over representations in all such matters in Germany. E-mail: 100102.2453 @compuserve.com.

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DEADLINES: November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue), March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Keith A. Jenkins M.Div. '78, a United Methodist minister, was appointed chaplain for Berry College in Georgia. He was executive vice president of Tennessee Wesleyan College in Athens.

Karin Klove Harris '79, a physician, is in private practice in general and oncologic surgery with her husband, physician James B. Harris, in Sacramento, Calif. They have two sons.

Stephen N. Potter '79 is senior vice president at The Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, where he heads the institutional investment sales sector of corporate and institutional services. He and his wife, Ann, and their two children live in Wilmette, Ill.

Doug Sosnik '79 is political director of the White House, working on President Clinton's re-election campaign. He and his wife, Fabiana, live in Washington, D.C.

R. Davis Webb Jr. B.S.E. '79 was named product application renewal process manager for The Tunkens Co.'s bearing division. He was manager of prototype manufacturing.

MARRIAGES: **Mary J. Rushing** '73 to H. Wayne Cherry on Nov. 12. Residence: Chapel Hill...**David Kennickell** '75 to Carol Linelle Ashcraft on Sept. 16. Residence: Raleigh...**Sara Power** '75 to David Hodson on Aug. 19. Residence: Lovell, Wyo.

BIRTHS: A son to **Capie Polk Bailly** '76 and Jess L. Bailly on Aug. 10. Named Noah...First child and son to **Karl Niels Dannell** '76 and Mary Dannell on Aug. 15. Named John Zeidler...First child and son to **Robert Emory Ellett Jr.** '77 and Margaret Anne Ellett on Sept. 6. Named Robert Emory III...Third child and first son to **Lee S. Clay** B.S.N. '79 and Gary E. Brown on June 5. Named Lloyd Clay Brown...Second son to **Karin Klove Harris** '79 and James B. Harris on July 7. Named William Robert.

80s

David G. Sisler '80 is vice president, general counsel, and secretary of Elcor Corp., a manufacturer of fiberglass asphalt shingles and roofing supplies in Dallas. He is a member of the Texas State Bar, the American Bar Association, and the American Corporate Counsel Association. He lives in Farmers Branch.

Elizabeth Wineland Gamble '81 is a commercial real estate appraiser with Arthur Andersen. She and her husband, Jay, and their two children live in Houston, Texas.

Danna Miller Katzman '81 is a freelance technical writer for the software industry. Her company, To The Point, specializes in Help systems and creates printed software documentation. She and her husband, Larry, live in Seattle.

Douglas Mackintosh M.B.A. '81 was appointed to the Halifax County Little Theater's board of directors, a nonprofit volunteer organization. He lives in South Boston, Va.

David Tarshes J.D. '81 was a co-recipient of the 1995 Trial Lawyer of the Year Award, presented by Trial Lawyers for Public Justice. He and his wife, Deborah, live in Seattle.

Nelsa Ciapponi '82 is a specialist in family medicine for HealthWays Family Medical Centers. She practices in Charlotte.

Katherine Garcia Mazuckelli '82, M.S. '84 is director of market planning and research for ALLTEL Information Services' health-care division in Atlanta. She completed her term as chair of

Health Care Information Technology, the industry group for vendors. She and her husband, **Thomas Mazuckelli** Ph.D. '83, and their two children live in Alpharetta, Ga.

Neil Sullivan '82, M.B.A. '85 is senior vice president and director of corporate strategic planning at Midlantic Corp. in Edison, N.J., where he is responsible for corporate planning, acquisition and divestiture analysis and execution, and capital management. He and his wife, Susan, and their daughter live in Westfield, N.J.

William McKee Kier Ph.D. '83, associate professor of biology at UNC-Chapel Hill, was named N.C. Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Thomas Mazuckelli Ph.D. '83 earned his D.M.D. from the Medical College of Georgia and established a dental practice in Alpharetta, Ga. He and his wife, **Katherine Garcia Mazuckelli** '82, M.S. '84, and their two children live in Alpharetta.

Frank Willard '83 is a business systems analyst for Boeing Information Services in Vienna, Va. He and his wife, Kathleen, live in Gaithersburg, Md.

David Bowser '84, a South Florida freelance television journalist, accepted a reporting position at WVUE-TV 8 in New Orleans. He will cover crime and general assignment news for the station during its transition to ABC affiliation.

Anne Rineberg Jacobson B.S.E. '84 is on the technical staff at AT&T Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J. She and her husband, Matt, and their two children live in Marlboro, N.J.

Mark D. Miller '84, who earned his Ph.D. in public administration from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, is director of the interdisciplinary studies program and the division chair of social sciences at the College of West Virginia in Beckley. He and his wife, Dedra, live in Shady Spring, W.Va.

Henry D. Angelino B.S.E. '85, a Navy lieutenant commander, reported for duty aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln* out of San Diego.

Joy Gordon Decker '85 is an advanced systems engineer with EDS, working in the telecommunications industry. She performs locally with two singing groups, the Alexandria Singers and Vocal Express. She and her husband, Kevin, live in Fairfax, Va.

Neil D. McFeeley J.D. '85 was re-elected to the board of directors of the American Judicature Society, a national organization promoting court improvements. He practices with the law firm Eberle, Berlin, Kading, Turnbow & McKlveen in Boise, Idaho.

Cathleen Coyle Randall '85 is a Klugeinstein Fellow at Columbia University's Teachers College in New York City, where she is pursuing her master's in educational administration, with a focus on private school leadership.

H. W. Guy Seay III '85 attends Harvard Business School and works with Clinical Diagnostic Services in New Jersey. He spent nine years as a volunteer and administrator with the Peace Corps in Botswana, China, and Mongolia.

Elizabeth A. Davies Hood '86 graduated from the University of Tennessee College of Law, where she was president of the Student Bar Association. She and her husband, Jason, live in Memphis.

John M. Kuttler B.S.E. '86, M.B.A. '89 is senior manager at Price Waterhouse in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Mary, and their son live in Ellicott City, Md.

Jeffrey Larson '86 is researching breast cancer at

GOVERNMENT INSIDER

Tanya Martin Oubre '86, J.D. '89 is a consensus builder. As an undergraduate, she learned the delicate skills of tact and compromise, first as a student government officer and then as president of the Black Student Alliance her senior year. In her job as an attorney with Southern California Edison, she represents the utility before the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"When I tell people I work in the energy industry, it probably sounds boring at first," says Oubre. "But when I tell them it has to do with nuclear energy, they get interested. People have very different—and very strong—opinions about nuclear energy. I can appreciate both sides of the debate."

Now, Oubre is putting her flair for negotiation to good use in the government. Selected as one of fourteen 1995-96 White House Fellows, she has been working in the Department of Education, primarily on urban policy issues.



Oubre: a Fellow at the White House

White House Fellows serve as special assistants to Cabinet members or senior White House officials; their responsibilities range from writing speeches and chairing meetings to drafting legislation and coordinating policy. Oubre joins the ranks of a prestigious group whose alumni include Housing and Urban Development secretary Harry Cisneros, CNN president Tom Johnson, historian Doris Kearns Goodwin, and former Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Colin Powell. Oubre was chosen

from an applicant pool of nearly a thousand men and women. During the final, four-day interview process, she and the other finalists were grilled on their opinions about everything from policy-making to pop culture. Because the White House Fellows selection process is structured to be non-partisan, party loyalty matters less than the ability to analyze and evaluate world events and social trends.

During her stint, Oubre has been working with a number of interagency groups to come up with solutions to combat problems facing urban areas, such as safe and drug-free schools. "With the Department of Education facing budget cuts, we're looking for ways to do things smarter, with less money or no money. In some instances, we're looking at taking existing programs that are working and making them even better and more efficient." One approach that's been successful, she says, is getting parents and businesses more involved in local schools.

Working on behalf of children comes naturally to Oubre, who volunteers at California's BES Ministries' children's program teaching dance, drama, singing, and Sunday School. And in November, Oubre and her husband, Derek, had their first child, daughter Lauren Elise. But her new perspective as a mother, and as a White House Fellow, hasn't convinced her to leave the West Coast way of life for a community-advocacy position inside the Beltline.

"This experience has given me a better feel for how the government works, and frankly, there are some things the government doesn't do so well. It's definitely a bureaucracy, and things can move very slowly. Problems in urban areas are so large that you may not see the benefit of what you're doing for years. But I'll leave here with a much better understanding of how government works, and will be able to put that experience to use in my own community."

Eli Lilly and Co. in Indianapolis, Ind., after earning his Ph.D. in genetics from Harvard Medical School and performing post-doctoral research at Massachusetts General Hospital. He lives in Indianapolis.

Paul M. Santi '86, an assistant professor of geological and petroleum engineering at the University of Missouri at Rolla, is completing his Ph.D. in geological engineering at the Colorado School of Mines.

Robert M. Townsend '86 earned his Ph.D. in microbiology and immunology from Temple University in Philadelphia, Pa., and was awarded a postdoctoral position at the Thomas Jefferson Cancer Institute in Philadelphia.

James J. Bock '87, who earned his Ph.D. in physics at the University of California, Berkeley, is researching infrared astrophysics at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

Whit Cobb '87 is assistant to the general counsel in the Department of the Army. His article "Democracy in Search of Utopia: The History, Law, and Politics of Relocating the National Capital" appeared in the *Dickinson Law Review* of the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa.

Michael B. Halverson '87 is an employee

benefits consultant and actuary for Towers Perrin in Cleveland. He was named a Fellow in the Society of Actuaries in 1992. He and his wife, Laurie Lee, live in Solon, Ohio.

Erik N. Johnson '87, a Navy lieutenant, reported for duty aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Independence*, deployed for Yokosuka, Japan.

Tracy Klingeman '88 is an advertising representative for the New York sales office of *Southern Living* magazine. She was a national sales representative for *USA TODAY*.

Joseph F. Paschall '88, a Marine captain, is deployed for six months overseas with the 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit aboard the ships of the *USS New Orleans Amphibious Ready Group*.

Eleanor Ottinger Cannon '89, who is completing her master's in medieval history, teaches English at Episcopal High School in Houston, Texas. She and her husband, Philip, live in Houston.

Lauren Jennifer Greene '89, who earned her master's in education at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, began her sixth year as a second-grade teacher in New Canaan, Conn. She and her husband, Timothy Stubbs, live in Ridgefield, Conn.

Lori A. Lefcourt '89 earned her Ph.D. in counseling psychology from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and holds a tenure-track position as a psychological counselor in the Psychological Counseling, Wellness, and Testing Services Office at California State University in Chico.

John H. Martin '89 practices environmental, natural resources, and Native American law with Nevada Legal Services Corp. in Carson City.

Scott H. Rosenblum '89 is doing his residency in oral-facial medicine and surgery at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. He earned a dual degree of doctor of dental surgery and master of public health from the Medical College of Virginia. He and his wife, Ellen, have a son.

Andrew J. Violette B.S.E. '89, who earned his master's in mechanical engineering at Stanford University, works for Renaissance Design in Portsmouth, N.H.

Jennifer Zeidman '89 is producer of *Crossfire*, the nightly political debate television program on CNN. She lives in Washington, D.C.

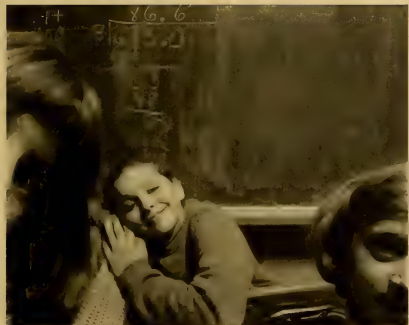
MARRIAGES: **Peter G. Dean** '80 to Michele Barbara Zabolocki on Oct. 7. Residence: Lawrenceville, Ga....**David C. Tarshe** J.D. '81 to Deborah Kerdeam on Aug. 20. Residence: Seattle...

Jonathan Y. Short '82 to Anne Marie Brackett on Jan. 14, 1995. Residence: Williamsburg, Va....**Frank Willard** '83 to Kathleen McGrady. Residence: Gaithersburg, Md....**David Dale Skatrud** Ph.D. '84 to Julia Lee DeClerque on Aug. 12. Residence: Chapel Hill....**Joy Gordon** '85 to Kevin Decker on Oct. 14. Residence: Fairfax, Va....**Elizabeth A. Davies** '86 to Jason P. Hood on May 20. Residence: Memphis....**Melinda Marianne** '86 to Thomas Wick on Dec. 3, 1994. Residence: Hartwood, Pa....**Gary Lee Stonesifer III** '86 to **Shelley Anne Bowen** '88 to on Nov. 4. Residence: Palm Beach, Fla....**Andrew Michael Mayer** '87 to Robin Mindy Gucik on April 8, 1995. Residence: New York City....**Richard A. Wortman** B.S.E. '87 to Martin Garneau on Nov. 24, 1994. Residence: Hawaii....**Andrea S. Hartman** '88 to William W. Cowan Jr. on April 30, 1994. Residence: Fort Worth....**Brian S. Model** '88 to Kimberley Jo Scher on Aug. 20. Residence: Hoboken, N.J....**Lauren Jennifer Greene** '89 to Timothy James Stubbs on July 8. Residence: Ridgefield, Conn....**Eleanor Ottinger Cannon** '89 to E. Philip Cannon Jr. on Jan. 24. Residence: Houston....**Diane S. Swartz** '89 to Peter C. Michel on Oct. 16, 1994. Residence: Boulder, Colo.

BIRTHS: Triplets, three daughters, to **Thomas Coulter Gibson** '80 and Arva Suzanne Graham Gibson on March 30, 1995. Named Adele Elizabeth, Ansley Suzanne, and Kendall Coulter....A daughter to **Steven Natko** '80, J.D. '84 and Sherrie Natko on June 22. Named Emily George....Second child and first son to **Elizabeth Wineland Gamble** '81 and Jay Stewart Gamble III on Sept. 26, 1994. Named **Jay Stewart IV**. Second son to **Danna Miller Katzman** '81 and Larry Katzman on Oct. 18. Named **Eli Joseph**....Second child and first daughter to **Harriet Shutt Burrow** '82 and Christopher Burrow on Jan. 4, 1995. Named Nancy O'Bannon....Second child and son to **Robert Theodore Lucas III** '82 and Perry Lucas on Aug. 26. Named **George Woodruff**....Twins, a daughter and a son, to **Katherine Garcia Mazuckelli** '82, M.S. '84 and **Thomas Mazuckelli** Ph.D. '83 on July 26. Named **Anna Lauren** and **Alec Garcia**....First child and daughter to **Gabrielle Sheehan** '82 and Mark Gressle on Dec. 7, 1994. Named Julie Ariane....First child and son to **Kevin A. Gray** '83 and **Elizabeth Hale** on May 23, 1995. Named **Austin Hale**....Second child and first son to **Rick Hull** '83 and **Lisa Ann Ridley Hull** '84 on May 12. Named

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From *Room 306*, a DoubleTake essay by Nicholas Nixon

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—*USA Today*



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—*Newsweek*



Brandon Welch...First child and son to **David Korn** B.S.E. '83 and Shara L. Aronoff on April 9, 1995. Named Nathaniel Paul...Second child and daughter to **Rita McCloy Stephanz** '83 and **Mark Edward Stephanz** '83 on Aug. 22. Named Elizabeth "Liza" Paige...Third child and first daughter to **David L. Trautman** '83 and **Joan Lynn Trautman** '83 on Aug. 2. Named Karen Elizabeth...Second child and first son to **Anne Rineberg Jacobson** B.S.E. '84 and Matthew Jacobson on June 17, 1995. Named Aaron Michael...Second child and first son to **Joseph A. Pimentel** '84 and Ivette H. Pimentel on Aug. 18. Named David Benjamin...Second child and first son to **Stephen Hirschfeld** B.S.E. '85, M.S. '89 and Melanie Hirschfeld on Aug. 9. Named Brady Colin...First child and daughter to **Melissa Fouse Kummerer** '85 and Gene Kummerer on July 8. Named Katherine Elizabeth...Second child and first son to **Kimberly Marshall Glynn** '86 and **Sean W. Glynn** '86. Named Brendan Patrick...Second child and first daughter to **Carole Thompson Levine** '86 and **Robert Scott Levine** B.S.E. '86 on Sept. 27. Named Kellie Diane...First child and son to **Sean Mitchell Nix** '86 and Don Nix on Jan. 17, 1995. Named Hunter Mitchell...First child and daughter to **Tanya Martin Oubre** '86, J.D. '89 and Derek Oubre on Nov. 12. Named Lauren Elise...First child and son to **Melinda Marion Wick** '86 and Tom Wick on Aug. 31. Named David Henry...First child and son to **Paul J. Mosca** '87 and Katherine Sidur Mosca on Sept. 27. Named James Carlo...Twin daughters to **Andrea Hartman Cowan** '88 and William W. Cowan Jr. on July 27. Named Lillian Hart and Francis Grace...A son to **Kathryn Benenson Marcus** '88 and Jonathan A. Marcus on May 2. Named Austin James...First child and daughter to

Heather Barnhill McColley '88 and Winston T. McColley on Aug. 2. Named Carolyn Davis...First child and son to **Holly Hudson McRae** '89 and Gil McRae on June 30. Named Ryan Taylor.

90s

Steven T. Boycan B.S.E. '90 is the software process improvement manager for Alcatel Australia. He and his wife, **Lucy Stiefel Boycan** '91, live in Sydney, Australia.

Lee Folger IV M.B.A. '90 works for Caltrans Publishing, where he is helping launch SMART *Computer & Software Retailing*, a start-up trade magazine. He and his wife, Jill Newbold, an account manager for *Interior Design* magazine, live in New York City.

Rick Garnett '90 graduated from Yale Law School and is serving as judicial clerk on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit. He lives in Little Rock, Ark.

Lynn Hooker '90 is working on her Ph.D. in Budapest, Hungary. A recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship, she is writing her dissertation on music history, specifically that of the Hungarian composer Béla Bartók. She was also a one-day champion on the television game show *Jeopardy!*

Christy A. Karavanich '90, who earned her Ph.D. in marine biology at Boston University, works for a nonprofit group devoted to improving science education. Her husband, **William C. Dierksen Jr.** '90, is pursuing his M.B.A. at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. They live in Durham.

Mark David Lutostansky '90 is an associate in the derivatives group of SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Ann McClelland Lutostansky** B.S.E. '92, live in Atlanta.

Joe Barfield '91, publisher of *Southwest Brewing News*, was named cellar master at Tabernash Brewing Co. in Denver, Colo. Last year, Tabernash won a gold medal at the Great American Beer Festival for its Weiss beer and bronzes for its dark lager and its pilsner.

Jesse J. Drake '91 is assistant director of the Office of Regional European Issues, where he coordinates programs on Central Europe, ethnic conflict, U.S.-Italian relations, and the political and economic realities in Russia and Eurasia. He is also pursuing his master's in the national security studies program at Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service, where he serves on the editorial board of the journal *National Security Studies Quarterly*.

Jeffrey J. Eberting '91, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-week course at the Officer Indocination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Todd Randall Devere '92 and **Paul Brian Horwitz** '92 were elected to membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha honor medical society at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, where they are medical students. Devere and Horwitz plan residencies in neurology and diagnostic radiology, respectively.

J. Scott Jaquette '92, who earned his master's in public policy at the University of Michigan, is a financial economist with the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Catherine Fellows-Jaquette** '93, live in Falls Church, Va.

Jonathan B. Lurie '92 completed an internship with the Lowry Redevelopment Authority in Denver, Colo. His project involved developing a tax model to predict revenue drawn from the redevelopment of the former Lowry Air Force Base.

Elizabeth Ann McClelland Lutostansky B.S.E. '92 is a Ph.D. candidate in the mechanical engineering department at Georgia Tech in Atlanta. She and her husband, **Mark David Lutostansky** '90, live in Atlanta.

Marta N. Pérez '92 is an assistant dean of student development at Duke and is pursuing her master's in communications at UNC-Chapel Hill. She and her husband, **William D. Drake** A.M. '94, live in Durham.

Eleanor Lassiter Ridley '92, chosen from the metro Atlanta area as Super Teacher for June 1995 by the Turner Broadcasting System and Georgia Business Forum, Inc., was featured in a public service announcement on TBS that aired in June. She teaches junior high in DeKalb County. She and her husband, **Steve Ridley** B.S.E. '92, live in Lilburn, Ga.

Catherine Fellows-Jaquette '93 works at the U.S. State Department in Washington, D.C., on issues regarding the International Atomic Energy Agency. She is also pursuing a master's in international affairs at George Washington University. She and her husband, **J. Scott Jaquette** '92, live in Falls Church, Va.

Heather Whitaker Goldstein '93 is attending law school at George Washington University. Her husband, **Jeremy Goldstein** '94, is a commercial real estate officer at Barnes, Morris, Pardoe and Foster, in Washington, D.C. The couple lives in Arlington, Va.

Scott Thomas Kisker M.Div. '93 is in the theological and religious studies doctoral program at Drew University's graduate school in Madison, N.J.

Melissa Segal Miller '93 earned her M.S.W. at the University of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, Aaron, live in Philadelphia.

Stephen M. Whearty '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., was designated Naval Flight Officer after completing 18 months of training with the Naval Air Training Unit at Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento, Calif.

Marisa C. Dolinsky '94 is a Ph.D. student in clinical psychology at Washington University in St. Louis.

William D. Drake A.M. '94 is pursuing his Ph.D. in economics at Duke. He and his wife, **Marta N. Pérez** '92, live in Durham.

David M. Gardner Ph.D. '95 is an assistant professor of biology at Roanoke College in Virginia. In 1993, he was nominated by Duke undergraduates for the Graduate School Award for Excellence in Teaching.

MARRIAGES: Elizabeth S. Cole '90 to Christopher Peaslee on Aug. 12. Residence: Dallas... **William C. Dierksen Jr.** '90 to **Christy A. Karavanich** '90 on Oct. 21. Residence: Durham... **John Anthony Garcia IV** '90 to **Beverly Ann Turpin** '91 on Oct. 21. Residence: Durham... **Mark David Lutostansky** '90 to **Elizabeth Ann McClelland** B.S.E. '92 on Aug. 12. Residence: Atlanta... **Lynae Wilcox Sowersby** '91 to Roy O. Young on May 13, 1995. Residence: Philadelphia... **Sarah Guehr** '92 to Bradford McRae on Oct. 7. Residence: Chicago... **J. Scott Jaquette** '92 to **Catherine A.M. Fellows** '93 on June 24, 1995. Residence: Falls Church, Va... **Marta N. Pérez** '92 to **William D. Drake** A.M. '94 on Oct. 15 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham... **Christian Thurstone** '92 to Christine Tatum on July 8. Residence: Chicago... **Melissa Segal** '93 to Aaron Miller on Sept. 17. Residence: Philadelphia... **Traci Lynn Stroupe** '93 to W. Allyn Kyes Jr. on May 20. Residence: La Habra, Calif... **Heather Whitaker** '93 to **Jeremy Goldstein** '94 on July 2. Residence: Arlington, Va... **Caroline W. Bell** '95 to

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Christopher S. Ennen B.S.E. '95. Residence: Virginia Beach.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Catherine Knapp McHorse '91** and **Edward Stevens McHorse '91** on Aug. 24. Named Grant Stevens.

DEATHS

Charles Jennings Fisher '20 of Bristol, Va., on Nov. 1, 1994. He was former secretary of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association. He is survived by two nieces and a nephew.

Charles Fisher Carroll '21, M.Ed. '30, Hon. '54 of Raleigh, on June 13, 1995. He was a veteran of World War I. At then-Trinity College, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was superintendent of Swain County Schools and High Point City Schools and state superintendent of public instruction for North Carolina from 1952 to 1969. He was a past president of the Council of Chief State School Officers and a past member of the boards of trustees at UNC and High Point College. He was a past president of the High Point Rotary Club and a member emeritus of the N.C. Association of Retired Superintendents. He is survived by a son, Charles Jr., seven grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Russell N. Sammeth '22 of Greenville, S.C., on April 7. He is survived by a daughter, Sarah S. Cloninger.

Wyatt L. Brown '26 of Greenville, N.C., on March 19, 1995. He did graduate work at Columbia, Temple, and East Carolina universities and taught history at ECU from 1957 to 1970. He operated Cascade Laundry from 1934 until 1959. He was a Boy Scout leader for many years and was honored with the Silver Beaver Award. He was also a member of the Greenville Rotary Club for more than 60 years. He is survived by his wife, Tricey, son **Wyatt L. Brown Jr.** '68, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Olive Faucette Jenkins '26, A.M. '42 of Durham on March 7, 1995. At Duke, she was a member of Kappa Delta sorority. A former teacher at George Wats Elementary School, she later worked for the board of governors in the Federal Reserve System in Washington, D.C. She is survived by two daughters and a sister.

Ralph Noel Apple '27 of Greensboro, N.C., on Jan. 1, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Zoe.

Margaret Esther Conger '27 of Charlotte on Sept. 18, 1994, of a stroke. At Duke, she was a member of Alpha Delta Kappa sorority. She taught elementary school for more than 40 years in the Leaksville city school system. She was a member of the Statesville BPW and the International Society for Women Educators. She is survived by a brother and four nephews.

Myrtle Reeves Gambill '27 of Kingsport, Tenn., on May 3, 1995. She is survived by a sister, **Hazel Reeves Gambill** '25; a daughter; a son; six grandchildren; two great-grandchildren; and a niece, **Linda Gambill Roberts** '65.

Richard H. Godwin '28, M.D. '34 on Dec. 3, 1993. He is survived by a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Smith.

Victor A. Lumley '29 of Dunn, N.C., on May 12, 1995. He had taught school and worked in state government, for the Veterans Administration, and for the U.S. Department of Commerce. He was a World War II Marine Corps veteran. He is survived by his wife, Dorcas.

Cecil A. Baker B.D. '31 of Casa Grande, Ariz., on Jan. 11, 1995.

John Calvin Harmon Jr. '31, J.D. '35 of Morehead City, N.C. He was the director of social and

industrial relations for the United Methodist Church's board of national missions. He was also director of special services and legal counsel to Goodwill Industries of America, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, a daughter, two sons, and four grandchildren.

William K. Owen '31 at his home in Pulaski, Tenn., on Oct. 22, 1994. A graduate of Vanderbilt Medical School, he had a practice in medicine and general surgery. He was a former chief of staff for Giles County Hospital and a member of the Hillside Hospital board for 11 years. He was president of the local medical society, held offices in several local and regional medical associations, and was a member of the Tenn. Board of Medical Examiners. He served twice as head of his Masonic Lodge, had been named to the Little League Hall of Fame, and was named Exchange of the Year after serving for more than 50 years. He was also selected Man of the Year by the local VFW post. He is survived by a daughter and two grandchildren.

Carlton Noble Adams '32 of Winston-Salem on Oct. 16, 1994, of heart disease and metastatic cancer. An obstetrics and gynecology specialist and a clinical professor emeritus at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, he had delivered 5,556 babies by the time of his retirement. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two sons, nine grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Bahij J. Baroodi '32 of Florence, S.C., on Dec. 10, 1993. While a lieutenant in the Army, he was chief parasitologist at Fort Jackson and the Army Medical Field Service School in Carlisle, Pa. He discovered the Barody Method, a modification of the sedimentation method used to diagnose *schistosomiasis japonica*, a tropical disease. The well-published parasitologist was the first South Carolinian inducted into the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine of London. He was a founder of the University of South Carolina in Florence, now Francis Marion University, where he was a guest lecturer and founder of the Baroodi Biology Award. He is survived by his wife, Yvonne, three sons, a brother and sister, and six grandchildren.

Graydon Poe Eggers A.M. '32, Ph.D. '38 of Boone, N.C., on Jan. 11, 1994, of congestive heart failure. He had retired after 42 years as an English professor and administrator at Appalachian State University. He was the school's first football coach in 1928. He retired in 1970, and in 1971 a residence hall was named for him and his brother. He is survived by his wife, Vivian, two sons, a brother and sister, and three grandchildren.

J. Paul Coie LL.B. '33 of Seattle, Wash., on March 25, 1995. One of the "leading trial lawyers" in Washington State, he practiced with Perkins Coie, the largest law firm in the Pacific Northwest. During his 50-year career, he represented the Boeing Co. and General Motors, among other notable clients. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and six grandchildren.

Robert L. Peppell B.S.E. '33 of Bethesda, Md., on Feb. 3, 1995. He was a safety engineer for Aetna Life and Casualty in Washington, D.C., for 40 years until retiring in 1976. He is survived by his wife, Eunice, two sons, a daughter, a brother, a sister, two stepdaughters, eight grandchildren, and a great-granddaughter.

Virginia Dillon Fox '34 of Wilmington, N.C., on March 22, 1993, of cancer. At Duke, she was a member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority. She is survived by her husband, Joseph, a daughter, four grandchildren, and two sisters.

Walter Graham Lynch Jr. '34 of Roanoke Rapids, N.C., on March 4, 1993, of a heart attack. He had operated Lynch's Jewelers, Roanoke Rapids' oldest business. He was former president of the Roanoke Rapids Merchants Association and the Lions Club. He



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president of the wife, Dovie; two sons, including **Walter Graham Lynch III** '56; three granddaughters; a grandson; and three great-grandsons.

Charles William Edwards Jr. '35 of Lake Junaluska, N.C., on March 26, 1995. A World War II Army veteran, he was a retired health planner for the State of Franklin Health Council. He is survived by his wife, Nelle, a sister, a brother, and a grandson.

Robert Lewis Kades '35 of Mr. Laurel, N.J., on Aug. 29, 1994, of cancer. He was a retired furniture salesman and store manager. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline, two sons, and six grandchildren, including **Joel R. Kades** '85.

William Henry Thorne '35 of Littleton, N.C., on March 16, 1995. A pulpwood and timber dealer, he was also associated with Simmons Co. in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. He was a member of the Soil Conservation Board, Halifax Community College's board of trustees, and the Warren County Rescue Squad's board of directors. He is survived by his wife, Lillian; a son, **William Henry Thorne Jr.** '68; and three grandsons.

Ben Moore Patrick '36 of Manteo, N.C., on March 15, 1995. He was a retired public relations journalist for the city of Miami. He is survived by a sister, Virginia; Randall, a nephew, and a niece.

Pattie Marie Sills Thornhill '36, M.D. '40 of Raleigh, on March 29, 1995. She was the first president of Raleigh Fine Arts and a member of the Junior League of Raleigh, the Art Society of the N.C. Museum of Art, the Wake County Medical Auxiliary, and the Rex Guild. She is survived by her husband, **Edward Hale Thornhill** '34, M.D. '38; two daughters; a sister; and four grandchildren.

W. Bion MacWhirter '36 of Vero Beach, Fla., on May 13, 1994. He was an architect and owner of a construction company in Grand Rapids, Mich., before retiring. He is survived by his wife, Letty, seven children, 10 grandchildren, two sisters, and a brother, **J. Evan MacWhirter** '47.

Victor Whittington '36 of Oxford, Miss., on July 7, 1994.

Alex Copeland Jr. '37 of Charlotte, on Sept. 14, 1995. He was president and chairman of the board at Harrison-Wright Co., Inc., a utilities contracting firm. At Duke, he was a member of the football team. A lifelong member of the Iron Dukes, he had been a member of the National Council and the Athletic Council. He also served as chairman or as a board member of numerous civic organizations, including the Salvation Army, Junior Achievement, Covenant House, United Negro College Fund, and the Charlotte Treatment Center. He established scholarships at Duke, Clemson, Wofford, and Converse. He is survived by his wife, Edith; daughter **Lois C. Funderburk** '62 and son-in-law **M. Laney Funderburk Jr.** '60; son **Alexander I. Copeland III** '65, J.D. '70; nephews **H.W. Copeland** '72 and **Herman Ross Arnold III** '67, J.D. '76; and two grandchildren, including **Lisa Funderburk Miller** '83.

R. Kennedy "Ken" Harris '37, LL.B. '40 of Greensboro, N.C., on Dec. 30, 1995. An attorney in Greensboro for more than 40 years until retiring in 1983, he served as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina during the late Forties and early Fifties and was president of the Greensboro Bar Association in 1962-63. During World War II, he was an FBI. special agent. He was law leader and president of the board of stewards for West Market Street United Methodist Church, where he taught Sunday School. He was a past president of the General Greene Council of the Boy Scouts of America and a recipient of the Silver Beaver Award. He was a member of the board of Goodwill Industries, former

president of the Sertoma Club, and a volunteer at the Greensboro Urban Ministries Food Bank. He is survived by his wife and law partner **Margaret Adams Harris** '38, LL.B. '40, Duke trustee emerita and former Duke Alumni Association president; daughter **Ann H. Matney** '74; sons **C. Marcus Harris** '65, J.D. '72 and **Thomas A. Harris** '68, J.D. '71; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

James Arnold Jacobs '37 of Pembroke, N.C., on Nov. 23, 1994. He is survived by a sister.

Clifford S. Schopmeyer Ph.D. '37 of Silver Spring, Md., on May 6, 1995. He was the first graduate of Duke's forestry school, now the Nicholas School of the Environment. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two sons, and five grandchildren.

John M. Moritz '39 of Tampa, Fla., on Aug. 21, 1994, of lung cancer. He was the owner of an Asheville music store before moving to Florida. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, two brothers, two sisters, and two granddaughters.

Charles H. Nickerson B.S.C.E. '39 in 1994. He was the founder of C.H. Nickerson & Co., general contractors. He is survived by a son, Brian.

Martha "Perkie" Perkins Ellis '40 of Georgetown, Ky., on Nov. 22, 1994, of cancer. At Duke, she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. A graduate of Louisville Law School, she was one of the first female attorneys in Kentucky. She was a Kentucky Colonel and was listed in *Who's Who of American Women*. In 1959, she organized the Scott County chapter of Cerebral Palsy. She was a board member for Ky. Citizens for Child Welfare from 1960 to 1966, its legal adviser from 1960 to 1964, and its president in 1965. In 1969, she was the assistant attorney general for the state of Kentucky. She founded and operated Going Places Travel Agency and was involved with her husband in starting Longview Golf Course. She was also the founder and operator of Longview Riding Camp. She is survived by two daughters and two grandchildren.

William C. Hawkins M.D. '40 of Dallas, Texas, on May 16, 1995.

John Tyler Welch '40 of Raleigh on June 2, 1995. A sales executive in the soft-drink bottling industry, he had served in the Navy during World War II in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. He remained in the Naval Reserve, achieving the rank of lieutenant commander. He was a past president of the Retired Officers Association. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Ruffin Welch** '39; four sons; nine grandchildren; and a sister.

Mary Eloise Davis M.Ed. '41 of Gainesville, Fla., on July 20, 1992.

William D. Drew B.S.C.E. '41 of Young Harris, Ga., on March 14, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Patricia.

Robert Blair Livingston '41, Ph.D. '47 in March 1994. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Cecil S. Lucas B.S.M.E. '41 of Colonial Beach, Va., on Aug. 5, 1994.

William G. Thompson M.D. '41 of Rhinebeck, N.Y., on March 2, 1995.

Audrey Adele Wright M.Ed. '41 of Louisville, Ky., on March 14, 1995.

William Whitfield Davis '42 of Myrtle Beach, S.C., on Oct. 24, 1994. He was president of Lumberton Oil Co., founded by his father. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. He served three terms on the Lumberton City Council and a term as mayor pro tem. He also served on the boards of Southern National Bank, Methodist College in Fayetteville, and the Methodist Home in Durham. He is survived by his wife, Jean, four daughters, and 10 grandchildren.



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June 20 - July 3

Cruise Europe

July 2-19

Waterways of Russia

July 20-31

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August 31 - September 13

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Maurence Barker Hall Ph.D. '42 of West Jordan, Utah, on Feb. 3, 1995, of complications from cancer.

Ray Holder Sr. B.D. '42 on April 20, 1995. He earned his bachelor's and master's at the University of Mississippi. An Episcopal priest, he served parishes in Wadesboro, Henderson, and Raleigh; in Los Angeles; and in Highland Park, Illinois. He received an honorary degree from Episcopal Theological Seminary in Kentucky, where he was named dean emeritus. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia Smart Holder A.M.** '37; two sons; and a daughter.

J. Thompson "Tommy" Prothro '42 of Memphis, Tenn., on May 14, 1995, of cancer. He was a standout running back at Duke from 1939 through 1941 and was inducted in the Duke Sports Hall of Fame in 1983. He coached football at Oregon State, taking the Beavers to the Rose Bowl in 1955 and 1965. He then coached at UCLA, taking the Bruins to the Rose Bowl in 1966 to beat Michigan. He was the only coach to bring different teams in successive years to the New Year's Day game. He was head coach for the L.A. Rams for two seasons before going to the San Diego Chargers until 1978. In 1991, he was inducted into the National Football Foundation's Hall of Fame. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, and a daughter.

Roger E. Lovejoy '44 of St. Petersburg, Fla., on April 8, 1995, of Alzheimer's disease. An Army veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict, he was a salesman for the 3M Co. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, two sons, three daughters, six grandsons, and a great-grandson.

Richard Jackson Beddingfield '45 of Bay Village, Ohio, on Nov. 20, 1994, of lung cancer. He is survived by his wife, Frances, a daughter, three sons, and four grandchildren.

Dorward Mitchell Hargett B.S.C.E. '45 of Mobile, Ala., on Jan. 12, 1995, of cancer. He served in the South Pacific with the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was president and owner of DeVan Inspection Co., heading offices in Mobile, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge. He is survived by his wife, **Cornelia DeVan Hargett** '46; three sons; and 12 grandchildren.

Erin Woodall Tayloe '45 of Washington, N.C. At Duke, she was a member of the Chapel Choir. She was a former grammar school teacher. A past president of Episcopal Church Women at her church, she was a member of the vestry and the Altar Guild and taught Sunday School. She is survived by her husband, **David T. Tayloe H.S.** '54; a sister, **Ann Woodall Davant** '51; two daughters; three sons; and 11 grandchildren.

Hilbert Van Denend '45 of Ocean Ridge, Fla., on June 29, 1994. He is survived by his wife, **Jane Mattheus Van Denend** '47.

Rosemary Hubbell Wirkus '45 of Mathews, Va., on Jan. 1, 1995, of Alzheimer's disease and pneumonia. She is survived by three daughters.

W. Baron Withers M.D. '45 of Port Charlotte, Fla., on Sept. 23, 1994. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Lukens Withers** '44; a son; and a daughter.

Ely E. Siman Jr. '46 of Springfield, Mo., on Dec. 16, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Rosanne.

Walter Jordan Brower M.D. '47 of Bangor, Ala., on Oct. 4, 1994. A graduate of the University of Alabama, he served in the Philippines and Japan during World War II as a member of the Army Medical Corps. As a radiologist, he entered the Air Force, serving as chief of radiology at bases in San Antonio and Washington, D.C., before establishing a private practice in the Fifties. He became chief of radiology at Woodland Community Hospital in Cullman, and was the first radiologist in Alabama, and one of the first 100 in the U.S., to have his mammography service

certified. He was a founder and past chairman of the Southern Radiological Conference. In addition to his membership in various medical associations, he was founder and a past president of the Alabama chapter of the American College of Radiology. He was a Mason and a Shriner. He is survived by his wife, **Miriam Timmons Brower R.N.** '48, B.S.N. '49; three sons; a daughter; and three grandsons.

Charles P. Bugg '47 of Raleigh on April 21, 1995. He earned his M.D. at Johns Hopkins, did his residency at Duke, and was a pediatrician from 1956 to 1976. He was an Iron Duke and a member of the Duke Marine Lab's board of visitors. He is survived by his wife, "Charlie," two daughters, and a grandson.

Natale J. Goss '47 of Valrico, Fla., on Feb. 7, 1995.

Rhea S. Preston M.D. '47 of Prattville, Ala., on Jan. 5, 1995. She retired from the Air Force as a colonel after 30 years and set up a private practice until 1988. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Gaines Preston**, and two daughters, including **Kathy Preston** '72.

Ann Wood Bodine '48 of Rochester, N.Y., on April 6, 1995, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, **Alfred Bodine** '48; a daughter; and a grandson.

Robert L. Burch Ph.D. '49 of Landrum, S.C., on Dec. 3, 1994. He had retired from the Xerox Corp. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, chairman of the Landrum Library's fund-raising committee, one of the originators of the Hogback Mountain Crafts Fair, and an elder in the Landrum Presbyterian Church. He is survived by a son, Robert, three daughters, a brother, two sisters, seven grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Louise Bleckley Lapp '49 of Branchburg, N.J., on Oct. 10, 1994. She had retired from teaching at a parochial school in Raritan, N.J. She is survived by her husband, **Robert Lapp** '49; four children; and eight grandchildren.

Sidney E. Barnes '50 of Feasterville, Pa., on Feb. 22, 1994. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. He was chaplain of the State Correctional Institution at Gettysburg for 21 years before retiring in 1992. He was a past president of the American Association of Prison Chaplains. He is survived by his wife, Anne, two sons, three grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

Jack Stroud Winegeart B.D. '51 of Shreveport, La., on April 24, 1995. He had retired as a United Methodist minister after serving churches in North Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana. He is survived by his wife, Norma, a son, a daughter, four grandchildren, his mother, and a sister.

Richard O. Knight B.D. '52 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Sept. 22, 1994. He was a retired United Methodist minister and had been a social worker for the state of Florida.

Nancy Clarke Jameson '54 of Wilbraham, Mass., on Feb. 25, 1995.

William P. Berry B.D. '57 of Staunton, Va., on Jan. 13, 1995, of lung cancer. He was a medic with the 31st Infantry Division in New Guinea and the Philippines during World War II. From 1969 to his retirement in 1989, he was a counselor at the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, a daughter, and a son.

Paul A. Johnson M.D. '57 of Holmes Beach, Fla., on March 17, 1995. He was a thoracic surgeon in Bradenton. He is survived by his wife, Regina.

Richard Strawther '59 of Las Vegas, Nev., on May 12, 1995, of cancer. He was a retired 747 captain for Northwest Airlines. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a son, a daughter, three grandchildren, and a sister, **Teri S. Crane** '67.

Elizabeth Barnes "Beth" Bryan '62 of

Fayetteville, N.C., on March 8, 1995, of cancer. She had headed the boards of the Arts Council of Fayetteville/Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Regional Theater and was president of Friends of the Cumberland County Library, the Junior League of Fayetteville, and Docents of the Fayetteville Museum of Art. She was a member of the boards of the Cumberland County chapter of the N.C. Symphony and the N.C. Museum of Art in Raleigh, where she served on its Important Arts Acquisitions Committee. She was active in the Friends of the Cancer Center board at Cape Fear Valley Medical Center and was on the board of overseers of the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center. She received several volunteer service awards, including those from the Red Cross and the Arts Council, as well as the regional theater's President's Cup. She is survived by her husband, David, her mother, two brothers, and a sister.

John J. Tarpley '65 of Bolling Springs, Pa., on Nov. 16, 1994, of brain cancer. A colonel and former action officer in the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon, he retired from the U.S. Army in 1993 after 27 years. Specializing in munitions and logistics, he served in Vietnam with the 9th Infantry and in Saudi Arabia with the 2nd Corps Support Command during the Persian Gulf War. He is survived by his wife, LaDonna, two daughters, and a grandson.

Louise Stephens Brown Ph.D. '66 of Lexington, N.C., on April 7, 1995. She was a former professor at Erskine College in Due West, S.C., Belmont Abbey College in Belmont, N.C., and Columbia College in Columbia, S.C. She is survived by a son, Lloyd.

Carl P. Matthies '68 of Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 11, 1993.

Lewis A. Grabow '72 of Boca Raton, Fla., on Feb. 10, 1995, of cancer. He is survived by his parents, Jack and Frances Grabow, a brother, and a sister.

Herbert Percival Sims Ph.D. '73 of Victoria, British Columbia, on Aug. 23, 1994, of a cerebral hemorrhage. An avid outdoorsman, he worked for the Canadian Forestry Service from 1961 to 1976 and for Alberta Environment before retiring in 1993. He is survived by his wife, Anne, a daughter, and two sons.

Mary Alene Hall Clive M.Div. '85 of Red Oak, N.C., on April 18, 1995. A United Methodist minister, she served churches in Broadway, Bladen, Brookland, Brookside, and Durham. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and a granddaughter.

Robert Charles Dowd '85 of Lakewood, Ohio, on April 9, 1995, in an accident. He was an associate with Vedder, Price, Kaufman of Chicago. He is survived by his parents, three sisters, and a grandfather.

Wade H. Richards '85 of Los Angeles, Calif., on Nov. 25, 1994, of complications from AIDS. He was museum educator at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Calif., where he administered the docents program and organized gallery exhibitions. He was selected the Pacific Region Educator of the Year in 1993 by the National Art Education Association. He is survived by his parents, a sister, and a brother.

Linda Ironside '86, A.M. '94 of Durham, on Aug. 31, 1995, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. A freelance restaurant and film reviewer, she was director of the capital campaign feasibility study for the City Gallery of Contemporary Art in Raleigh. She had also been the program officer and associate director of the Triangle Community Foundation and, later, executive director of Leadership Triangle, a program designed to educate young regional leaders. She is survived by her parents and a brother. An endowment fund in her name has been established in Duke's Master of Arts in Liberal Studies program.

Continued on page 34

Please limit letters to no more than 300 words. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Please include full name, address, and class year.

Our fax number is (919) 684-6022. Our Internet address—for letters and class notes only—is: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

IN PRAISE OF PRATT

Editors:

How astute of Vernon Pratt to observe ["Collecting Art, Jazz, and Criticism," September-October 1995] that at Duke the arts are not "like dessert after the important meal of the professions is over." He says further, "It's not easy to explain to doctors, lawyers, and chemists that the arts can be a valid profession, too," that "they help you learn to be self-reliant, and to communicate in a language other than that of...formulas and charts."

Being from a family of lawyers (two of whom went to Duke), I am the odd "man" out—a poet/writer who doesn't make much money and cannot send her son to Duke unless he receives a scholarship or significant aid. But I have no regrets; it was Duke that taught me to be who I am!

Let's tenure-track Duke's art teachers.

Sara Rice Talbot '63
Charlotte, North Carolina

MOUSE TRACKS

Editors:

I wish to discuss briefly the article about Professor Susan Willis ["Inside the Mouse," November-December 1995]. This Marxist feminist—her description—is pathetic. If she were just another militant feminist bore, that is bad enough; however, this woman can infect hundreds of young people with her lethal virus.

[Quoting from the article:] "For Willis... Marxism is no longer a call to radical revolutionary action but an intellectual tool for critiquing capitalism, and a means of envisioning a social world that places more emphasis on

human values and less on corporate profit. 'We live in an extremely individualist society, and that is an alienating way to live. I believe there is a deep desire for collectivity and supportive social relationships that is seldom recognized in this culture but is often buried in what we do.... As a Marxist I would want to challenge the whole corporate basis of our society.'"

Professor Willis apparently isn't too bothered by the fact that her pay check comes from the corporate culture she finds so "alienating." So long as Duke accommodates the enemy within our gates, it will get no more money from me.

Roberta Powell Colvard R.N. '50
Vancouver, Washington

Editors:

Thanks for the article on Dr. Susan Willis' recent book, *Inside the Mouse*. William Sasser did a fine job of analyzing her book and her critique of American popular culture.

Dr. Willis might have done better had she devoted her time and energies sharing with her readers how successful all the communist and socialist countries were in providing for all the needs of their citizens. She might have told how (forgive the expression) "individuals" are clamoring to get into Russia, China, Cuba, Africa, and some of the other formerly totalitarian European countries. Thousands of illegal aliens flood their shores daily, only to be turned back by immigration authorities. These people were "told" what was good for them. They were told how happy they were—and if they did not realize it, the government was kind enough to send them to "hospitals" or prisons where the people could meditate until they realized things were indeed better in "paradise."

Oh, yes, what I like about Marxist states is the great tolerance they have for different points of view. I especially appreciate the excellent mix of political, philosophical, and religious differences that the faculty in their universities are free to express.

So she found that Disney World has a consumer mentality and that there was a lot of "consumerism going on down there." Someone should tell Dr. Willis that this is a capitalist society. Ah, she knows that; she grew up in the Sixties and she hasn't shed her Marxist views yet. She is still a "die-hard Marxist!"

She says, "I believe there is a deep desire for collectivity and supportive social relationships that is seldom recognized in this culture but is often buried in what we do." I imagine Dr. Willis wants to be one of the few who gets to decide exactly what the rules of this collective society will be. She, no doubt, wants to tell what is good for us and, by golly, we just better like it!

Dr. Willis, this is a free-market economy—although we are suffering from the creeping hand of socialist policies. Many of the mixed "blessings" you identify do not exist here, but they do exist in so-called "People's Republics" such as China and Cuba. But please don't leave us for those "collective societies" that supply everything that is good for you and you've always wanted.

Charles P. De Santo Ph.D. '57
Fort Wayne, Indiana

DEFINING DIVERSITY

Editors:

As a nostalgic alumnus, I stopped by campus on the first day of classes. Besides being struck (again) by the beauty of the campus and of the students, I was unfortunately also struck by the overwhelming presence and misuse of the term "diversity."

By now, I'm sure even the freshmen have become familiar with the meaning of the word, as defined by [President] Keohane and [Student Affairs Vice President] Dickerson, for example. These leftists equate "diversity" with experiencing black-ness, woman-ness, Hispanic-ness, and any other minority-ness that may apply. That is, a dorm with a Jew, a black, and a Venezuelan would be proudly promoted as diverse.

Though I acknowledge that differences in race and ethnic background may also be a basis for diversity, I ask all Dukies, present and past, to ponder an alternative definition. I think life at Duke would be richer if diversity were regarded in terms of "experience." That is, in the room example above, the Jew, the black, and the Venezuelan may all have grown up in the same town, on the same block, with similar family and income structures and interests. I could envision a more diverse room

with three white, Anglo-Saxon males, where one grew up as the only son of struggling Virginia tobacco farmers, the second grew up as the heir to the South Dakota estate of billionaire parents, and the third as the "baby" in a Californian family of seven, defined as much by its middle-class, church-going appearance as by its more hidden problems of alcohol and mental abuse. This second room would be more diverse, and utterly more interesting than the first.

We should not assume that people with the same skin color or ethnic background all share common experiences.

As the freshmen continue their complex and whirlwind journeys through the marvels of Duke University, they should enlighten themselves by seeking out a diversity of experience in their interpersonal contacts, and by looking deeper than the ultimately superficial traits of nostril breadth, genital location, and epidermal pigmentation. Differences in life experience go much deeper than any observable quality about a person. Let's not assume that because people are similar on the outside that they are similar on the inside.

Paul S. Teller '93
Arlington, Virginia

KUDOS

Editors:

The subtle evolution of *Duke Magazine* is a triumph of style and substance. The always-engaging content now has an even more engaging user interface, as the digerati say. The color photos and artwork are very effective—striking without being distracting.

I know from experience that updating a typeset or adding a new bar can be a monumental task, so you have my congratulations on a job well done. In a household inundated with magazines, *Duke Magazine* is one of the few that still gets my immediate and undivided attention.

Michael J. Schoenfeld '84
Washington, D.C.

CORRECTIONS: Because of a printing mistake, the photo credit for the pictures that accompanied the article "A Matter of Life and Death" was omitted in the January-February issue. The dramatic black and white photography was used courtesy of Penn Medicine magazine.

We also apologize for misspelling the names of Duke law professor Sara Sun Beale and religion professor Thomas McCollough in the article "When Violence Hits Home."

CLASS NOTES

Continued from page 32

Tryon Delton Lowry M.Div. '93 of Pembroke, N.C., on April 17, 1995. A United Methodist minister, he was one of the leading Native American voices in the church's N.C. Conference. He is survived by his wife, Brenda, a daughter, two sons, his mother, and three sisters.

Pediatrician Arena

A pioneer in poison prevention and the inventor of the childhood safety cap, **Jay Arena** M.D. '32 died January 5 at his Durham home. He was 86.

As one of the first graduates of Duke University's new medical school, Arena served on the pediatrics faculty for forty-two years before retiring in 1979. He directed Duke's Poison Control Center—one of the first two such institutions established in the country—from its inception in 1953 until his retirement.

Arena's interest in poison prevention began in the Thirties while he was a resident training under pediatrician and longtime Duke Medical School Dean Wilbur C. Davison. The two treated children for lye poisoning, a common tragedy of the period, and kept index cards on other types of poisonings. Their rudimentary system eventually led to an inventory of treatments and the development of more than 600 poison control centers across the nation.

When flavored "baby aspirin" went on the market in the Forties, children ate it like candy, and deaths by aspirin overdose soared. Arena's work with an aspirin manufacturer led to the production of the first childhood safety cap. Coupled with the adoption of his suggestions to reduce the dosage of children's aspirin and the number of aspirin per package, aspirin poisoning dropped from 25 percent of poisoning deaths to about 1 percent today.

During his career, he published textbooks and more than 300 articles and pamphlets on poisoning and other topics in pediatric medicine. He was president and later executive board member of the American Association of Poison Control Centers for twenty years, president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and president of the North Carolina Pediatric Society.

As one of the founders of the Duke Children's Clinic nearly twenty-three years ago, he enlisted the aid of his friends, including singer Perry Como, to help raise funds for treatment of children and for research into childhood illnesses.

He is survived by his wife, Polly; six daughters, including **Katherine A. Prosser** B.S.N. '60; a son, **Jay M. Arena Jr.** '61; two sisters; 11 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. Memorials may be made to the Duke Children's Fund or to the Jay Arena-Glen Kiser Professorship in Pediatric Pharmacology and Toxicology at Duke.

Divinity Professor Herzog

Frederick Herzog, widely known for his pioneering work in a theology that identifies Jesus with the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed, died October 9, 1995, after collapsing during a faculty meeting at the divinity school, where he was professor of systematic theology. He was 69.

Born in North Dakota, he was educated at Bonn and Basel universities in Germany. He earned his master's and doctorate in theology from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1953. He came to Duke in 1960 from the faculty at Mission House Theological Seminary, and completed post-graduate work at Strasbourg and Tübingen universities.

At Duke, he taught courses in Christian theology, liberation theology, historical theology, and prayer and contemplation. He published extensively and lectured internationally. In 1978, he developed a faculty and student exchange program between Duke Divinity

School and the University of Bonn that he directed for a decade. In recent years, he initiated another exchange program between the Methodist Seminary in Lima, Peru, and the divinity school.

In 1986, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from Bonn University, and in 1991 was honored with the Humanitarian Service Award presented annually by the Duke campus ministry.

He is survived by his wife, Kristen Karwehl Herzog; a daughter, **Dagmar Herzog** '83; a grandchild; and a sister.

Former Vice Provost Price

Former Duke administrator and religion department chair **James Ligon Price Jr.** died in a Charlotte hospital January 27 after a long bout with Parkinson's disease. He was 80.

Price taught at Duke from 1952 to 1984. He chaired the religion department from 1957 to 1964, was dean of Trinity College and associate dean of Arts and Sciences from 1964 to 1969, and was vice provost and dean of undergraduate education from 1969 until he retired in 1984 as professor emeritus.

A former chaplain in the Naval Reserve, he had earned a bachelor's in journalism at Washington and Lee University, a B.D. at Union Theological Seminary, a Th.M. at Princeton Theological Seminary, and a Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge. He conducted postdoctoral research at the University of Zurich.

Before coming to Duke, he worked as a reporter for the *Richmond News Leader*, served Presbyterian churches in Richmond, and taught at Washington and Lee and Southwestern Seminary. He was a past president of the American Academy of Religion, the Southern section of the Society of Biblical Literature, and the Duke chapter of the American Association of University Professors. He is listed in *Who's Who in the South and Southwest* and *Who's Who in America*.

He is survived by two daughters and two grandchildren.

Professor Emeritus Robertson

The former chair of Duke's anatomy department and **James B. Duke** Professor Emeritus of Neurobiology, **James David Robertson** died of leukemia on August 11, 1995, at his Durham home. He was 72.

Robertson was known worldwide for his high-resolution electron micrograph images (EMs) of cell membranes that established lipid bilayers as the universal molecular basis for biological membrane structure. His elegant EMs showing the three-layered "unit membrane" pattern served as icons to a generation of electron microscopists.

He graduated from the University of Alabama, entered the Navy, and transferred to Harvard, where he completed his M.D. in 1945. He interned at Boston City Hospital and served two years in the Navy working in pathology at a V.A. hospital. He then earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry at M.I.T., where he launched his EM career by emphasizing nerve synapse ultrastructure.

He headed EM labs in pathology at Kansas and at University College, London, before moving to Harvard Medical School as assistant professor of neuropathology. In 1963, he was tenured as associate professor. In 1966, he left to chair Duke's anatomy department. During his twenty-two years here, he strengthened three divisions that have since become new departments: cell biology, neurobiology, and biological anthropology and anatomy.

In 1978, Germany awarded him the von Humboldt Prize for Senior U.S. Scientists. In 1984, he was elected president of the Electron Microscope Society of America. He retired from Duke in 1988, but became involved in Duke Marine Lab research.

He is survived by his wife, Doris; a son, **James D. Robertson Jr.** '62, M.D. '66; two daughters; and a granddaughter. A memorial fund in his name has been established in Duke's neurobiology department.

PERIPATETIC PRESIDENT

After teaching for nearly ten years in Duke's law school, he ran for mayor of Durham in 1967. "And if I had won," says Paul Hardin III '52, J.D. '54, Hon. '94, "I might have been a North Carolina politician." Instead, Hardin has spent the last twenty-seven years in the top posts at four very different institutions of higher education. He was president of three private schools: Wofford, a small, liberal arts college in Spartanburg, South Carolina; Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas; and Drew University in Madison, New Jersey. Then Hardin "went public" in 1988, returning to his native state to succeed Christopher Fordham as chancellor

PAUL HARDIN
BY GEORGANN EUBANKS

"Going from private to public higher education, you trade a lot of worries about finance and whether tuition is too high for layers and layers of political accountability and bureaucracy."

of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

As of last June, Hardin retired from the chancellorship and was quickly tapped to serve a six-year term on Duke's board of trustees, his second stint in that capacity. "My first action as a Duke trustee in 1968 was to elect Terry Sanford president," he says. Now Hardin says he's glad to be back at his alma mater, collaborating in a new capacity with his "always supportive" colleague, Nan Keohane. While Hardin also remains on the faculty at the UNC Law School, he and his wife, Barbara Russell Hardin '54, have moved to the Chatham County countryside south of Chapel Hill. Their house backs up to the Governor's Club golf course, where Hardin can indulge his lifelong love of the game. (He lettered twice in golf at Duke and was once club champion at the Duke Golf Course.)



Today Hardin sits in his modest home office with a fax machine to his left and shelves of books and memorabilia all around. In a plaid shirt and chinos, he looks relaxed, but that's a fairly recent development. "Education, like everything else," he says, "is partly about politics." And heading the flagship university in a highly competitive sixteen-campus system at the beginning of three consecutive years of budget shortfalls and later, during a huge partisan swing in the North Carolina legislature, turned out to be a far more politically-charged and demanding position than mayor

Students labeled racist the same man who a 1960s television commentator, Jesse Helms, had attacked as a proponent of black power and a communist during Hardin's ill-fated mayoral bid in Durham. While the UNC trustees eventually approved the black cultural center at Hardin's urging, the chancellor did not escape unscathed. As he explained to a local reporter: "We finally, I think, helped both sides of that debate understand what we were doing and were not doing. We are not creating a separate black student union, but a very important educational program and

Institutes of Health. That year, Carolina was also the first-ever recipient of the Sears Directors Cup for the most outstanding intercollegiate athletic program in the nation, based on the end-of-season rankings of all its sports teams. Now, as Hardin again turns his attentions toward private higher education as a Duke trustee, he is circumspect about the whole of his career. He is often called upon to talk about the role and future of higher education in the new century and warms to the topic quickly. "Financing is the private institutions' greatest challenge." He leans back in his chair. "As the



Visiting VIPs: President Clinton, left, with Hardin, center, and former UNC president William Friday at UNC's 1994 bicentennial celebration (former state house speaker Dan Blue J.D. '73, second from right)

of Durham might ever have been. "You talk about culture shock!" he says. "I never look back with regret at seizing every opportunity that has come my way. But in going from private to public higher education, you trade a lot of worries about finance and whether tuition is too high for layers and layers of political accountability and bureaucracy."

After initiating his own plan to provide every faculty member, incoming student, and most staff members at Drew University with a personal computer and software by raising tuition, Hardin arrived at UNC and found himself unable even to set salary levels for his own senior administrators and obliged to get state approval for any building renovation that required more than \$50,000. Then the budget battles began. Early on Hardin fought hard to retain \$11.6 million in overhead receipts that then-Governor Jim Martin proposed to take away from the university's grant appropriations. Even in his final months as chancellor last year, Hardin was still holding the line against yet another legislative proposal to cut some \$48 million in state appropriations to UNC.

During his tenure, Hardin made national headlines for questioning the mission of a proposed, freestanding black cultural center on the UNC campus. For Hardin personally, the controversy was particularly painful and ironic:

facility that encourage the serious study of the black experience in America."

Hardin championed faculty salary increases with only marginal success and tried to improve working conditions, grievance processes, compensation, and training opportunities for UNC staff in the face of numerous complaints from non-faculty employees, particularly UNC's housekeepers. Ultimately, however, he will be remembered at Carolina as the front man in an enormously successful five-year fund-raising campaign—a key element of the university's bicentennial celebration and a critical factor in the institution's future security and growth in the face of continuing political turbulence and a decline in some of its national rankings.

When the bicentennial campaign officially ended the day he stepped down, Hardin left the university with \$433 million for construction, scholarships, graduate and professional fellowships, and endowment funds for faculty and libraries. Overall, UNC's endowment had doubled in size under his leadership. During the same period, faculty research productivity increased from \$85 million to some \$245 million. Hardin is also proud to point out that during UNC's bicentennial year, 1993-94, Carolina passed Duke for the first time in the research support it received from the National

cost of higher education continues to increase, we cannot just raise tuition to the point of pricing places like Duke out of the market. Philanthropy has become more and more essential in the form of endowments for faculty, student scholarships, and financial aid." While Hardin believes that Duke "has achieved a certain level of momentum and is always going to be around," he worries about smaller schools, citing Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi; St. Andrews in Laurinburg, North Carolina; and Wofford in Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he was appointed president at age thirty-six and where his father and grandfather went to college. All are church-related institutions where the demand for operational dollars could easily outstrip potential tuition revenues and philanthropic support.

The answer to a dangerous overdependence on tuition revenues and philanthropy? "For one thing," Hardin says, "we need major national leadership on the issue of financing higher education." He is currently intrigued by one proposal that would have government provide full tuition loans to any student—professional, graduate, or undergraduate—at any institution, public or private. The loans would come due after graduation and be repaid in annual installments. The size of each year's payment would be figured as a fixed percent-

age of gross income as reported to the IRS and paid as just another line item on an individual's 1040 income tax form.

"People who enter teaching or the ministry would take longer to pay back their loans at, say 2 percent of their gross income per year, than would physicians or lawyers," Hardin explains, "but the burden of repayment would be proportionate to the income level. If we don't do something to keep tuition affordable, I worry about losing the diversity that our smaller private schools provide. For example, St. Andrews was providing special opportunities and programs for disabled students long before their needs became recognized by law. Other small, liberal arts schools have particular strengths that address the different needs of different students." Despite constitutional challenges in the name of discrimination, Hardin has often pointed out the value of diversity in educational options provided by the United States' extraordinary range of large and small schools, public and private, single-sex institutions, historically black and Native American schools, technical institutes, two-year community colleges, four-year liberal arts colleges, doctoral level institutions, and all-out research institutions.

While financing is the greatest challenge for private institutions, he suggests that "missional differentiation" is the critical issue on the public side of higher education, and one that ultimately poses the same threat—the loss of academic diversity. "There is a leveling tendency at work in the UNC system and in other states," he says. In the political urge to be "fair" to each of a state's public campuses, if one school is allowed to develop a program, someone will argue that all the campuses should have such a program, with the result that no one gets the program or resources are spread too thin to accommodate all, says Hardin.

With this "logic" at work, Hardin says, "we could easily end up with sixteen pretty good schools instead of a couple of first-rate flagship institutions. For example, we simply cannot afford to have world-class microbiologists working on all sixteen campuses in the North Carolina system. Now, thanks to distance learning technologies, we can export some of that expertise to the other campuses to the extent that it's needed. But I still worry that regional and local political pressures and understandable but often misguided ambitions threaten the truly useful diversities among our campuses."

He has warned educators and politicians more than once about the dangers of institutional homogenization and the inevitable tendencies of institutions to seek ever higher ground: "Communities and states need technical institutes, and it is unfortunate that such institutes often aspire to and attain the status of community colleges. Then community colleges seek to become liberal arts colleges. Bac-

"I cling stubbornly to my conviction that education in the liberal arts is a superb preparation for both life and livelihood."



Preachers' kids as a Duke duo: Hardin and Barbara Russell at sorority dance, 1951

calaureate institutions seek master's-level programs. Then the quest is for doctoral programs. Here in North Carolina, state appropriations for graduate student stipends are woefully lacking; yet the board of governors and the General Assembly continue to authorize new Ph.D. programs around the state with neither the means nor the intention to fund them adequately." This costly, needless aim to impress and the replication of programs profoundly threaten both the quality and image of public and private higher education, Hardin argues.

Political and public accountability in higher education has also led to what Hardin calls "the near-obsession with careerism" that would slant undergraduate curricula away from the liberal arts and toward more "practical" skills. "I cling stubbornly to my conviction that education in the liberal arts is a superb preparation for both life and livelihood," he says. And though he did acquire a professional education himself, finishing at the top of his Duke law class and serving as editor-in-chief of the *Duke Law Review*, he maintains that every job he's ever had he learned on the job, including practicing law before he joined the Duke faculty in 1958.

The same economic pragmatism that would de-emphasize the liberal arts, adds Hardin, has also led to a shift of funding away from basic research and toward applied or "strategic" research. "In state houses and legislatures and in the national Congress, we hear the recurring themes of technology transfer, job creation, international competitiveness, and economic development," he says. He is quick to defend the importance of basic research on campuses. As he told his audience at UNC's University Day several years ago, "In the present environment, Benjamin Franklin might well have invented bifocal eyeglasses, but he might not have flown that kite in a thunderstorm with a metal key attached to the string, because neither he nor anyone else would have had at hand a catalogue of the salable products that would result from the discovery of electricity."

Hardin's gift for such down-to-earth, straightforward analogy comes naturally. His father, Bishop Paul Hardin Jr., has been called the George Burns of Methodism—a good-humored and gifted preacher who is still active but now retired and living in Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, where Paul and Barbara Hardin first met and also own a summer home. Born in Charlotte and reared in Methodist parsonages around the state, from Waynesville to Wadesboro, Hardin the educator has emulated the itinerant lifestyle of Hardin the preacher, not only moving his wife and three children along to the five universities where he's served (four of which are Methodist-related), but also to Birmingham, Alabama, where he worked for two years as a trial attorney with the large firm of Bradley, Arant, Rose & White,

and on to Scotland, Jamaica, Canada, and Nigeria, where he conducted comparative law studies sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

Hardin admits he might well have become a minister himself, never having experienced the commonly acknowledged tendency toward rebellion that sometimes occurs among "PKs" or preachers' kids. As he tells it, "My father never treated his vocation in a way to turn me off." Neither did the fishbowl scrutiny to which clergy families are often subjected by their congregations, and which Hardin has un-



Law school cabin party: Paul and Barbara, left

doubtedly experienced as a college president and university chancellor. "Early on, my Dad did ask me not to play baseball or go to the movies on Sundays. When I asked him why, he said it was just a cost of doing business. He agreed it seemed silly and didn't know why in the world some people had a problem with those kinds of activities on a Sunday, but he said, 'there were more important issues with which to alienate our congregations.'" Hardin grins.

Some years later, when Paul and his future wife, Barbara, also a Methodist PK, went to see what turned out to be a particularly powerful religious movie, Hardin says he suddenly felt the call to preach. "I called my Dad to tell him, and he encouraged me not to make any rash moves. He said he didn't want me to be drawn into the ministry solely on the glamour of a movie. He also said, 'Never underestimate the power of laymen in the church.' And he was right."

Along with his leadership in education, Paul Hardin III has maintained close ties to the church, serving as president of the National Association of Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church, and many times attending the denomination's General Conference as a lay delegate. As a member of a Methodist clergy family, Hardin always assumed he would go to Duke. "Tuition was free to ministers' children back then." Although he would ultimately choose the "civil priesthood" as servant to the justice system, he was always particularly interested in issues of legal ethics, which

he taught at Duke and says now is an arena sullied by such spectacles as the O.J. Simpson trial. "People said the cameras in the courtroom were great, giving us a chance to see the system at work. I don't think so. The camera converted an epic trial into *Entertainment Tonight*."

By contrast, Hardin says he learned from his Duke law school professors that lawyers should never express their personal opinions to the press. He was equally disturbed by the anger judge Lance Ito allowed himself to show. "As the stakes have grown larger and society has



Attorneys in training: Leon Olive, Hardin, and Perry Keziah, 1954

become more materialistic, the fundamental principles of courtroom civility have become compromised."

Hardin's outspokenness on issues of ethical behavior is nothing new. His shortest tenure as a university president was at SMU from 1972 to 1974. He had uncovered some "early, minor cheating" that violated NCAA rules and proceeded to report and clean up the problem.

He soon found out that some members of the SMU board of trustees "were not on the same wavelength." When the trustees suggested that the president should only have taken action out of fear of being caught, Hardin turned in his resignation. Six years later, much more serious NCAA violations were committed at SMU. Meanwhile, at Drew, Hardin had been appointed a charter member of the NCAA President's Commission to restore integrity to collegiate athletics. "There is always the concern that an immature kid will be victimized by an unscrupulous agent, make the wrong decision, and get the whole university in trouble," he says. "Or there's the danger that a kid who really needs money will accept it from someone who is a fan and get himself and the university in trouble. Managing the enthusiasm really is a challenge, but it's done about as well at Carolina and Duke as it is anywhere in the country."

Listening to Hardin talk about ethics, politics, the law, and higher education today, it's clear that a part of him is still the would-be

candidate for public office. But he dismisses the possibility "because I can't make myself acceptable to enough people in North Carolina right now. I don't like the exact political temper of the times." He is a lifelong Democrat and an unabashed supporter of the role and importance of government in society. He says he's troubled by the profusion of anti-government rhetoric that began as early as Jimmy Carter's campaign and has been a part of every presidential election since then. As for his own "extended season of being able to say how I



The graduates: Paul and Barbara, June 1954; the next day they married

really feel about the issues," he has plans to be an active commentator, supporting candidates who aren't apologetic about government, and working behind the scenes on policy issues such as the financing of higher education.

All three of Hardin's children were graduated from Duke: Paul Russell Hardin J.D. '82, vice president of the Robert Woodruff Foundation in Atlanta; Sandra Hardin Mikush '80, assistant director of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation in Winston-Salem; and Dorothy Hardin Holmes '83, a former teacher living in Birmingham, Michigan. Since leaving the chancellorship, Paul and Barbara Hardin have been spending extended time with their eight grandchildren.

"It isn't only your blood and your genes that you pass on, but ideas," he says. "You can't be with your grandchildren a half-day at a time and impart much life experience or share the stories that my grandparents passed along to me. I know I'm going to have to find an area or two where my life experience makes me most useful and work on it from the policy standpoint. But no matter what I may do next in the larger arena of higher education, a lot of my emphasis as an educator over the next few years will also be in the micro realm with my grandchildren." ■

Eubanks '76 is a teacher in Duke's Continuing Education Program and director of the summer Duke Writers' Workshop.

RIDER ON THE STORM

MICHAEL ORBACH

BY JOHN MANUEL

When it comes to environmental assaults, the social scientist, conservationist, and Duke Marine Lab professor is as comfortable talking to a single fisherman as he is to state and national policymakers.

As we paddle our sea kayaks into Bogue Sound between North Carolina's mainland and the outer banks, Michael Orbach eyes the horizon. A plume of dark, gray clouds is spreading like a serpent over the sound, tongues of white licking out from the leading edge. Whitecaps rush toward us like urgent messengers, warning of the storm to come. Orbach is only mildly impressed.

"We'll need to keep an eye on that," he says of the cloud bank. "Let's make our way upwind. That way, if it gets worse, we'll have an easy ride back."

Orbach is no stranger to this environment. With his powerful build, giant handlebar

mustache, and windburned complexion, he looks like a man who has spent his life behind a ship's wheel. And to a large extent, that is true. "I grew up on the water," says the forty-seven-year-old California native. "I'm an old surfer and sailor. Part of what keeps me so happy in this job is being able to be on the water doing my studies."

A professor of marine affairs and policy, Orbach directs the Coastal Management Program in Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment. Stationed at the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, North Carolina, he is never far from the sight or smell of the ocean. But he's not a pure scientist. You won't catch him dissecting fish in the lab or taking water samples. He is by training a cultural anthropologist—more at home talking with fishermen about their families and how they make



a living. That perspective, combined with his enormous experience, has made Orbach an invaluable resource to state and national policy makers as well as to Duke students.

"Mike is a national treasure," says B.J. Copeland, director of the University of North Carolina Sea Grant College Program, which has extended multiple grants to Orbach. "There is a tendency in this country to approach fisheries problems from a strictly scientific standpoint. But that won't cut it here. Fisheries is a multi-disciplinary issue. We need someone who understands the fisherman as well as the biologist. That's Mike."

Orbach sees a trend in this country toward involving the social sciences in public policy-making; and he says we will be better off for it. "Part of the regulatory reform movement we are experiencing says we should analyze the impact of environmental policies on people before we enact them. Although I question the motives of some who are behind it, I believe that position is correct."

Orbach is a graduate of the University of California at Irvine and at San Diego, where he received his bachelor's in economics and a master's and Ph.D. in cultural anthropology. It was while doing research for his Ph.D. thesis on the tuna seinermen of San Diego that he decided to pursue cultural anthropology as a career. "Coming off the tuna boats, I found I was in high demand by policy makers. They wanted to hear from someone who could help explain how the fisheries system was working from a human perspective."

From 1976 to 1979, Orbach was a social anthropologist and social-science adviser with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in Washington, D.C. Following that, he was associate director of the Center for Coastal Marine Studies for three years at the University of California, Santa Cruz. In 1983, he came east to take a job as professor of anthropology and senior scientist for the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources at East Carolina University in Greenville. He was lured to Duke in 1993. "Two things attracted me to the Duke School of the Environment," Orbach says. "First, it's considered a highly professional interdisciplinary program. Second, it's focused on helping people solve problems in the real world."

Tackling real-world problems is Orbach's forte. In all of his positions, he has studied or formulated coastal and marine policy. He has been a board member of the National Research Council Committee on Reducing Porpoise Mortality from Tuna Fishing, and a consultant to the federal government on managing the fur-seal harvest in Alaska. He has also written a book based on his Ph.D. research, *Hunters, Seamen and Entrepreneurs: The Tuna Seinermen of San Diego*, and such articles as "Fishery in Transition: The Impact of Urban-

ization on Florida's Spiny Lobster Fishery."

"I've been involved in coastal and marine policy on all coasts of the U.S., in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, Alaska, and the Pacific," he says. "I guess you could say there aren't many marine issues I haven't faced."

That should be of considerable comfort to North Carolinians because, right now, they face a crisis in terms of their marine fishery. Since 1980, stocks of all the state's major fin fish have declined sharply. Catches of summer flounder are down 75 percent. Hauls of gray trout are down 65 percent. Croaker catches have dropped by half. Harvests of oysters and scallops are at historic lows. Pollution has hurt some species, but the biggest single factor appears to be overfishing. Commercial fishermen armed with bigger nets and faster boats are catching fish faster than the fish can reproduce. Some fear that the state's \$1-billion fishing industry will go the way of New England's, which has essentially collapsed, putting thousands of people out of work and leaving consumers with rising prices for fish.

"We are at a critical time right now," former North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries director Bill Hogarth told the *Raleigh News & Observer* recently. "What we do in the next three or four years could determine whether we have a viable fishery in the twenty-first century."

The group that everyone is looking toward to solve the fisheries crisis is the North Carolina Marine Fisheries Commission. This seventeen-member commission, appointed by the governor, sets policy and regulations covering coastal waters out to three miles from shore. For many years, the commission was composed primarily of commercial fishermen, who saw little need for restrictions on their industry. That has begun to change. Faced with evidence of a steady decline in the fishery, then-Governor Jim Martin in 1985 dismissed all of the presiding members of the commission and asked John Costlow, director of the Duke Marine Lab at the time, to head up a new one. Costlow agreed on the condition that he could have a hand in picking the new members. Martin acquiesced, and Costlow proceeded to nominate the commission's first natural and social scientists, including Orbach.

Orbach soon demonstrated his considerable skills as a mediator and problem-solver. As a cultural anthropologist with extensive experience in marine affairs, he understands the scientific viewpoint, but he also appreciates the impact "scientific solutions" can have on people. "My approach is the human dimension," he says. "All of our laws are based on human values. The issue is not how to maintain a pristine environment, but how to structure an environment that satisfies people's diverse needs."

In 1989, the commission was for the first time considering putting a size limit (thirteen inches in length) on flounder. Public hearings

were held at which commercial fishermen showed up in force. They loudly debunked the proposal, saying it was certain to put them out of business. The protests led a number of the commissioners to doubt that the regulation could be accepted, but Orbach was of a different mind.

"I knew that you often don't hear from a representative sample at public hearings," he says. "So I put on my social-scientist hat and constructed a survey of flounder fishermen in the state. I asked the fishermen how they thought the proposed regulation would affect them and whether they would oppose a thirteen-inch size limit. Seventy-two percent of the fishermen said they would support the size limit, even though they felt it would hurt them economically in the short run."

After the commissioners saw the results of Orbach's survey, they went ahead and passed the regulation without protest from the fishing community.

Orbach says that this kind of social-science approach serves two important functions. "First, it puts formal information into the equation. Second, it lets people know their opinions are being considered. Many of the fishermen told me I was the first person to come out on their boat and talk to them."

David McNaught, former director of the Pamlico-Tar River Foundation, says Orbach's success goes far beyond his research skills. "Mike is one of the best facilitators of the democratic process in eastern North Carolina. He is able to listen to people with very divergent interests. He has opinions of his own, but he is able to subordinate those to the greater process. He is a real believer that if you get enough of the parties together and give them good information, you will get a resolution to the problem at hand."

Orbach admits that there is a "live free or die" element among the commercial fishermen who refuse to believe overfishing is a problem and will resist any attempt at regulation. But he says that this viewpoint is not representative of commercial fishermen as a whole. "I find most commercial fishermen have a concern for the resource they depend on. They are generally willing to accept limits on their activities, if you can prove there is a problem and that the proposed limits will solve that problem. They also want to know that the impact of proposed regulations on them is being considered. In that respect, they're no different from the average landowner who wants to know why he shouldn't develop a particular piece of property with a half-acre wetland on it."

Many of the problems with North Carolina's fishery are external to the local fishing community, Orbach says. Out-of-state fishing vessels have come in droves to fish the local waters. Hog farms and other upstream agricultural and forestry operations are polluting the

waterways. Retaining walls built on soundside shorelines are destroying marshes where fin fish and shellfish breed. And government agencies sometimes make their own blunders.

"Look what happened on the Roanoke River last summer. Fishermen had been cooperating with government agencies in restricting their catch of striped bass in the river. Then along came a big rain and the Army Corps of Engineers released a bunch of water upstream from Kerr and Gaston lakes so people could keep using the boat ramps. The water spilled out into the floodplain and sent fish into the shallows. Then the Corps shut off the water and created an anoxic condition that killed thousands of fish."

Orbach's guidance was to prove invaluable again in the 1990s. Throughout the previous decade, North Carolina's crab fishermen had watched their catch fluctuate while the number of crab pots being put out was steadily increasing. Orbach had helped Florida's spiny lobster fishermen address a similar problem in the 1980s, so the crabbers turned to him for help. He applied for and won a grant from the UNC Sea Grant Program to study the problem. With the help of the crab fishermen, he essentially concluded there were too many traps being put out for too few crabs—a situation most crab fishermen had previously thought to be impossible.

As a result of their participation in Orbach's project, the crab fishermen proposed that the Marine Fisheries Commission put a moratorium on new commercial licenses for crabs. "Mike has been real helpful in presenting the alternatives to the fishermen," says Robin Doxey, a representative of Crabbers League of Aware Watermen (CLAW). "He has a vast knowledge of what's been tried in other areas—more than the fishermen do. He challenges the fishermen to find a solution that suits them, and to go with it."

Faced with declining catches of many other marine species and impressed that Orbach had gained the crabbers' support for a moratorium, the commission in 1993 recommended putting a moratorium on all new commercial fishing licenses. To the surprise of many, including Orbach, it passed. One of the conditions of the moratorium was for the Marine Fisheries Commission to develop an across-the-board management plan. Due in May, this effort will reevaluate everything about the state's marine fisheries program, including the role of the commission itself.

As part of the planning effort, Orbach proposed to study the potential for limiting entry

(that is, limiting the number of licenses, or yardage of nets, and so forth) into North Carolina's fisheries. Not wanting the results of his study to be perceived in any way as a conflict of interest, he resigned from the commission in May of 1995.

Since dropping off the commission, Orbach has been holding workshops along the coast at which he describes the limited entry systems that have been tried in this country and seeks fishermen's opinions of how each method might work here. Susan West, president of the

Orbach's courses are open to undergraduates, about eighty of whom are in residence at the lab. Orbach also has three Ph.D. students who are working on everything from coral reefs in Antigua to the international legal aspects of marine reserves.

Before the Nicholas School of the Environment was created, the Marine Lab in Beaufort was an independent center. Since 1991, the lab has been part of the school, which means all faculty appointments are made by the school and faculty must report there. According to

Orbach, that has taken the lab faculty some getting used to. "I am the first and only social-science person at the lab. It's important to me, personally and professionally, to maintain a connection with the Durham campus. The fact that we have the social-science presence here will help achieve the integration we need between the two areas.

"The question now becomes, how are coastal and ocean issues part of larger environmental issues? That's not a question that has been addressed before, but I think it's a positive development. It's time we recognized that coastal policy is just a subset of larger environmental policy."

Half an hour after setting out in our kayaks, the storm that appeared so threatening has failed to advance any closer. In the curious habit of coastal weather, an offshore breeze has risen and held the clouds at bay. We ride the small waves to shore and beach the kayaks in the backyard of Orbach's lovely soundside home.

I ask him if his role as peacemaker, always listening to both sides and never advocating a position of his own, ever drives people nuts. He laughs.

"Some of the people I deal with say, 'Mike, you are you so damn fair! Just tell us the answer. Tell us where we should go.' But I will never speak on behalf of a constituency. My role as a facilitator is to lay out the options in pursuit of a specific goal. I leave it to the constituencies to make their advocacy statements.

"Environmental management is not a scientific problem—it is a governance problem. Science will not tell you the answers in terms of what to do. It only tells you the consequences of pursuing one alternative over another. A lot of our fisheries policy has been implemented by scientists in pursuit of scientific goals. But if you don't bring the people side in, you don't have the full consequences of your actions in the equation. That's when you get in trouble."

Manuel is a freelance writer living in Durham.



Waterworld: Orbach, marine affairs and policy professor, on the Alligator River

Hatteras-Ocracoke Auxiliary of the North Carolina Fisheries Association, says Orbach's workshops have greatly impressed the fishing community. "He's gone beyond the call of duty by conducting more of these workshops than the Moratorium Steering Committee thought was practical. That hasn't been the way things have been done in the past. Usually, the government draws up draft regulations without our input, then holds one hearing in Raleigh. Dr. Orbach believes fisheries management can't succeed without meaningful input from the fishermen, and we appreciate that sentiment."

Meanwhile, Orbach is more than busy as director of Duke's Coastal Environmental Management (CEM) program. CEM is a subset of the master's of environmental management program. About thirty-five students are enrolled in the master's program, half of whom are in residence at Beaufort. In addition,

WHEN VIEW MEETS VOICE

During a lecture last November, a prominent Duke faculty member blasted the American media for its obsession with reporting disaster and strife. Ordinarily, that's not exactly news. In recent years, everyone from church leaders to star athletes has criticized journalists for stirring up needless controversy. But what made this critique especially damning was that columnist William Raspberry, one of the media's most honored members, delivered it.

"Scandal has a thousand stringers," Raspberry told his audience in Duke's Sanford Institute for Public Policy. "Good news can't even find the editor's phone number. We favor conflict because we're lazy and because we've learned bad habits." Raspberry, Knight Professor of Communications and Journalism at the Sanford Institute, called for his fellow journalists to focus instead on the efforts being made to reform problems like crime and drug abuse.

Even as Raspberry issued his plea, Duke professors Alex Harris and Robert Coles had already begun to answer it. As co-editors of *DoubleTake* magazine, which premiered in July, Harris and Coles are providing a venue for journalists interested in what Harris terms "the resonance and connections between writing and photography."

"I went to [Raspberry's] talk, and I thought that the same things he was speaking about were the things that inspired Robert Coles and me to publish *DoubleTake*," says Harris, a professional photographer and professor of the practice of public policy. "We were so tired of publications that dealt with celebrity or sensationalism and conflict. We felt that it might be possible to publish a magazine that, rather than highlight our differences, would in some way bring us together as a country."

PUBLISHING WITH AN EDGE

BY STEPHEN MARTIN

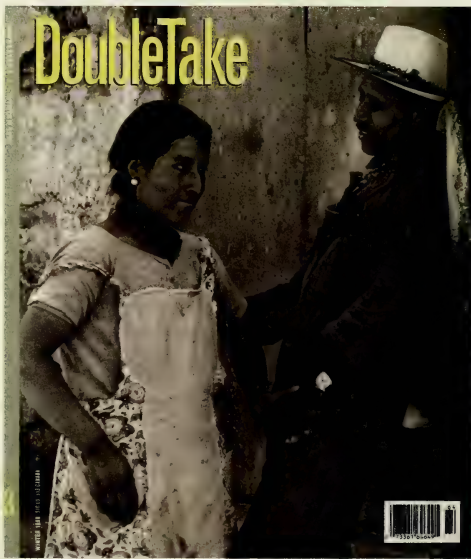
Rejecting celebrity, conflict, and sensationalism as themes, *DoubleTake* magazine is a collaboration between photographer Alex Harris and writer Robert Coles that instead celebrates original and overlooked ideas.

Generously subsidized by the Lyndhurst Foundation of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and published quarterly at Duke's Center for Documentary Studies, *DoubleTake* features an unusual blend of nonfiction, fiction, and photography. The premiere issue, for example, included a report on the environmental lessons that the West could learn from the town of Kerala, India, a piece of short fiction by South African writer Nadine Gordimer, and a photo essay of life in Mexican communities on Chicago's South Side. "This magazine draws its inspiration from novelists, poets, essayists, and visual artists, rather than social scientists," says Coles, the Pulitzer Prize-winning child psychiatrist who teaches at both Duke and Harvard.

DoubleTake is the latest fruit borne of a long-standing collaborative effort between Harris, the photographer, and Coles, the writer. In the 1970s, they produced two documentary books: *The Old Ones of New Mexico*, which explored the daily routines, insights, and influence of the elderly in Hispanic villages of the Southwest; and *The Last and First Eskimos*, which examined the relationship between Eskimo children and their elders during an era of rapid socio-economic change in Alaska. In 1989, the pair proved instrumental in establishing the university's Center for Documentary Studies.

"It's not that we sat down one evening, and said, hey, we've got a great idea for this magazine," says Harris, who was a Yale undergraduate when he met Coles in 1970. "The magazine is the direct result of our long collaboration and the feeling that there was not a publication in the country that would have responded to the kind of work so many of the writers and photographers we knew and admired had done over the years."

Neither Harris nor Coles has worked as a professional editor. But Harris believes their relative inexperience with magazine work might translate into a distinct advantage. "We're not magazine people, and very few people on



our staff have been involved in magazines before. So I think we're bringing some freshness to this, and hopefully not rehabbing all of the old formulas about what a publication can be." One of *DoubleTake*'s new approaches is its policy of devoting equal space and concern to both writers and photographers. "Photographers aren't really treated the way writers have traditionally been treated by magazines. If you're a writer, you're assigned a piece, and the editor then works with you to revise the text. Photographers, if they're lucky enough to get an assignment, turn in their work, and the editors choose," says Harris. "The photographer has typically had very little say in how a piece is shaped in his or her own voice."

Allowing photographers to speak for themselves is a concept that excites artists long frustrated with photography's second-class status in the magazine industry. Thomas Roma, a contributing photographer to *DoubleTake* who has been photographing professionally since 1971, says the magazine is a boon for photographers. "*DoubleTake* is unique in that there is no other venue that has serious writing and photography together; the photographs get to be seen differently because of that. The most important thing is that people other than photographers are going to see the pictures, whereas all the photography magazines are only seen by photographers."

DoubleTake's editorial philosophy also impresses Edward Gomez '79, a New York-based arts journalist and editor. "The most refreshing quality of the magazine is that it doesn't scream at the reader. Its overall tone is calm, thoughtful, considered, and inviting," he says. While Gomez says that the photo essays stand out as the strongest element of the publication, he describes the balance between the writing and photography as "seamless and harmonious."

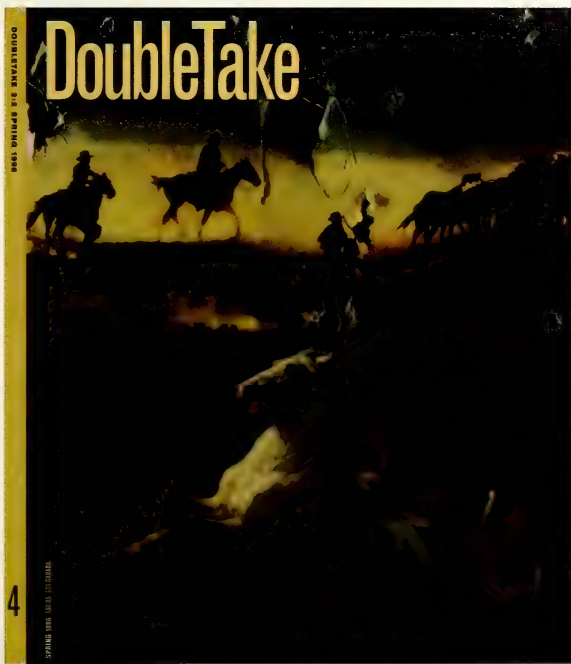
DoubleTake's commitment to both words and visual images in part finds its roots in James Agee and Walker Evans' famed documentary work of the early 1940s, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*. A chronicle of the struggles of three Alabama tenant farming families during the Depression, the book has influenced both Harris and Coles. Says Harris, "If you think of what *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* stands for, it is equal collaboration between a writer and a photographer, each coming to a place and group of people with his own distinct personality, vision, and approach. Evans and Agee used photographs and texts not to illustrate one another, but independently, in a way that expands the meaning and authority of their book."

The value of such interplay between writing and photography, and also between various forms of writing, becomes particularly apparent in the Winter 1996 issue of *DoubleTake*. Four separate pieces explore substantially different religious experiences but end up relating to one another in a way that deepens the mean-

ing of all four. Thomas Roma's photo essay of worship in Brooklyn churches, rich with images of clapping congregations, commanding preachers, and the faithful absorbed in intensely private prayer, plays off Andre Dubus' essay, "Love in the Morning." Far removed from the rollercoaster emotions experienced by Roma's churchgoers, Dubus, having just attended Catholic mass, rolls his wheelchair around the parking lot of his Massachu-

set encounter with the crooked but not entirely insincere minister who stages the revival.

Considered individually and especially with respect to one another, these four pieces suggest a sincerity of religious belief that finds expression in a complex variety of attitudes, actions, and locales—a sorely needed antidote to the stereotypical portrayals of religious fanaticism and hypocrisy too often seized upon by the American media.



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setts church, thinking about receiving the Eucharist and what it means to "taste and chew and swallow the intimacy of God." In his essay, "Communion," Bill McKibben meditates on how the Biblical challenges issued in the Book of Job and in the Gospels have informed his work for environmental protection. Finally, Jonathan Richard Veit's short story, "To Be So Healed," departs from the contemplative tone set by Dubus and McKibben and thrusts readers back into the unpredictable world of community worship rendered earlier by Thomas Roma. Veit weaves the tale of a troubled adolescent who stumbles into a camp revival meeting, and of his eventual

As it turns media stereotypes inside out, *DoubleTake* aims to increase the social awareness of its readership, much in the way that *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* challenges its readers to help change the stark reality it depicts. "We are not publishing a magazine that's overly concerned with the beauty of the writing and the aesthetics of the photography," says Harris. "There is a moral implication to a lot of what we publish, in the old-fashioned tradition of 'social ethics.'"

At a time when many newspapers and magazines are saturated with political discussion and rhetoric, Harris and Coles insist that *DoubleTake* will not become a mouthpiece for

any political party or agenda. "It's not that I'm shy of politics," says Coles, who worked extensively with the civil rights movement and later became close friends with Cesar Chavez of the United Farmworkers. "But we have so many magazines devoted to political analysis. What we would like to do, quite simply, is to explore the lives of various people so that we can understand how they live. Our definition of

and each has its documentary value."

But don't look for poetry by Annie Dillard or short stories by Joyce Carol Oates in every issue. "We are not allowing the magazine only to be the property of well-known writers and photographers," says Coles. "We're looking for the voices and visions of ordinary people. And we're making a concerted effort to find new talent in writing and photography." As an

fiction, nonfiction, and poetry of young authors.

Harris and Coles are determined to forge lasting connections with their readers as well. Through a program known as "DoubleTake Out Loud," they will hold forums around the country allowing writers and photographers published in the magazine to interact with their public audience. The co-editors plan to take the magazine on the road seven or eight times a

"What we would like to do, quite simply, is to explore the lives of various people so that we can understand how they live."

poverty is that of Flannery O'Connor—it has to do with human limitation. Economic poverty is one limitation, but there are others, namely moral and spiritual poverty as rendered by writers such as George Eliot and Leo Tolstoy in the nineteenth century, and by Walker Percy, William Carlos Williams, George Orwell, and John Cheever in this century."

In their efforts to unite both the economically and the spiritually downtrodden into a community of social action, Harris and Coles are contending with a phenomenon that was virtually nonexistent during the heyday of James Agee and Walker Evans—the influence of television. Television's enormous capacity for legitimizing violence, discouraging critical thinking, and numbing viewers to everyday social ills seems impossible to ignore. But Harris doesn't think that television's power to normalize despair has diminished the thoughtful individual's abilities to appreciate the still photography and soulful writing that *DoubleTake* celebrates. "We're not competing with television and the shocking images you see in so many magazines. We really feel that there's a hunger in this country, and around the world, for a quieter, more contemplative approach. A still moment, being able to look at a photograph or a series of photographs on a subject, can be as powerful, and perhaps more lasting, than film or television."

Both he and Coles use the power of the written word to move readers into action. Each issue has included three short stories. "Sometimes the voices of our fiction writers, the stories they tell, can get us as close to how it looks and feels in a particular time and place, or even on a particular subject, as nonfiction writers or photographers could," says Harris. "Each medium has its own particular strengths,

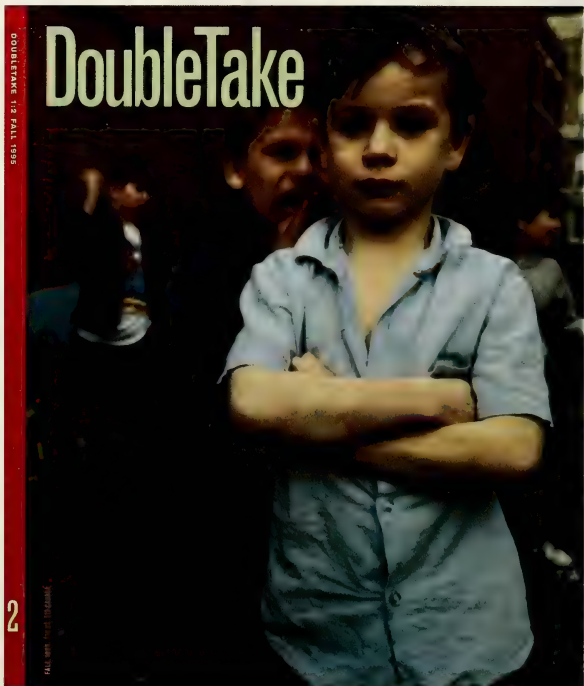
example, Coles points to Patrick Yachinski, a college senior whose first published short story, "Asylum," appeared in the Fall 1995 issue.

The co-editors, in conjunction with the publishing house W.W. Norton, have also launched a series called DoubleTake Books. The publishing venture is intended to encourage writers and photographers of all ages to explore their documentary projects, including those initiated in *DoubleTake* magazine, in greater depth. A focus of the series will be two volumes featuring the work of young writers and photographers. The first of these books, *25 Photographers Under 25*, may appear as early as fall, followed by an anthology of the

year. "Out Loud" sessions will take place in a variety of settings, including bookstores and college campuses.

Back at Alex Harris' office in the Center for Documentary Studies, photography portfolios are rolling in faster than he can unpack them. They sprawl across his tables and lean against the walls. And in the magazine's other offices, manuscripts are flowing in at a similar rate. "If you really look," he says, "we think you'll see the connections between the writing and the photography. There's some subtlety and mystery in the way these forms overlap." ■

Martin '95 is a freelance writer living in Durham



CANCER GENE LOCATED

Researchers at Duke's Comprehensive Cancer Center and the United Kingdom's Institute for Cancer Research announced in the December issue of the journal *Nature* that they had located a second breast cancer susceptibility gene. Named BRCA2, the gene likely accounts for the majority of inherited breast cancers not caused by BRCA1, the breast cancer susceptibility gene identified in 1994 by a team led by Mark Skolnick of the University of Utah and Myriad Genetics, Inc.

"This finding means that we really are narrowing in on this dreaded cancer," says Barbara Rimer, chair of the National Cancer Advisory Board and professor of community and family medicine at Duke. "But it makes it more important than ever that we learn how to counsel women about their options and how to develop clinics to provide support services for the women who may carry breast cancer genes." The principal investigators are Duke Medical Center's P. Andrew Futreal and Michael Stratton of the Institute for Cancer Research in Surrey, England.

As with BRCA1, the researchers say they expect that women who inherit BRCA2 may have up to an 85 percent chance of developing breast cancer. Members of families with the BRCA2 gene also seem to be at greater risk for several other cancers, including male breast cancer, prostate cancer, and ocular melanoma. Unlike BRCA1, however, inheriting a defective copy of BRCA2 does not appear to put women at a significantly greater risk of developing ovarian cancer, although the risk is still higher than the general population, the researchers say.

A total of 182,000 U.S. women and 29,000 women in the United Kingdom were expected to develop breast cancer in 1995, according to estimates from the American Cancer Society and the United Kingdom's Cancer Research Campaign. Researchers estimated that about 5 percent of the breast cancer cases result from inherited genetic mutations.

"BRCA1 seems to be responsible for about half of inherited breast cancers," says Futreal, an assistant research professor of surgery and assistant professor of genetics. "Our findings strongly suggest that BRCA2 accounts for

most of the remaining 50 percent." (Futreal has been involved in the discovery of both breast cancer genes. As a member of the Skolnick team, he cloned BRCA1 last year.) With the help of physicians in five countries, Futreal and Stratton studied a series of families with multiple cases of early-onset breast cancer that did not have mutations in BRCA1. The researchers do not yet know whether BRCA2 plays a role in the development of

sporadic, or non-inherited, breast cancers.

While BRCA1 testing is not yet commercially available, physicians at Duke have been using a test for that gene in an experimental program to evaluate how best to counsel at-risk women. Because having a mutated copy of either BRCA1 or BRCA2 could make it difficult to obtain insurance or employment, it is important to pair testing with counseling and support services.

UPDATE

THE FIRE THIS TIME

Coming Through the Fire: *Surviving Race and Place in America*, C. Eric

Lincoln's new book from Duke Press, is a warning to the United States and its citizens: Expect heightened racial strife unless we move beyond the past and adapt to what has become a multicultural society.

"My message is that we do not have to continue the ideological battle on behalf of dead ancestors," says the William Rand Kenan Jr. professor emeritus of religion and culture. "It's more important to make a positive contribution to the living than to continue to carry the dead weight of the dead. This is a difficult notion for people to entertain, but I'm not sure we've really tried it."

Lincoln, the author of *Duke Press'* all-time bestseller, *The Black Church in the African-American Experience*, was profiled in *Duke Magazine's* July-August 1988 issue upon the publication of his first novel, *The Avenue*, Clayton City, also by Duke Press.

"To whites, I say, there is no dishonor to your departed grandparents in recognizing a truth that, for whatever reasons, they were unable to see. I'd like to say to black people that even though you have

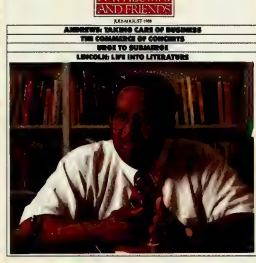
been wronged, all human beings make errors, and sometimes they are simply unable to

House Speaker Newt Gingrich and former police detective Mark Fuhrman to task, while finding hope in the Southern Baptist Church's public resolution apologizing for the pain caused by the practice of slavery.

A past friend of both Martin Luther King Jr. and author Alex Haley, Lincoln says a shrinking world has created a more complex and multicultural society. "Everywhere you look—Ireland, Yugoslavia, Africa, South Africa—people are looking for their full rights as human beings," he says. "They want their rightful share of the common values human society has to offer. This is of critical importance in America."

"You can stand on the street corner in a city as small as Durham and see people from three dozen different cultures pass by in half an hour. These are people from all over the world in places where we've planted our flag—people whose lives we have disrupted, whose land we have appropriated, whose resources we have taken away, and whose governments we have destroyed or caused to be destroyed. And now they've come home to us to share in the democracy we told them about."

DUKE



release themselves from an ideological commitment even after they've come to understand that it's wrong," says Lincoln.

In *Coming Through the Fire*, he uses his personal experience and his academic expertise to examine issues such as biracial marriage, transracial adoption, black-on-black violence, the "endangered" black male, racism as power, the relationship between blacks and Jews, and Muslim minister Louis Farrakhan. (Lincoln is also the author of *The Black Muslims in America*.) He takes Republican

Two separate studies at Duke have found ways to keep older people socially engaged and, as a result, perhaps improve their quality of life. One technique relies on new technology—the Internet—while the other draws from a more traditional source—the church.

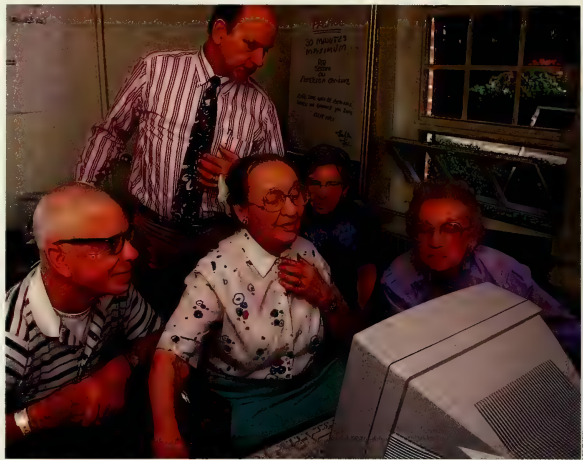
The Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development is conducting an ongoing study at Durham's Methodist Retirement Community to measure whether older people feel less lonely and more socially involved if they use e-mail and the Internet. Center associate Heidi White says that if the project improves people's moods and overall well-being, it could be expanded to other retirement communities, assisted living units, or nursing homes.

"Many people who live in retirement communities have children and grandchildren who are on e-mail, and it is a relatively cheap way of communicating long distance. Plus, there are a lot of things on the Internet now specifically for senior adults, travel information and other things they might be interested in," White says.

The idea for the project came from Herb Halbrecht, a retired business executive from Connecticut who moved to Durham, in part, to take classes from the Duke Institute for Learning in Retirement (DILR). Halbrecht says he noticed that some of his fellow retirees had hearing problems and other physical disabilities, and thought access to a communication mode such as the Internet would help them feel connected to the world. He approached DILR director Sara Craven, who helped put the idea into action.

An anonymous donor bought three Macintosh computers and a hired assistant trained the Methodist Retirement residents, who have free access to the Internet through Duke. Three Duke students regularly visit the community to answer computer-related questions. Residents have tapped into World Wide Web sites dealing with such topics as quilting and bonsai plants, and initiated correspondence with computer-savvy children and family members who don't write "snail mail" letters.

The second study, conducted by Duke psychiatrist Harold Koenig M.H.S. '90, found that older people who attend religious services are both less depressed and physically healthier than those who worship at home. "Church-related activity may prevent illness both by a direct effect, using prayer or Scripture reading as coping behaviors, as well as by an indirect effect through its influence on health behaviors," Koenig says. "For example, active religious



Senior surfers: learning the Internet at the Methodist Retirement Community

participation may indirectly prevent health problems due to poor diet, substance abuse, smoking, self-destructive behaviors, or unsafe sexual practices, because these activities are discouraged by most religious groups."

People who pray only at home do not enjoy the same mental or physical health benefits as those who attend church, the study found, in part because they may be too ill to attend services. In turn, physical illness can contribute to depression. But poor physical health alone does not explain why those who pray at home had higher rates of depression, since the study showed they actually had greater social support systems than the church-goers—a phenomenon that researchers hope to explain through further research. The study also found higher rates of depression among people whose only religious activity was viewing religious television, and higher rates of physical illness among both religious television viewers and those who prayed at home.

The study was the largest random sample of community-dwelling adults (versus those in nursing homes or institutions) ever conducted, as well as the only study to examine the links among three distinct religious behaviors (church service, private prayer, and religious television viewing), social support, and mental and physical health. Koenig presented the findings at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in February. The study was based on data drawn from a multi-pronged survey of people sixty-five and older sponsored by the National Institute on Aging.

GREAT TEACHERS

Seven faculty members received undergraduate teaching awards in December. The honorees cover a variety of disciplines and a variety of ideas about teaching, but they all share a commitment to the exchange of knowledge and learning that is at the core of the university's teaching mission.

Gustavo Pérez Firmat, an award-winning author, scholar, and professor of Romance studies, is the fourteenth recipient of the University Scholar/Teacher Award, Duke's highest teaching award. Described in *The Washington Post* as "at the vanguard of Hispanic studies," the Cuban native came to Duke in 1979. The award was created in 1981 by the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church for the purpose of "recognizing an outstanding faculty member for his or her dedication and contribution to the learning arts and to the institution." It carries a \$2,000 stipend.

The Richard K. Lublin Distinguished Award for Teaching Excellence was established in 1992 by Lublin '61, a member of Trinity College's board of visitors. As the college's top award for teaching, it recognizes the contributions of outstanding Trinity College teachers. Each of the two awards includes a \$5,000 stipend. This year's winners are Women's Studies director Jean O'Barr and Romance studies professor David Bell.

The Trinity College Distinguished Teachers

NOBEL BOUND

While the rest of his high school class was slaving away memorizing the Periodic Table or dissecting earthworms, engineering freshman Neil Hattangadi was beginning a research project that would eventually land him a trip to the Nobel Prize ceremonies in Stockholm, Sweden. The project, "No More Fertilizers?: Maximizing Nitrogen Fixation with Non-Legumes," which started as a simple ninth-grade biology assignment, explores ways of introducing nitrogen-fixing bacteria—bacteria that take atmospheric nitrogen and make it available to plants as a fertilizer—into the roots of cash crops, such as corn and wheat. The object is to make the use of fertilizers unnecessary.

It seems like an ambitious undertaking for a high school freshman. Hattangadi had reason to believe that the project was not only feasible, but could also uncover some very useful data. "I'd been studying leguminous nitrogen fixation systems at an internship at the Department of

Agriculture. They were too bogged down in the scientific applications to see the potential applications of having a system that would work for cash crops," he says. So he set out to prove what the department had overlooked.

Needing more advanced facilities than Winter Park High School could offer, Hattangadi did most of his work two hours away at the University of Florida. He built an additional make-shift lab in his house using supplies from the grocery store and local greenhouses.

Each year, as his work continued to take shape, he entered the project in the International Science and Engineering Fair. He received third place in the botany division the first year and second place the second year. In his third year, the project won the botany division and was runner-up for Best in Fair. This honor landed him a trip to Tokyo to present his work at the Japanese Science Symposium. Finally, in his senior year, his project took top honors, winning him the trip

to Stockholm.

Reflecting on December's Nobel Prize ceremonies, Hattangadi says, "I think the best part was two nights before the ceremony. I was invited to an unofficial reception for the laureates and Swedish aristocrats. There were no more than seventy-five people at the celebration and the majority of them were world renowned. Seeing all the Nobel Laureates and knowing that I could go up and talk to them at any time was an amazing feeling." In conjunction with the ceremonies, Hattangadi presented his research at the Karolinska Institute, the Swedish national medical school.

With all these impressive credentials, Hattangadi could have chosen any college in the country. He picked Duke for two reasons: because "it has the only program for biosurface and cellular engineering that truly integrates traditional engineering and modern biotechnology"; and for the Angier B. Duke Scholarship program. He says he is looking forward to spending the summer at Oxford University after his junior year—one benefit of the A.B. Duke program. There, he hopes to complement his engineering work with some classes in English literature and economics.

When asked if people treat him differently because of his achievements at such a young age, he explains that most people don't even know—or at least they didn't until *The Chronicle* covered his story. He says he keeps himself grounded by looking to the future. He would like to train in an M.D./Ph.D. program in order to start a biotechnology company to develop pharmaceuticals. For now, he says, "I try not to rest on my laurels by looking forward to the rest that I can achieve."

—Barbara Kohler '96

Awards honor recipients for their efforts to encourage intellectual excitement, their knowledge of the field, their skill in organizing courses and communicating with students, and their commitment to teaching. Three awards are given: one in the humanities, one in the social sciences, and the Robert B. Cox Award in the Natural Sciences. The winners are assistant professor of the practice of computer science Owen Astrachen, assistant professor of the practice of drama Jody McAuliffe, and assistant professor of political science Peter Feaver.

The Howard Johnson Distinguished Teaching Award was established by the Howard Johnson Foundation to recognize distinguished teaching by professors in Trinity College. The award carries a \$3,000 stipend. This year's winner is religion professor Thomas McCollough.

BOOZE'S BAD NEWS

Experiments at Duke Medical Center have shown that alcohol severely disrupts a biochemical process associated with memory formation in young animals, but that alcohol is much less potent in brain tissue from mature animals. According to researchers, the findings provide compelling scientific evidence upon which health policy and laws aimed at preventing underage drinking may be based.

"Until now, we have had no hard scientific data to back up our alcohol laws for young people," says principal investigator H. Scott Swartzwelder, Duke psychology professor and a research scientist at the Durham V.A. Medical Center. "It's always been a moral message or an authoritarian message. But now we can say to young people that even occasional and moderate drinking might impair your brain's memory systems more than it would an adult's."

The new study, published in the December issue of *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, builds upon results published last spring by the same Duke researchers. That study demonstrated that even small amounts of alcohol severely depress the activity of receptors on the surface of nerve cells in the immature brain responsible for processing new information.

"Children and teenagers are at the time of their lives when they are acquiring huge amounts of information," says Swartzwelder. "At this particular point in life, the brain is more plastic and susceptible. This also happens to be the time of life when there is a great deal of pressure to drink alcohol."

Now that the researchers have demonstrated the negative effects of alcohol at the physiological level, the next step is to conduct experiments on living rats of different ages to



Hattangadi in the lab: International Science and Engineering Fair honors garnered him a trip to Sweden

LEE TOOP

determine the effects of alcohol on the animals' behavior. Collaborating with Swartz-welder on the studies were research professor of pharmacology Wilkie A. Wilson Ph.D. '71 and pharmacologist Mohammed Tayyeb '89.

TRUSTEES HIKE FEES

Duke's board of trustees, meeting in February, approved a 4.9 percent increase in the cost of an undergraduate education for returning students, from \$26,344 in 1995-96 to \$27,629 in 1996-97. Tuition will increase 5.2 percent, room charges 4.8 percent, and board charges 3.6 percent. The cost for first-year students represents a 5.3 percent increase, including a fee, applicable to first-year students in support of new recreational facilities. The student-endorsed fee will go toward the renovated and enlarged Memorial Gymnasium on East Campus.

University provost John Strohbehn told the trustees that the increase "is the minimum necessary to sustain the academic quality of our undergraduate programs." He said this will also allow Duke to continue its policy of admitting undergraduates without regard to their ability to pay, and to meet all their demonstrated financial need.

Duke, like other schools, faces expenses that normally increase faster than the rate of inflation. These include such things as financial aid, deferred maintenance, laboratory and computer costs, and the pressures associated with attracting and keeping high-quality faculty.

Tuition rates also increased in the graduate and professional schools. The divinity school faces a 5.1 percent increase to \$9,000 a year; the Fuqua School of Business up 6.2 percent to \$23,150; the graduate school up 10.2 percent to \$16,400; the law school up 5 percent to \$22,250; the medical school up 10 percent to \$24,650 for incoming students; the Nicholas School of the Environment up 10 percent to \$16,500 for incoming students; and the nursing school up 4 percent to \$18,364.

Among the newest trustees is Robert K. Steel '73, who has been elected to succeed retiring board member Kenneth G. Younger Jr. '49. Steel is a Goldman Sachs & Company partner who is responsible for the company's Institutional Equities management in the United States, and is a member of the firm's operating committee. He has also served on the boards of various New York and London stock exchanges. He has maintained strong ties with Duke as a member of the board and the executive committee of the Duke Management Company, and the Provost's Advisory Committee on International Affairs.

Senior Shavar Jeffries is the new young

trustee. He is chair of the Major Attractions Committee of the Union and has also served as president of the Black Student Alliance. The young trustee, who is elected by the Duke Student Government, serves a three-year term on the board of trustees, the first year as a non-voting member and the last two years as a member with full voting privileges. The position was created in the early Seventies by then-President Terry Sanford to increase student involvement on the board. DSG selects one young trustee each year.

Susan Timberlake, a third-year biomedical engineering student, was elected as the Graduate and Professional Student Council (GPSC) representative to the board. She has been involved with a number of GPSC committees, the Student Affairs Committee of the board of trustees, and as a representative to the board of the University Union. GPSC selects a trustee every three years.

ENDOWMENT ENHANCER

A \$5.15-million package of grants to the university from The Duke Endowment will help boost financial aid, improve campus facilities, and strengthen the faculty in 1996. Individual grants in the package will provide operating funds for the Benjamin N. Duke Program, help upgrade and renovate campus buildings and classrooms, fund teaching positions, and enhance computing on campus.

The Benjamin N. Duke Program, developed jointly by the university and The Duke Endowment in 1985, will receive \$1.4 million. The program provides both merit-based and need-based scholarships to students from North and South Carolina. An additional grant of \$1.55 million will provide funds for need-based undergraduate financial aid, and will fund a variety of projects for facilities upkeep, ranging from roof repairs to renovating classrooms in order to take advantage of modern instructional technology. The grants package also includes \$800,000 to support and expand DukeNet, the university's high-speed computer network.

A \$750,000 grant will provide endowment for the Mary D.B.T. and James H. Semans professorship in drama, and provide initial funding for a distinguished visiting international scholar/ambassador. The two positions honor Mary Semans '39, Hon. '82, chair of The Duke Endowment and a university trustee emerita, and James Semans, a university professor emeritus of surgery, both of whom are longtime supporters of international arts and education.

Duke University is the principal beneficiary of The Duke Endowment, the Charlotte-

based philanthropic organization established in 1924 by industrialist James B. Duke, the university's founder. The Duke Endowment ranks among the nation's largest foundations, with assets of about \$1.5 billion. In 1995, the endowment approved grants of more than \$51.2 million to eligible colleges, universities, hospitals, children's homes, churches, and pastors in the Carolinas.



Commencement speaker: Jane Alexander, who chairs the National Endowment for the Arts

ARTISTIC THEME TO GRADUATION

Jane Alexander, actress and chair of the National Endowment for the Arts since 1993, will deliver the 1996 commencement address May 12. She will also be awarded an honorary doctorate of arts.

Since becoming chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, Alexander has visited communities in all fifty states and Puerto Rico; met with civic, corporate, and elected officials about the arts; and delivered more than 150 public speeches outlining her vision for the agency. Taking up President Clinton's challenge to "renew America," she has spoken out on how the arts can contribute to education reform and the building of communities.

Under Alexander's leadership, the NEA began a partnership with the Corporation for National Service to create the "Writers Corps," a part of the national force of AmeriCorps volunteers. Alexander also worked to strengthen the long-standing relationship between the NEA and the Department of Education for arts education research and development.

Alexander has been active in the arts for more than thirty-five years as an award-winning actress, producer, and author. She

has performed in forty films, numerous television programs, and more than a hundred plays. She earned a Tony Award for her role in *The Great White Hope*, an Emmy Award for *Playing for Time*, and a Television Critics Circle Award for her portrayal of Eleanor Roosevelt in *Eleanor and Franklin: The White House Years*.

IN BRIEF

% George Wright Ph.D. '77, William R. Kenan history professor and director of the African and Afro-American Studies program, has accepted the position of provost and vice president for academic affairs at the University of Texas at Arlington. Wright worked for more than a decade at the University of Texas at Austin before coming to Duke in 1993. English professor Karla Holloway is the African and Afro-American Studies program interim director.

% Walter Dellinger, a Duke law professor serving as assistant attorney general at the Justice Department, was appointed solicitor general, effective July 1. He joined the Justice Department in 1993 and was top adviser to U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno.

% Leonard Spicer, University Distinguished Service radiology professor since 1983, was elected to chair the Academic Council, Duke's faculty senate. He succeeds botany professor James Siedow.

% Brenda Armstrong '70, an associate professor in the medical school, was named director of admissions and associate dean of Duke's School of Medicine. A pediatric cardiologist, Armstrong is active in minority affairs both at the medical center and the university. She is chair of the medical school's minority affairs committee and is a member of the Academic Council Committee on Black Faculty.

% Robert O. Keohane, Stanfield Professor of International Peace at Harvard, will join the Duke faculty July 1 as James B. Duke Professor of Political Science, with a joint appointment as professor in the Nicholas School of the Environment. Considered one of the foremost scholars in the field of international relations, he has made his home in Durham since the summer of 1993, remaining on the Harvard faculty and commuting to Cambridge during the week. Keohane, the husband of Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane, has been a Kenan Fellow at the National Humanities Center at Research Triangle Park.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Continued from page 11

caused many academically gifted black students to do poorly in their course work and, as a consequence, lose their scholarship funding, forcing them to leave school, Armstrong says. While the campus was officially desegregated, in fact, just ninety black students were enrolled at Duke at the time of the Allen Building takeover.

Observing that Duke has changed dramatically in the past twenty-five years, Armstrong says stereotypes still exist on campus and racism is still a prevalent problem in American culture. "Society at large has not advanced far enough to see people just as people. To say we should all be treated the same ignores the past 300 years."

Institutions such as Duke, she maintains, have the responsibility to change things "Children are not born understanding color; they're taught to see differences between people because of color. The only way we can get to a point of treating each other as mutual equals is to give students the chance to look at others who are different and see them as equal. Although we're still evolving in this process, the people who will benefit the most are Duke students who are being prepared to go out in the world and live and work."

Sasser is a freelance writer living in Chapel Hill.

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Friends in High Places: The Rise and Fall of Clark Clifford

By Douglas Frantz and David McKean. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1995. 464 pp. \$24.95.

Though he spent only six of his fifty years in Washington working for the government, Clark Clifford came to be one of the nation's most important and influential men. Indeed, in a new biography of Clifford, *Friends in High Places*, writers Douglas Frantz and David McKean J.D. '86 argue that "No lawyer dominated an era in the way Clark Clifford dominated his." In their effort to show how and why this was the case, Frantz and McKean trace Clifford's career, from his rather humble start in Washington as a World War II naval aide to his commanding position as one of the nation's most powerful, respected, and wealthy purveyors of advice and counsel.

But the authors wish to do more than illuminate the twists and turns of an intriguing twentieth-century life; they want to find the roots of the behavior that led to Clifford's fall from grace at the end of his illustrious career. The book's dramatic denouement is the scandal over the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), which embroiled Clifford and left his public image badly tarnished. "He had come to accept," the authors argue, "that somehow he had been granted immunity from the rules that governed the behavior of others, even when the rules changed and he did not. He operated above the mores that restrained others, safe in the assurance that his own judgment and wisdom would keep him out of trouble."

In light of the authors' own professions and interests, the purpose and organization of the book is not surprising. Frantz covered the BCCI scandal as a correspondent for the *Los Angeles Times*, and McKean, now a special counsel at the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, was one of the chief investigators in the Senate inquiry that led to BCCI's downfall. Their interest in Clifford comes from their encounter with him at the end of his career. Their motivation for looking back is to try to explain to themselves (and to their readers) the enigmatic man they came to

FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES

THE RISE AND FALL OF CLARK CLIFFORD

DOUGLAS FRANTZ & DAVID MCKEAN



know: a seemingly infallible figure who closed his career with a major misstep.

Had it not been for World War II, Clark Clifford probably would have lived his life as a successful and prominent lawyer in his hometown of St. Louis. At the beginning of the war, the hard-working Clifford had a promising career under way, and a young family of three daughters. Though he could have continued to perform war service through the National Guard, he chose instead to enlist in the Navy Reserves. In short order he found himself in Washington working in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Jake Vardaman, a prominent St. Louis banker who had become President Truman's chief naval aide, brought Clifford to the White House as an assistant. Soon Clifford was asked to take on duties for Samuel Rosenman, Truman's de facto chief of staff. The young lawyer made himself immediately useful, not only on substantive issues but also as the organizer of the president's famous eight-handed poker games.

Truman took a liking to the young fellow Missourian, and soon Clifford found himself mingling with the men who would shape the postwar world in America, including James Forrestal, Stuart Symington, W. Averell Harriman, Robert Lovett, John J. McCloy Jr.,

Dean Acheson, and George Kennan. A memo on re-election strategy sent by Clifford to the president in November 1947 brought him to national prominence. The memo was actually a revised and expanded version of a document written by the Washington lawyer James Rowe; Clifford forwarded his version of the document without reference to Rowe since he was concerned about Rowe's contacts with men the president did not like. In the event, the memo proved to be remarkably prescient, and Clifford was able to reap credit as the "engineer" of Truman's upset victory over Thomas Dewey.

Clifford remained in the administration for just two more years, but in that time he became known as a golden boy who had helped to shape a number of important domestic and foreign policy initiatives, and had contributed significantly to many of the president's key speeches. When he left the government in late 1949, he had established the contacts and the reputation he would need to begin an unprecedentedly successful law practice in the nation's capital. A diligent student of governmental process, Clifford also had learned how Washington worked—and he used the lessons to his advantage.

His hard work, savvy, and careful nurturing of his own image quickly brought him important clients such as Howard Hughes and Oklahoma oil baron Senator Robert Kerr. Clifford defended Senator John F. Kennedy against charges that he had not written his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Profiles in Courage*. He subsequently became the head of President-elect Kennedy's transition team, and the personal lawyer to the President and Jacqueline Kennedy. A frequent adviser to President Johnson, Clifford was asked at a crucial moment to step in and run the Pentagon after Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara decided to resign. His close ties to the White House only benefited his law practice, which continued to prosper even as Clifford passed the age when most men had long since retired.

Aside from praising his role in trying to extract the United States from the war in Vietnam, Frantz and McKean are loath to give Clifford much credit for his career successes. They argue that Clifford, who had been an avid amateur actor, singer, and patron of the arts, was more a man of image than of substance; they argue that by using his good looks, deep voice, commanding presence, and

highly-placed contacts, he crafted a persona that sold well in Washington. The bulk of their criticism, however, is directed at what they believe to be his lax standards in separating his private life from his public role. They seek to show that Clifford's influence-wielding put him increasingly in a position in which he could make his own rules, and that it was this process that caused him to see no conflict of interest in serving on the boards of some of his biggest clients, ultimately chairing First American Bankshares (Washington's biggest banking company) while it was a client of his firm.

In places, the authors' case against Clifford comes across as overdrawn and heavy-handed. Sometimes, their criticism of Clifford's decisions (such as routinely providing personal loans to a Supreme Court justice before whom he was arguing cases) are quite legitimate. At other times, however, they seek to cast doubt upon acts and decisions that, while examples of influence-wielding, posed no real ethical questions. By lumping these together, rather than more carefully delineating them along a spectrum, the authors dilute their own case. Their conclusion that the BCCI scandal was "the final and inevitable act in the drama that Clifford had chosen to live" also seems overly deterministic.

Whether Clark Clifford ever knew that the Arab shareholders of BCCI were the real owners of First American—the bank that Clifford both chaired and represented legally—is a question that may linger for some time. Both he and his associate Robert Altman were cleared of the charges brought against them on this score (including lying to federal banking regulators and falsifying records), thus vindicating Clifford and officially clearing his name. But the mystery lingers: How could someone as careful and astute as Clifford—Washington's leading lawyer—not have known? Did he not at least have cause to suspect foul play?

We are all the products of our past experience, and Frantz and McKean are surely right to suggest that Clifford's unbroken string of successes might have lulled him into believing that he could do no wrong. And they may be right to suggest both that his past behavior had made him increasingly willing to live comfortably in an "ethical twilight" and that his Arab colleagues were able to play on the vanity of an older man who was greedy for one last success. But not all readers of this book will walk away convinced by the authors' case that all of Clark Clifford's career had led ineluctably to the trauma that tarnished its end.

—Tami Davis Biddle

Biddle is an assistant professor in the history department at Duke, where she teaches diplomatic and military history.

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Ask The Expert

With the presidential race, the North American Free Trade Agreement has become a rallying point for those who see international trade deals as bad for American workers. Is NAFTA in the national interest?

NAFTA did not make it substantially easier to manufacture goods in Mexico and ship them to the United States. Mexico had long welcomed U.S. transplants; the United States had few barriers to the import of goods they produced. NAFTA did make it more attractive to invest in Mexico, but mostly to provide services such as telecommunications and insurance, areas in which more investment in Mexico would not mean fewer jobs in the United States.

On the other hand, the extraordinary estimates of jobs created by NAFTA were based on questionable economics such as projecting an ever-increasing trade surplus or counting only the effects on exports and not of increased imports. With an economy one-twentieth the size of the United States, Mexico is simply not a huge market for final goods. There was never any possibility that opening the Mexican market would create a boom in the United States.

In 1993, the Congressional Budget Office predicted that NAFTA would have a positive but very small effect on the U.S. economy, a net gain of no more than one-quarter of 1 percent of gross domestic product. The evidence to date bears out the very modest economic estimates of NAFTA's

impacts. Certainly, there has been no massive job creation. Whatever the positive effects of NAFTA, they are lost in the effects of the dramatic drop in the value of the peso at the end of 1994. The lower peso stunted Mexican demand for U.S. goods and transformed the already shrinking trade surplus into a deficit.

On the other hand, there has been no dramatic loss of jobs either. The Labor Department has certified that in the first two years of NAFTA only 42,221 workers were eligible for benefits because they lost their jobs for reasons related to NAFTA—not a trivial number, but a relative drop in the bucket for an economy in which a couple of million workers lose their jobs every year for one reason or another.

NAFTA was, first, a ratification by the United States of an economic strategy chosen by Mexico quite independent of the agreement. The Mexican government already had begun to reform and open its economy. NAFTA committed Mexico to maintain that trajectory. The United States' embrace of NAFTA represented a judgment that these changes would lead to a healthier Mexico in the long run.

Second, NAFTA was an opportunity to redefine the relationships among the countries of North America, particularly that between the United States and Mexico, long an asymmetric mix of American insensitivity and Mexican hypersensitivity. NAFTA represented an acknowledgment that the economics and societies of North America are increasingly intertwined, and a determination to begin to address our common agenda.

—**Frederick W. Mayes**, assistant professor of public policy at the Sanford Institute (from an opinion piece circulated by the *Scraps Howard News Service*)

Heard Around Campus

"It's just impossible to get around. There's no reasonably easy way for me to walk from my dorm to the main quad without ice skates and ski poles."

—**Trinity senior Kathy Mills**, quoted in *The Chronicle*, on the aftermath of the "Blizzard of '96"

"We must stop thinking of society as a plurality of unnoticed minorities instead of a diverse human race. We, as a population, must stop categorizing ourselves and each other."

—**Elizabeth Minnich**, professor of philosophy and women's studies at Union Institute, speaking at a February conference, "Gender and the Higher Education Classroom: Maximizing the Learning Environment," at the Sanford Institute

"It is easier to get involved in good conversation here than on the rest of campus. People often yell questions across the room to someone they know on the other side. I don't know of anywhere else on campus where that kind of thing happens."

—**Trinity senior and Duke Coffeehouse employee Chris Johnson** about the East Campus' new java joint

"It is highly likely we will have to make some decisions to reduce programs to support those with a higher priority."

—**Provost John Strohbehn**, on cutbacks expected in Duke academic divisions, quoted in *The Chronicle*



Reading List

To honor the arrival of spring, we asked a couple of specialists in things green to name some titles sure to appeal to us dirt daddlers.

According to William Culbertson, director of the Sarah P. Duke Gardens and Hugo L. Blomquist botany professor emeritus, "The best single-volume how-to book on plant culture is the American Horticultural Society's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*. For an enjoyable account of the evolution of styles in landscape architecture, try Christopher Thacker's *The History of Gardens*." And to reward yourself after the planting and weeding are done, some good books to read in the garden are "Second Nature" by Michael Pollan and anything to do with gardens by Vita Sackville-West."

Allen Lacy '56, Ph.D. '62, the horticulturist and gardening-book author who also publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Homeground*, praises Kim Tripp and J.C. Raulston's *The Year in Trees: Superb Woody Plants for Four-Season Gardens*, "for it points the way for homeowners to fill their landscapes with new and interesting plants whose beauty surpasses the standard of ho-hum junipers and forsythias from local garden centers." For Lacy, the best reading is what he terms "American gardening classics: anything by Elizabeth Lawrence [available from Duke Press] or Louise Beebe Wilder, Eleanor Perenyi's *Green Thoughts: A Writer in the Garden*, and Katherine S. White's *Onward and Upward in the Garden*."

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LIVING ON THE HYPHEN

GUSTAVO PÉREZ FIRMAT

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Thirty-six years after his family fled Fidel Castro's revolution, the Romance Studies professor has written of the difficult journey to reconcile his ties to Cuba with his life in the United States.

The photographs and newspaper clippings are faded, but the light-blue scrapbook has held up well over the years. Baby books like this one, particularly those of the first-born, quickly fill up with the magic and minutiae of an infant's arrival into the world. Locks of hair from the first haircut are still carefully attached. Christmas morning photos show a shiny tricycle or a new sibling. As he turns the pages, Romance Studies professor Gustavo Pérez Firmat sees the moments of his life add up. It's been a bittersweet journey.

Born in Cuba in 1949, Pérez Firmat spent a typical, happy childhood in Havana. His father, Gustavo Pérez Sr., owned a profitable food wholesaling business and his mother, Nena, managed the household with kind but firm resolve. There were lively, all-night parties and sympathetic siblings and comic family dramas. Fidel Castro's revolution of 1959 changed all of that. For nearly two years, the Pérez family held its breath, hoping that the new regime wouldn't implement its emerging communist doctrines. But on October 14, 1960, the government confiscated the wholesaling business and the elder Pérez's bank account, and impounded the family's assets. Ten days later, the Pérezes packed their bags, headed for the pier, and joined the nearly 100,000 other Cubans who had already fled the country.

It was supposed to be temporary. This revolution, they believed, would surely falter. In the meantime, Gustavo Sr., Nena, and their four children would re-create Cuban life in Dade County, Florida. The children enrolled in school, Spam replaced steak, and the older Pérez landed a job as a car salesman. Even though the family knew English well enough to acclimate, and socialized with friends and acquaintances who had also fled Cuba, there was never any doubt that the arrangement was makeshift. But an interim visit turned into thirty-six years.

Pérez Firmat stops at a photo of his mother in front of her Havana house. Nena is smiling as she holds her oldest son, while neighborhood children gather around a piñata. Her precise handwriting recorded the details of that long-ago birthday party in Cuba. "I don't like to read what my mother has written here," Pérez Firmat says, "because she was so happy in her house, and right now she is very unhappy. Kafka once said that life is a series of small-scale victories and large-scale defeats. That's true for her, and I think that's the case for most of us."

Sitting in the living room of his airy Chapel Hill house, Pérez Firmat seems momentarily out of time, an average suburban guy lost in a murky, foreign past. And in many ways, that is



Home away from home: Pérez Firmat behind his high school in Miami, where the Cuban loyalist began his American odyssey

OTIS KOSMIG/ARND BRONKHORST

exactly what he is. Ever since he stood on the deck of the *City of Havana* ferry as an eleven-year-old watching his native country disappear on the horizon, he has grappled with the perplexing dilemma of having two homes and none at all. In *Next Year in Cuba*, his autobiographical book published last fall by Doubleday/Anchor, he describes this lifelong tension of never completely belonging to a particular culture, community, or country.

Neither entirely Cuban like his parents, nor totally acculturated to American life like his two children, Pérez Firmat calls himself a member of the "one-and-a-half generation, that is, Cubans who were born on the island and came to the United States as children or adolescents." *Next Year in Cuba* is his attempt to rec-

oncile himself fully—finally—to his life as a Carolina Cuban, an identity that includes a love of Padron cigars and Durham Bulls baseball games, an appreciation for musicians Willie Chirino and Billy Joel, and pride in his Cuban machismo and his American wife.

The book's title refers to a popular end-of-the-year toast among Cuban exiles, a wishful (and willful) assertion that the Castro regime is only temporary and they will all be together—home—back in Cuba as soon as he's gone. For people like Gustavo Sr. and Nena, who left the island as adults, "next year in Cuba" implies a sort of waiting, putting one's life on hold. During his adolescence, Pérez Firmat admits, he was of the same mind. "The still-life of exile," he writes, "made it too easy

for my brothers and me not to grow up and move on. Living in exile was comfortable. It gave me an identity and justified my unease, the nagging sense of not belonging anywhere. I wasn't a Cuban, I wasn't an American, I wasn't a professor, I wasn't a businessman—I didn't have to be anything because I was an exile."

It wasn't until Pérez Firmat moved to Michigan for graduate school that reality hit. After earning his undergraduate and master's degrees from the University of Miami, he found the harsh climate and rigid scholarly lifestyle unsettling. Not only was the Cuban-American not in Havana anymore, he wasn't even close to Little Havana. He recalls the five years at the University of Michigan as "miserable." He says, "It seemed like the sun never shone, and

I hated it. I holed myself up in the library and worked." (His doctoral dissertation was on Hispanic vanguard fiction produced in the Twenties and Thirties.)

As Pérez Firmat admits, the geographical distancing from Miami had a symbolic element as well. While his parents held on to the notion of *regreso* (return) as if it were a true option, rather than an aging dream, Pérez Firmat had decided to move on with his life, to find "a refuge from exile." Married to a Cuban-American woman, he still made regular visits to the family home, and relished episodes of *I Love Lucy*. But as he immersed himself in literary criticism



Christmas in Cuba: the Pérez family in their Havana home

and theory, he soon found that he was sublimating facets of his personality. Words, which had always been a form of freedom and exploration for him, became dry, utilitarian tools for advancing an argument or interpreting text. "Graduate school," he says, "has ruined more lives than rock and roll. For me, it almost killed my love of language, my love of literature."

Pérez Firmat came to Duke in the fall of 1978 and soon became involved in the usual flurry of academic activity. He served on various committees and boards; organized and participated in panel discussions in his field; published dozens of articles, reviews, poems, and essays; presented papers; taught graduate and undergraduate courses; and won a number of awards and grants, including Guggenheim and National Endowment for the Humanities fellowships. He also wrote and edited scholarly books that established his reputation in the field of Hispanic studies, three of which were published by Duke University Press (*Literature and Liminality: Festive Readings in the Hispanic Tradition*; *Idle Fictions: The Hispanic Vanguard Novel, 1926-1934*; and *Do the Americas Have a Common Literature?*).

But as he rose through the ranks, Pérez



Happy days: Nena, left, holds her oldest son at his third birthday party

Firmat grew increasingly uneasy with the constraints of writing and living in the style of a university professor. "It's different now," he says, "but until several years ago, you weren't even supposed to say 'I' in your [academic] writing. You were supposed to say 'one' or use the passive voice. I remember getting back critical articles from editors with all my 'I's crossed out.'"

A bigger upheaval was taking place in his personal life. Separated from his wife, Pérez Firmat fell in love with a married administrative assistant—an *americana*—in his department. As he writes in *Next Year in Cuba*, the subsequent years of their courtship were tumultuous. He was treated as a pariah by departmental colleagues. His family begged him to reconsider. Gustavo Sr. even took his son aside and said that affairs were one thing (and perhaps the problem was that Gustavo Jr. had been too faithful in his marriage), but it was another thing entirely to leave his family for another woman. And an American woman at that.

"Hearing them talk this way," Pérez Firmat writes, "I wondered whether they would have changed their tune had Mary Anne been a Cuban exile like us. I don't think their problem was simply my impending divorce, but the fact that my relationship with Mary Anne threatened our integrity as an exile family. By leaving a Cuban woman for an American one, I was not only changing spouses, I was putting our family on a different track. In effect, I was behaving like an immigrant, not an exile."

Eventually, Pérez Firmat and his family both came to terms with the situation, and he and Mary Anne married in 1991. This midlife turning point had an unexpected and welcome effect on his writing as well, he says. "Derek Walcott says to change your language you must change your life. Well, I changed my life and I changed my wife, and I began to write

more freely and perhaps take more chances than I had before. Plus, by then I was a tenured professor, so they couldn't fire me!"

Glady embracing the spheres of "I" and "we," Pérez Firmat wrote a book called *Life On the Hyphen: The Cuban-American Way*, which was published in 1994. Part pop culture, part first-person-exile exploration, the personal criticism essays appealed to a broader readership than his previous academic offerings. Using literature, music, television, and movies, he explored and explained what it means to be a cultural hybrid. His insightful interpretation of Desi Arnaz's role, both on and off camera in *I*

His parents held on to the notion of *regreso* (return) as if it were a true option, rather than an aging dream, but Pérez Firmat decided to move on with his life, to find "a refuge from exile."

Love Lucy, for example, brings a nuanced and loving reading to the man's life, and to how the American viewing public formed opinions about Cuban culture. The book won the Hayden University Press National Book Award and earned honorable mentions in the Modern Language Association's Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize and the Latin American Studies Association's Bryce Wood Award competitions.

After the book was completed, but before its publication, an editor at Doubleday wrote to Pérez Firmat to see what he was working on. The query was prompted by a series of reviews he wrote for *The Washington Post Book World*, including a scathing, dead-on critique of a poorly informed book about Hispanic-Americans. The editor liked Pérez Firmat's moxie and wanted to know what projects he had lined up. The timing was fortuitous; Pérez Firmat suggested a more personal version of *Life On the Hyphen* and the publisher accepted the proposal.

Next Year in Cuba is an intimate and candid read. "For the first time in my life," he says, "I was writing sentences that hurt." Pérez Firmat talks frankly about the Pérez family's foibles, his own sexuality, his private fears. In places,

the reader may feel like a voyeur, peeping in the window of his parents' house in Little Havana or his and his wife's bedroom in Chapel Hill. The approach had its disadvantages. His mother, embarrassed and upset that he described cramped living conditions in the early years of the family's exile, has threatened to write her own version of events, *Lo Que Gustavo No Dijo* (What Gustavo Didn't Say). "I don't regret anything I wrote because it was the truth as I saw it," he says. "As I tell my mother, it's my life, too. And I have the copyright to my life." As far as Pérez Firmat knows, Gustavo Sr. has not read the book.



Cultural crossing: Gustavo Senior and his two oldest sons on the City of Havana ferry

Whatever his difficulties with the academy, Pérez Firmat is clearly enamored of teaching. Toward the end of *Next Year in Cuba*, he waxes romantic about the relationship between student and professor, how it can build from nervous, superficial beginnings to a mutually rewarding exchange. At times, he admits, his classes can be tense because of recurring themes of sexual politics and gender relations found in Hispanic literature and life. When this happens, he says, he encourages students to talk honestly about how they interpret the content of the text, the culture in which it was created, and the intent of the writer.

His prodding has paid off. Last December, Pérez Firmat was named the University Scholar/Teacher of the Year, Duke's highest teaching award. He calls the honor "the best thing that ever happened to me at Duke." Because he invests so much of himself in the classroom, he says, he takes student interest and progress very personally. "It's risky," he said at the time, "because when I'm teaching, I'm putting myself on the line in a way that I don't do when I write. I'm one of those professors who doesn't read student evaluations—the

bad ones shatter me. For me, teaching is a form of autobiography; no matter what I'm teaching, I'm always teaching myself. So it's important to me, because if students reject the material, they're rejecting me."

Although Pérez Firmat became an American citizen in 1977, has an American wife and American stepchildren, and is a popular teacher and respected scholar at a prestigious American university, his Cuban patriotism still thrives. On trips to Miami, he catches up on news from Havana, listening to Radio Martí with his father. In March, he flew home for the funeral of his high school friend, who was one of the Brothers To the Rescue pilots shot down by the Cuban military. And although he is registered to vote, has children in public schools, and pays taxes along with everybody else, he says he cannot bring himself to cast a vote in any election, local or national. Rationally, he knows it's his right and duty as an American. But in his heart, he says, such an act would feel like a betrayal to his homeland.

"People always ask me, what's the big deal? But for me it is very hard. Like a lot of Americans, I'm fed up with American politics. And like a lot of Cuban exiles, I'm a one-issue person, and that issue is Cuba. And I don't think politicians on the right or the left have been particularly responsive. Maybe one day I'll be able to vote in Cuban politics, but for now, Mary Anne casts the family vote."

If Pérez Firmat is unable to take that one extra step in the direction of assimilation, at least he's facing forward on the path. That's not the case for his parents, who still live in Miami and talk of returning to a Cuba that long ago ceased to exist. Except for their third child, who got into serious legal and financial troubles and now lives at home, the other Pérez children have dispersed to Atlanta, Chicago, Chapel Hill. The siblings talk to one another less frequently than the years

Last Mambo In Miami

Soy un ajiao de contradicciones
I have mixed feelings about everything.

Name your tema, I'll hedge;
name your cerca, I'll straddle it
like a cubano.

I have mixed feelings about everything.

Soy un ajiao de contradicciones
Vexed, hexed, complexed,
hyphenated, oxygenated,
illegally alienated,
psycho soy, cantado voy:
You say tomato,
I say tu madre;
You say potato,
I say Pototo.

Let's call the hole
un hueco, the thing
a cosa, and if the cosa
goes into the hueco,
consider yourself en casa,
consider yourself part of
the family.

(Cuban-American mf:
I singo therefore I am, sf.)

Soy un ajiao de contradicciones,
un puré de impurezas,
a little square from Rubik's Cuba,
que nadie nunca acoplará.
(Cha-cha-cha.)

—Gustavo Pérez Firmat

Reprinted from *Life On the Hyphen: The Cuban-American Way* by Gustavo Pérez Firmat, Copyright © 1994. Courtesy of the University of Texas Press.

pass. "By now all of us realize that our best chance to have a real family is to start one," Pérez Firmat writes in *Next Year in Cuba*, "to bet on the future rather than the past, on the United States rather than Havana or Little Havana."

It's a settlement of sorts, the kind of balancing act that he's managed since he left Havana thirty-six years ago. It's life on the Cuban-American hyphen, a swirling middle ground of cross-cultural currents. And if Pérez Firmat can't quite fuse these constantly shifting influences, he's found a way to plant his own proud, patched-together flag where he's standing.

"People who were thirty years old when Castro took over are now sixty-seven years old," he says. "Sociologists are always doing surveys asking how many Cubans would go back if Castro died or was overthrown. But it's not a realistic question to ask. If you were to ask my father he would say, of course I'm going back. But if he actually had to get on a flight the next morning, it would be, well, where am I going to live? Where will I get money? He will probably be buried in Miami."

As for the younger Gustavo, the possibility of *regreso* is an elusive and sometimes cruel tease. "I wake up every morning and ask myself what the hell I'm doing here," he says. "You feel divided for so long that you long for wholeness. And you think you will find it in Cuba. But another part of me realizes that is not true, that I'm not going to feel any more whole in Cuba than I do here. I think long-term exiles are sort of damaged goods, the walking wounded. And I'm a walking wounded looking for a place to sit down. And if I were to go back to Cuba, what happens to my kids? What happens to my American wife? My past is Cuba, but I'm not sure that it's also my future. It's different spending a month in Miami and a lifetime in Havana. So my life is here—I think." ■

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS

TOM KELLER

BY EDWARD PREWITT

Fuqua's innovative dean, who steps down in June, ran the business school like a business: the product is not the graduate but the M.B.A. education; its customers are both the students and the companies that hire them.

When Thomas F. Keller '53 became dean of Duke's fledgling Graduate School of Business Administration in 1974, the school had fewer than 100 students, twenty-four tenure-track faculty, and a professional staff of three. Today the Fuqua School of Business enrolls more than 900 master's and doctoral degree students and more than 2,000 participants in its executive education programs. The faculty and staff number sixty-two and forty-eight, respectively. In 1974, the school operated out of the basement of the Social Sciences Building on West Campus. Today it occupies three gleaming buildings on its own campus. The annual operating budget in 1974 was \$1 million. It is \$33.8 million today, bolstered by a \$45-million endowment that did not exist in 1974. Finally, from a floundering program beset by internal dissension and external criticism in 1974, the school has risen to national prominence.

Many people had a hand in these metamorphoses, but their driving force has been Tom Keller. Having taken the business school further than most would have believed possible in 1974, he retires as dean June 30.

With twenty-two years in office, Keller is the dean of deans. He has served under six of Duke's eight presidents. He has seniority not only among deans at Duke but among deans at

all business schools. "Twenty-two years!" exclaims his rival down the road, Dean Paul Fulton of the Kenan-Flagler Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. "To be there that long is really amazing. It's not an easy job by any means."

Keller has nonetheless been hugely successful. "There's no question that the growth and success of the school is a testament to Tom Keller," says Terry Sanford, Duke's president during the first dozen years of Keller's tenure. "It's primarily due to him that the school has come so far in so little time," says benefactor J.B. Fuqua. Yet the business school, so securely established today, almost failed to get off the ground. Keller nearly left Duke, and became dean only when the position was thrust upon him.

Now sixty-four years old, he was a charter member of the faculty when Duke formed its graduate business school in 1969. Duke President Douglas Knight had chaired a committee to decide whether Duke needed such a school. Southern businesses, several that were represented on Knight's committee, had tired of going north to find top-notch M.B.A.s, while ambitious Southerners chafed at the need to leave the region for a brand-name business education, Keller recalls. The conclusion was quickly reached to go ahead—but only if the



For someone trained largely in accounting, Keller was remarkably adept in management, strategy, and marketing—key areas of the M.B.A. curriculum.

new school could be made competitive with the best in the country. Keller, who had been teaching accounting at Duke for a decade, thought the university had the internal resources and outside support to pull it off.

Within a couple of years, however, he and others had soured on the initiative. The new school was failing. Students were unhappy: Nearly half of the twenty in the first class quit before graduating. Donors were also unhappy: Burlington Industries simply stopped paying the installments on the half-million-dollar pledge it had made in 1969. "They weren't getting what they thought they were paying for," says Keller. Corporate recruiters such as Bur-

lington said Duke students were not competitive with those from other business schools.

Deciding what to do about this unhappy situation was one of Sanford's early tasks as president. "There were some major problems that had to be ironed out," he says today. Shutting the school down was a real possibility. Some of Duke's trustees were reconsidering their support for graduate management education. The departure of the school's initial dean, Louis Volpe, for Columbia University in 1973 was a further blow to its shaky foundation, but, at the same time, cleared the way for Sanford to make major changes.

A search committee decided on Dan J. Laughhunn as the successor. But Laughhunn, a popular senior professor today, found the position a poor fit and asked to be relieved of his duties after just six months. Seeking the school's third dean in five years, Sanford considered Keller.

For administrative experience, Keller had only a short stint as university vice provost in 1971-72. But within the business school, he had gained a reputation as a dissenter among the initial administration, with lucid ideas on how to do it differently. Volpe and much of the early faculty "had a very unusual idea, in my opinion, of what a business school should be, which was that you teach students some con-

cepts like mathematics and out of that they could somehow become managers," Keller says. "My thinking was that you find out what general concepts businesses need their managers to know, and you teach those things. You teach students to take those general concepts and apply them to a specific case. My sense was that using that [existing] model, we weren't going to become a leading business school in North Carolina or the South, much less the country."

This frustration with the school's early direction had propelled Keller to Price Waterhouse & Company in the summer of 1972, when he was a Faculty Fellow in the company's New York headquarters. He was thinking seriously of returning to Price Waterhouse for good when Sanford called with a surprise request: to "save the school," Keller recalls.

Sanford's choice shocked everyone. A program on the brink of being shuttered was being entrusted to an academic with the briefest of track records, little internal support, and negligible clout in the business world. Sanford recognized the risks but saw an upside in Keller's character. "It seemed to me after talking with him several times that he was someone who'd be active," Sanford says. "It could have been a bad choice, but he wasn't." Keller accepted with the caveat that Sanford had to back him up when his decisions were questioned.

"I think there was an element of reluctance in Tom to take the job," says Charles R. Fyfe '68, M.B.A. '74, the former "Boy Dean" who was hired as assistant dean and director of admissions right after graduation and is now manager of corporate planning and budgeting at Carolina Power & Light Company in Raleigh. "He was never one who likes the limelight. He was thrust into it. I get the feeling that Tom took [the offer] out of love for Duke and because it was expected of him."

To this day, Keller considers his first action as dean his most important. He asked a dozen senior and up-and-coming managers to serve on a board of visitors for the school. At many graduate schools and institutions, such groups are honorary, chosen more for their deep pockets than organizational acumen. But Keller's board gave him the credibility he lacked. "I could go to a company and say 'These people are on it' and people knew who they were," he says. "Also, they gave very good advice."

In particular, the board's first meeting resulted in a redirection of the school. The group gathered in the fall of 1974 for an afternoon meeting. Many hours later—after dinner reservations had been canceled and Keller excused himself so that chairman Edward S. Donnell '41 could hold an executive session—the group requested a meeting with Sanford early the next morning. "They told Terry, 'We don't have a business school. At best, we have an operations research department that's not very good,'" Keller remembers. "We recommend you change or get out of business. There's no market for what you have now."

Keller was determined to run the business school like a business, thinking in terms of products and markets. The school's product is not the M.B.A. graduate, but rather the M.B.A. education. The school's customers are both the students and the companies that hire them. Listening to these customers' needs "was Tom's biggest innovation," says John A. Allison IV M.B.A. '74, an early graduate who is now a member of Fuqua's board of visitors. "It sounds obvious, but it was revolutionary, especially then and especially from a business school."

One important area in which a graduate school is unlike a private business, however, is labor relations. To a certain degree, the faculty is the school. Tenured professors cannot be sacked if they disagree with the administration, even on key matters. Instead, they must be persuaded. "We had a group of faculty with a particular agenda. Tom was able to cut through that," says Fyfe. "It took time and a measured pace and a lot of committee meetings. But Tom was able to articulate what it would take for the school to survive and communicate that to the faculty. Not because he was a great orator, but because he was believable."

Over a period of several years, the curriculum was refocused on basic functional areas

such as marketing, accounting, finance, and operations. "That was the single biggest hurdle initially," Keller says. "Once you get everybody moving in one direction, the professors want to hire more people like themselves, so you build momentum."

Within a very few years, this momentum had gathered so quickly that the school could no longer be considered at risk. The growing value of the Duke name in the mid-1970s contributed greatly: "You couldn't have done this at a university of lesser repute," Keller says. "Duke's name was a big draw." *Southpoint* magazine claimed in a 1990 article that the B-school "had an aura of class before it was worth a damn because it was part of Duke."

Even so, the school's steak wasn't far behind the sizzle. "When I went there, it was a second-class school," says Allison, who (despite his inferior education) is the chairman and chief executive officer of Southern National Corporation in Winston-Salem. "Tom changed that quick. Instead of imitating other [M.B.A.] programs, he leaped over many other programs."

By 1978, Keller felt confident enough of the school's future to go before Duke's board of trustees to seek permission to conduct the business school's first capital campaign. The plan he presented to the trustees envisioned \$20 million in new funds that would be used to erect a building, increase the number of M.B.A. students from sixty to 250, and more than double the size of the faculty. "Probably nobody thought we could do it," Keller says. But the trustees went for it anyway—the first time they had ever approved a capital campaign for a single school rather than for the university as a whole.

The campaign garnered \$24 million in three years. The principal contribution, of course, was J.B. Fuqua's \$10 million in 1980; the school officially became the Fuqua School of Business. Had things worked out as originally planned, however, a different name might have graced the school's logo. Keller had been warned away from soliciting Fuqua, who was seen as a prime potential donor to Perkins Library. (Fuqua has said that much of his primary education came from the books Perkins lent him through the mail.) Instead, Keller sought out the Belk family of North Carolina. But they couldn't be persuaded to part with more than \$100,000. When Fuqua decided he was interested in the business school, Keller was elated.

Keller and Fuqua broke ground on the new edifice in 1981. Two years later, the school moved into its universally acclaimed main building. Architect Edward Larrabee Barnes achieved Keller's aims for the new space: a visual landmark with expansive open spaces, yet designed to encourage small groups to gather. Keller and the board of visitors had the foresight to insist that the building be wired for personal computer connections. The resulting capability for

computer use and computer-mediated learning won the school a reputation for technological eminence that it retains today.

Ironically, the event that was arguably the single biggest contributor to the school's success was not related—at least directly—to Keller's efforts. In October 1985, a *Wall Street Journal* article on how corporate recruiters ranked business schools listed the Fuqua School at number ten. It was an extraordinary

"There are many, many decisions that a dean confronts, especially one in office as long as Tom. He seems to have made the right decision every time."

position for a school in danger of being closed just a decade before. Arbitrary though such rankings may be, it was a windfall for the school. "The biggest difference in the world is between ten and eleven," Keller jokes. The applicant pool rose by nearly 40 percent and the yield rate (the percentage of admitted students that accept) with it. Duke has largely stayed in the top ten of such rankings ever since.

The ranking "was a major, major milestone" in a string of successes, says Keller. "It was crazy. We just had a series of very good events. Here we were struggling along with sixty students and I said, 'Next year we're going to admit 120!' People said, 'How in the world are you going to do that?'" and I said, "We'll just work at it." A lot of things happened like that."

Indeed, one of the most remarkable features of Keller's deanship is the apparent absence of missteps. The school's fortunes have improved during each of his twenty-two years—too long a time to be attributed solely to luck. "Tom seems to have shown almost unerringly good judgment," says Rex D. Adams '62, who succeeds Keller as dean July 1. "There are many, many decisions that a dean confronts, especially one in office as long as Tom. He seems to have made the right decision every time."

Keller likens himself to a good gambler, dependent on luck but also insight. "You've got to know the cards. Sometimes I just had a feeling. One year I said our tuition isn't up there with the best schools. Well, if you want to be up there with the best schools, you've got to have the tuition. So we increased tuition 17 percent and the applicant pool doubled, just like that. I didn't know that would happen, but I had a feeling."

As the school has grown and strengthened over the last decade, Keller's role has changed with it. At the start of his term, he recruited faculty and participated in their evaluations, met regularly with the university administration, taught classes in accounting, and even attended the monthly student gatherings around a beer keg. Today, associate deans manage academic programs, faculty and research, executive education, external affairs, and administration. Keller oversees the deans but retains hands-on responsibility for the school's relations with companies and donors. "As the school gets bigger, you have to give up something, but the thing you can't give up is the external world," he says. "They just won't meet with anyone else."

Keller's skill in dealing with the external world is most evident in his success at fund raising—always one of the most critical parts of a dean's job. The school has never had an annual fund-raising target it has not been able to exceed. On top of that, he has guided three major fund-raising initiatives: the initial capital campaign in 1980-83, bringing in \$24 million; the 1989-90 campaign for executive education,

member of the board of visitors. "He in fact is very forceful and determined. He's a man of basic and fundamentally sound reasoning. And he's a superb manager, which is very rare in academia."

For someone whose formal training was largely in accounting, Keller turned out to be remarkably adept in many key areas of the M.B.A. curriculum: management, strategy, marketing, and finance. As an undergraduate at



Price Waterhouse, a Duke professor talked him into teaching for just one year back in Durham. Keller left Duke a few times more—for stints as a visiting professor at the University of Washington, then at Carnegie-Mellon University, and to Australia to teach accounting on a Fulbright scholarship—but he always came back.

Duke managed to pull him back one last time when he tried to retire in 1995. He agreed to stay on for another year when the search committee's top candidates were found to be unavailable until 1996.

Now at the end of his tenure as dean (though not as a professor; he will remain a member of the faculty), Keller looks forward to the future, despite a lack of hard plans. "It gives me an opportunity to focus on something different. I don't know what that is—I haven't had time to think about it," he says. "I'm not going to retire and sit by the stove. I can say that. I'll do something else."

One possibility is increased involvement with one or more of the corporate boards on which he sits, including Wendy's, DIMON Incorporated in Danville, Virginia, American Business Products, Incorporated, in Atlanta, and Ladd Furniture in High Point, North Carolina. He has rejected several offers to become president of a university or anything else that would require him and Margaret Query Keller A.M. '57, his wife of forty years, to move. The couple plans to spend more time at their vacation home in Virginia and see more of their two sons, thirty-three-year-old Neel and thirty-year-old John C. Keller M.B.A. '94, who both live and work in Chicago.

After more than two decades as dean, the only regret Keller expresses is having to undergo the retirement ceremony that the university insisted on throwing March 22. "I'd just as soon close the door and walk away," he says. Nevertheless, a daylong series of events, including a luncheon headed by J.B. Fuqua and a panel discussion on globalization of the Fuqua M.B.A. (a top priority for Keller in recent years), was capped by the renaming of the school's east and west wings as the Thomas F. Keller Center for M.B.A. Education.

The dedication of the Keller Center was preceded by a yearlong campaign to raise \$10 million in his name for the school's endowment and operating expenses. It was a mark of respect for Keller that donors gave \$15 million.

"He will be missed, there is no doubt about that," says President Nannerl O. Keohane. "He has laid a tremendous foundation at the Fuqua School. It's a very impressive case of leadership."

"I can't replace Tom, I can only succeed him," says Adams, Fuqua's new dean. "Tom is the founder of this institution. I hope to continue in the course that he has established." ■

Prewitt '85 is a freelance writer living in Boston.



Friendly persuader: Keller, top, unites the corporate with the academic; above, at podium during 1989 dedication of R. David Thomas Center, he shares dais with, from left, William A. Stokes B.S.C.E. '53, president and CEO of George W. Kane Inc.; Duke board of trustees chairman Fitzgerald S. Hudson B.S.C.E. '46; J. B. Fuqua, for whom the business school was named; R. David Thomas, senior chairman and founder of Wendy's International, Inc.; Dean of the Chapel William H. Willimon; and President H. Keith H. Brodie

which raised \$14 million, anchored by a \$4-million gift from R. David Thomas, founder and senior chairman of Wendy's International, Incorporated; and the current effort, begun in 1993, for endowment to support faculty, student and program development. To date, nearly \$30 million has been pledged.

Keller's approach to potential donors has always been low-key, like his demeanor. "Tom was not the snappiest dresser. But he could go to New York and wow any executive," Fyfe recalls. "I think it was just his approach. He was honest, direct, and believable. And he knew what would sell. It's always amazed me that this guy from accounting, who's supposed to be in green eyeshades in the back room, turned out to be so good at marketing."

"Tom has an understated, quiet personality that on first impression can lead people to underestimate him," adds Adams, a longtime

Duke, he majored in accounting, graduating Phi Beta Kappa. He spent two years in the Army before going to the University of Michigan for an M.B.A. and Ph.D. in accounting. He returned to Duke in 1959 as an assistant professor. Within only a few years, surviving "Killer Keller's" accounting classes became a badge of honor. Keller co-authored several accounting texts during the 1960s that were widely used across the U.S. and Canada.

Both as an undergraduate and a professor, Keller had to be persuaded to give up other plans in order to come to Duke. Since graduating from high school in Greenwood, South Carolina, his hometown, he had his heart set on attending Georgia Tech. But when he accompanied a friend on a visit to Duke, the admissions director induced him to apply. Later, after he had completed his studies at Michigan, Keller planned to start work for

BLUE DEVILS
IN THE HOUSE

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE



MAKING IT

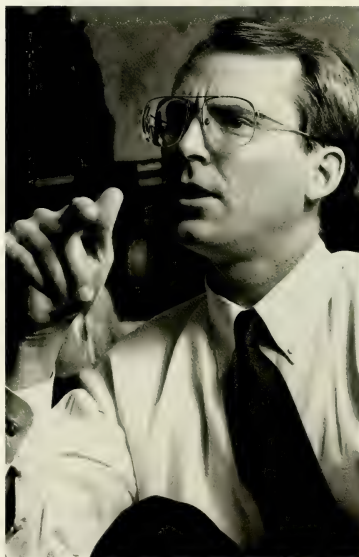
Two Democratic veterans and a new-revolution Republican may be at odds on policy and philosophy, but they do agree that Congress has become frustratingly fractious.

It's late March and Washington's cherry blossoms, like so much in this capital captivated by politics, seem merely a distant promise of rosy times. But alert as always to the comedy potential from political foibles, the satirical troupe the Capitol Steps is performing in Georgetown. The lead troupe member jokes that it's so cold that people are "actually huddling around Bob Dole" for warmth. He goes on to reflect on the oddity of performing some months back for the O.J. Simpson jury—playing to sequestered individuals who were shielded from current events. It was, he observed, just like playing to Congress.

Playing in Congress is a demanding role—especially in light of the Republican revolution-in-progress, and in the face of the approaching elections. Duke counts three graduates in the House. (Henry Hyde of Illinois attended Duke in the Forties.) Two are Democratic veterans who are coping with and, in some ways, almost exuding in their new status on the Hill, and one is a Republican at the vanguard of the revolution.

When you walk into Capitol Hill's Longworth Building and find Robert D. Inglis' office, you're struck first by a warning: "Notice to all PACs," it reads. "Remember, you didn't give me a dime and I don't owe you a thing." The political messages don't stop there. A sign demands, "Sign the Balanced Budget BILL." A series of charts document "the middle-class squeeze," asking "How much of your paycheck goes to taxes?" and asserting that with a balanced budget, interest rates will drop and America will become "more prosperous and more competitive."

Bob Inglis '81, now in his second term of Congress, is a Republican representing South Carolina's fourth district. The heart of the district is the city of Greenville, a textile center after the Civil War and now a center of high-tech investment. Locals call the stretch of interstate between Greenville and Spartanburg "the autobahn"—testimony to the influx of



"I'm fond of saying about term limits that it's difficult to sell. It's sort of like trying to convince the chickens to vote for Colonel Sanders."

ROBERT D. INGLIS

Republican of South Carolina,
U.S. House of Representatives

foreign-owned industries. One of the most conspicuous features in Inglis' inner office is a large BMW logo; he jokes that the letters stand for "Bubba Makes Wheels."

In its look at the 104th Congress, *Politics in America* says the reserved, courtly Inglis "hardly seems a revolutionary." But "a true political outsider whose first-ever campaign ambushed a popular Democratic incumbent," he is "as close to that as anyone in the GOP House class of 1992," the description goes.

A *summa cum laude* graduate of Duke, Inglis earned a law degree from the University of Virginia. At thirty-one, he became the youngest

partner in one of Greenville's most prestigious law firms. As reported in *Politics in America*, a set of political biographies compiled by the *Congressional Quarterly*, Inglis' 1992 campaign was an intensive door-to-door effort against a popular moderate Democrat—but a Democrat tied to an unpopular president. Inglis accepted no PAC money; he advertised himself as "unbought and not for sale," a "citizen statesman, not a professional politician." James Guth, a political science professor at South Carolina's Clemson University, says Inglis ran "an enormously insightful and daring grass-roots campaign that the Democrats didn't see coming."

ON THE HILL

Two years later, he was such an overwhelming favorite that his opposition was, as Guth describes him, "a self-anointed Democrat who hand-lettered his own campaign signs."

Inglis includes among his political heroes not just the expected—Abraham Lincoln, Ronald Reagan—but the Republican "Gang of Seven," who were responsible for exposing the suspect operations of the House Bank and helped spark the Republican takeover of Congress. He mentions that one of that group, Pennsylvania Republican Rick Santorum, now a senator, ran a low-budget, grass-roots campaign that served as a model for Inglis. Santorum claims to have knocked on 20,000 doors in his campaign; Inglis didn't approximate that number. But Southerners do move at a leisurely pace, observes the South Carolinian.

Asked today about his shaping academic experiences, Inglis points to a political-science course at Duke. Among the course assignments: Design a strategy to defeat your incumbent member of Congress. In researching the subject, he interviewed a congressional challenger along with South Carolina's Don Fowler. Fowler is now chairman of the Democratic National Committee. As Inglis remembers it, the course was taught by a visiting professor with conspicuously liberal leanings. Inglis was impressed with the depth of the professor's belief system. "It was a real crisis in confidence for me as a student to wonder whether conservatives really believed anything or whether they just wanted to stop the liberals. The happy thing I discovered is that conservatives believe in a very different vision of government. And it's not simply stopping the liberals, it's replacing the bureaucratic welfare state with an opportunity society."

Ironically, his first political involvement was with Jimmy Carter's 1976 run for the presidency. The sister of Jody Powell, a close Carter associate and later his press secretary, was the organizer at the church attended by Inglis' family. Carter paid a visit to the church; Inglis' father made a financial contribution to the campaign, and Inglis was enlisted to distribute campaign material. Four years later, Inglis enmeshed himself in Ronald Reagan's presidential run. "So I had already redeemed myself."

Having waged his own campaign as an anti-PAC candidate, Inglis has been a congressional gadfly in his opposition to political action committees. But the battle to rein in PACs is

"going pretty slowly," he admits. "I'm fond of saying about term limits that it's difficult to sell. It's sort of like trying to convince the chickens to vote for Colonel Sanders. And if that's the truth in term limits, it's even harder to sell campaign finance reform." Even though Supreme Court decisions have equated political contributions with the right of free speech, Inglis says constitutional distinctions can be drawn between organized giving and independent giving. (Corporate gifts to campaigns, for example, are illegal.)

"PACs are getting fairly sophisticated," says Inglis, and they want what amounts to "a contract" from members of Congress. "There's a real expectation that if I'm going to give you a large sum of money, then you're going to do what I need you to do when it comes to voting." A more pernicious PAC effect is the increase in the cost of running for office. In the last round of congressional elections—which brought the presumed Republican revolution—something like 90 percent of the incumbents were re-elected. That reflects the fact that PACs give so generously to incumbents, Inglis says. "The incumbent has so much money in the war chest and the ability to raise tremendous sums very quickly that it squelches the opportunity for challengers. In fact, it hurts the competitiveness of elections."

Inglis has promised to serve no more than six years in the House. Term limits is one of his sustaining themes: He has pushed for a six-year limit for House members and an eighteen-year limit in the Senate. He says he recognizes some drawbacks to term limits, including the loss of institutional memory. ("You lose people who have been around a long time who remember things. Of course, some of them have been around so long they've forgotten everything," he says wryly.) As he sees it, "I think it's the best reform to bring to the institution as a whole," a reform "that would change the institution."

Part of his term-limits exuberance grows from the theory that people are naturally risk-averse. "Given a tendency to avert risk, in the case of a member of Congress what happens is the longer you've been here, the more cautious you become. Members who have been here longer get nearly catatonic about what some group may think of them, whether they will offend this group or that group. And they are constantly trying to cautiously negotiate their

way through various interest groups." A representative less seasoned to the ways of the institution will "just go ahead and vote and offend some interest group or another," he says. "You figure that in the end it will all work out. Or you go back to practicing law or whatever you were doing."

To the critics of term limits, it seems clear that inexperienced representatives would be more susceptible to the overtures of lobbyists. Inglis doesn't see things that way. "The longer that somebody's here, the more inclined the lobbyists are to have the ear of that member. Human relationships take time to develop. The more senior members are more likely to be influenced by lobbyists and to be led around by them, frankly, than junior members."

Clemson's James Guth says Inglis' anti-PAC and pro-term limits stance—which puts him in opposition to some of his newly-ensooned Republican colleagues—is popular. But a big part of his appeal is that Inglis "is a very articulate and engaging person," according to Guth. "Whether you're liberal or conservative, it's hard to meet him and not feel he is a very genuine individual, very easy to like."

"What's interesting about Inglis is the way in which he deals with the district. He seems to have an almost obsessive need to educate and discuss issues with constituents. He spends a lot of time in town meetings; he actually tries to engage people in conversation and dialogue about issues, even on tough issues—which is something few politicians do. Although he has a pretty clear idea on most policy questions of the direction he's going, he gives the impression of potentially being more open to conversation—and maybe even to conversion—than a lot of his Republican colleagues. He has an ideological position, but he has the facts, too. Even if you don't agree with him, you have to be impressed with the fact that he does his homework."

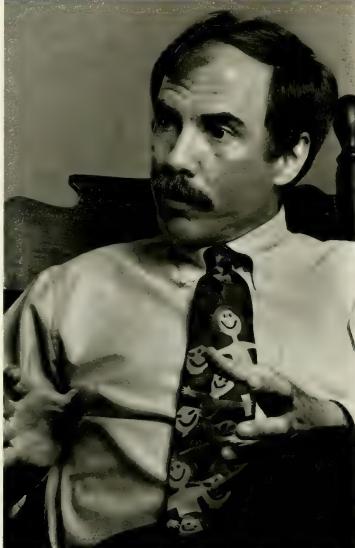
Inglis the educator has joined in the theorizing about the growing squeeze on the middle class. "The reason for the stagnation, particularly among the middle class, is the taxation, regulation, litigation cancer," he says. "The average American is spending fifty cents out of every dollar they make in taxes—federal, state, local taxes, sales taxes, gas taxes, all of those things add up. It's fairly obvious that we have an over-regulation scheme. I'm a recovering lawyer, so I can say that we really need to rein

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ROBERT E. WISE JR.

Democrat of West Virginia

U.S. House of Representatives



in the litigation explosion. Those three things take an enormous tax out of the productive capacity of the American people, and the risk-taking is not as great as it would be otherwise. There's no reason our \$7-trillion economy can't be an \$11-trillion economy, and in that expansion would be tremendous opportunities for all Americans."

Deficit hawk that he is, Inglis agrees that there's a lot of truth to the observation of pundit Michael Kinsley that the people don't want leadership as much as they want alchemy. Slice away at the budget, that is, but don't cut too close for my own comfort. Inglis says he's spending a lot of time with groups of older citizens talking about the Republicans' proposals to slow the growth of Medicare. "It's a very interesting case. At all these Medicare meetings, whether it's with a solidly middle-class audience or with groups that have less discretionary income, I find the same thing. At first there is some real concern; there is a level of fear about changing Medicare. But then when you explain what the changes are you're proposing, they fairly readily agree that something needs to be done. If you present the facts, it's pretty hard to come to any other conclusion. If you're going to balance the budget, you've got to deal with entitlement programs."

Inglis' rating from the American Conservative Union is a pure 100 percent. (It hovers between 5 and 10 percent from the liberal

Americans for Democratic Action.) For all his focus on economics, he is unyielding on social issues. A few years ago, he was quoted as saying of abortion providers, "They are not doctors. They may have graduated from some medical school at the bottom of their class, from some back alley." Convinced that this fall's campaign will hinge largely on the country's moral direction, he eagerly confronts what he calls the "mindless mush" of moral relativism or politically correct thinking. "The American people feel there is a moral problem with our society. They sense a lack of respect for human life and property. And I think the American people have a real concern about the transmission of values, or the lack of transmission of values."

"I'm an optimist; I think that the American people have tremendous strength at their core. I also think that strength has been dulled by what's been perceived as the politically correct approach—that you can't mention values, that you can't take a position that something is right or wrong. If we can get rid of all that politically correct hogwash and replace it with basic American common sense, and if our leaders are willing to stand up and say that something is right and something is wrong, then the American people will re-find their moral compass."

■ f there's any doubt that retail politics transcends ideological labels, Robert E. Wise Jr. '70 could make the case. One longtime

Wise observer, political editor Richard Grimes of the *Charleston Daily Mail*, says the congressman is "more liberal than a lot of the politicians they elect in this state, which tends to be conservative." But Wise—known as a rather accomplished clogger—is a high-energy politician in the area of constituent services, always quick to help a citizen through the maze of the federal bureaucracy. He is, says Grimes, "a very responsive congressman." He also defies the liberal label on some key issues for West Virginians, including gun control, which he has opposed consistently.

Suddenly out of the majority, Wise finds himself in a whole new game. "Well, if adversity builds character, then I'm heaven-bound; I'm on the glory train."

Wise, who earned a law degree from Tulane University, was first elected to Congress in 1982, fresh from the West Virginia Senate. As *Politics in America* puts it, he came to Washington as "a self-described populist with a penchant for challenging established power." Just a few months into his first term, he took on his state's congressional delegation by fighting funding for the Stonewall Jackson Dam, a long-planned flood-control project in his district. His maverick status isn't as notable today. But in an unusual gesture, he does pump back some of his congressional salary to his state. The money goes to support financially needy West Virginia college students.

In conceiving of the role of government, Bob Wise is the polar opposite of Bob Inglis. He boasts that he has one of the highest ratings in Congress from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action, and the highest rating by far in his delegation from the ACLU.

Wise's first shaping experience in politics was watching Terry Sanford, then Duke's president, manage emotions on campus during the difficult days of 1969. To this day, Sanford and Robert Kennedy (whose son, Joe, is a congressional colleague) remain his political heroes. Sanford "encouraged a lot of students to express themselves through the system," he says. Wise joined with other students in lobbying Washington against the Vietnam War, and later worked in Sanford's 1976 campaign for the presidential nomination. "That was a time when people looked more to the government as being the first place to express themselves. Today in many people's minds, government plays a much lesser role, and sometimes even a negative role."

The tax bite that supports the government is modest compared with what it takes to run most other industrial nations, he says. "We have a historical tradition in this country of not wanting a large, all-intrusive government. But there's not enough awareness of where government is a positive force."

"We just came through another set of devastating floods in West Virginia, where half the

state was declared a natural disaster area—the second time in ten years. I think that most people would say that the Federal Emergency Management Agency did an incredible job at being on the scene and assisting people. I think Social Security has been the single most effective anti-poverty program that's been created. One of the most responsive chords that we struck this year was the fight over student loans. I saw people of every political stripe, parents and students, coming forward and saying, hey, the small amount of interest that the federal government pays while I'm in school is more than offset by what I'll be able to return to the economy in taxes."

An unabashed activist, Wise sees numerous arenas for a more robust federal role: student-loan programs, Title I and similar programs geared to educational achievement at an early age, safeguarding pensions, guaranteeing some level of health insurance to all citizens, "jawboning" payroll-trimming business executives to be mindful not just of their shareholders but of "stake holders" in the community. And he'd like to see public financing of congressional campaigns. The "peace of mind" produced by a stronger field of candidates and a diminished chase after private money would be well worth the cost to taxpayers, he says.

Wise is also responsive to what he believes to be a widespread "gut-level environmental-

ism." Having grown up in the Kanawha Valley, known as "Chemical Valley" for its array of chemical plants, he can remember "when the air smelled bad and it was hard to breathe sometimes," he says. "And the fact that one of the first actions of the Republican majority was to cut back environmental enforcement 25 percent doesn't sit well with a lot of people."

A promoter of compressed natural gas, an abundant natural resource in West Virginia, Wise bought a 1984 Ford Tempo that could run on either compressed natural gas or gasoline. He traded it in for a 1987 dual-fuel model. "It has red stripes down the side and says 'Burn America's Clean-Burning Fuel, Natural Gas.' My wife says that certainly looks nice pulling away from a diplomatic reception."

In Congress, Wise has advocated capital budgeting for the federal budget, which he says is "very arcane, but, I think, vitally important." (He admits, "I'm cursed; I never identify myself with really sexy issues.") If a business or a university had to set up its books like the federal government does, there would be no investment, he says. "A dollar that you spend on a mile of highway today costs a dollar this year; you don't spread the cost out, you don't amortize it over a ten-year period. So you don't ever get an adequate reflection of investment, and thus you discourage investment. We ought to be putting more into infrastructure, into edu-

cation, into job training, into research and development, and yet, because of the budget constraints, we're going to put less and less. We're going to eat our own seed-corn."

"People tell me they want the federal budget to be like the family budget and a business budget, and that's fine. But every family I know borrows to meet expenditures. We borrow for the house, we borrow for the car, and we borrow, above all, for our children's education, because that's a long-term investment. You're insane to balance the budget if you don't reflect investment."

Wise is one of two so-called "floor sheriffs" for the Democrats. When the Democrats became the minority, they "took a page out of the book of the Republicans," who had official objectors when they were in the minority. He regularly distributes his own newsletter around Capitol Hill, "The Wise Whip Wrap-Up." It includes talking points for Democrats (sample: "Keep thumping the Title I and Education cuts. Local school districts must plan the fall budget in the next month."), along with his own cartoon creations (sample: a Republican-as-Frankenstein's monster is squeezing a defenseless innocent who pleads, "Help! Tell him I'm not a moderate.")

As floor sheriff, he tries to "make sure that nothing sneaks by, to make sure that if they're trying to ram something through, we close the

WHITE HOUSE INSIDER

To observe that Doug Sosnik '79 lives a frenetic routine is to state the obvious: On a typical day, he arrives at the office for an eight o'clock staff meeting. He doesn't get home until ten or eleven at night. There's nothing typical, though, about his day, which may include meetings with ambassadors, congressional candidates, mayors, corporate lobbyists, and trip organizers. And there's nothing typical about his office location—the West Wing of the White House.

For the past year-and-a-half, Sosnik has been Bill Clinton's political director. As he meets with this visitor on a Saturday morning in March, he explains that "right now when I'm talking with you, I'm supposed to be doing four things at once: There's you; there's this guy who used to work here who wants to see me, I don't know about what; there's a briefing with the chief of staff, who fortunately is not here yet; and there's a two-hour scheduling meeting where we're supposed to figure out where the president is going to travel between now and August."

A tour of Sosnik's basement office looks like a trade show for the telephone industry: There's a "secure" line, a "political" line, an ordinary communications line, a fax line. He



Oval officer: Sosnik, the president's political director, consults with Clinton on upcoming re-election campaign

calls his space "not too luxurious but functional—wired for action." He can't be bothered, he says, to display "personal effects or famous people on the walls." There are notebooks on his shelves labeled with the names of the onetime Republican contenders; a large black binder is devoted to Bob Dole.

"There have been high-profile people in this job like Lee Atwater and Ed Rollins," he says.

"Then there have been low-profile people you've never heard of. My guess is by the end of the cycle, I'll probably fall somewhere in the middle."

The cycle he now finds himself in—and finds himself trying to shape—is, of course, the presidential election. It's unusual that he's in the position, he points out, since he didn't work for the '92 Clinton campaign; only since

process down," he says. "You're not as much a legislator as you are an advocate for something. The thing you learn being in the minority is that you will score some points on the floor, but at the end of the day when they take a vote, they're going to roll you." Wise compares his role to a lawyer testing arguments for an appeal to the next courtroom—an appeal, that is, to public opinion.

From his veteran perspective, he considers Congress "a more tempestuous body" than it was twenty years ago. "My feeling about the House is that it is often like a cable-TV wrestling match. It is loud and raucous at times. But I do truly believe that it's the people's House; and if it's got a raw edge to it, it's because there's a rawness right now in the electorate, and it's very representative.

"There isn't as much comity, reaching across party lines, as I've seen in the past. There's a much sharper edge to people. A lot of the people who have been able to reach across the lines and negotiate compromises with one another are either gone or leaving. So you have a body in which it's much more difficult to reach a final compromise. The best example is today the House will be voting on its eleventh temporary spending bill this year. What that reflects is the inability of the parties to get together on a final budget: We're six months into the budget year and we still don't have a budget."

There's not much overlap in agreement

taking the job has he built a personal relationship with the president. Sosnik reports to Deputy Chief of Staff Harold Ickes. That means he "doesn't run things" at the White House, as he puts it. But he does have a major role in linking the White House with political leaders around the nation, and in deciding on Clinton's contacts when the president goes on the road. "I am the person looked to on a day-to-day basis to represent the political calculation around any given issue or any given event. It doesn't necessarily mean that what I suggest goes. But it does mean that I have a seat at the table to participate in all those matters that relate to politics."

These days, more and more matters relate to politics. "We've really done things differently" for the campaign, Sosnik says. For more than a year, he's been one of a team of about eight who meet with the president once a week and serve as "a sort of working group for his re-election campaign." The campaign began early—at least informally, raised its money early (and spent relatively little of it), and ran its first series of commercials early. And according to Sosnik, it will still be a couple of months until the president makes his formal re-election announcement.

"We certainly have a better understanding of the powers of the presidency now than we did when we first got here," he says. He talks

between Wise and House Speaker Newt Gingrich. But Wise did vote for some of the Gingrich-inspired internal reforms. He points out that when, two Congresses ago, he headed the Democratic Study Group, he recommended making committee chairs more accountable to the party caucus; Gingrich took that reform to "a whole new level" by ignoring seniority and appointing the chairs himself. Wise says he gives the House speaker credit for "bringing to a head the quiet internal debate that has been wracking this country for the last ten years. He is forcing all of us to focus on just what it is that we want government to do. And I think that's a very worthwhile process. It won't be finished in one session of Congress. But I'm hearing a lot of people for the first time evaluate what they want the government to be doing in education and research and infrastructure development."

Wise has no illusions about the low esteem in which the public holds his profession. When he goes into schools to talk to students, he begins by asking what connotations the word "politician" brings to mind. "And always the word comes out crook or liar or cheat and so on." He tries to sketch the honored roots of the term, beginning with the classical concept of administering the "polis" or city-state. He believes that, in fact, the standard has been rising for elected officials.

He likes the job for the same reason he "stopped thirty years ago on a quadrangle at

about Clinton's meeting with broadcast executives—which produced agreement for a system to rate television programs—as an example of the president's increasingly effective use of the bully-pulpit.

"If you were here a year ago and talked to me," he tells his visitor, "I don't think you'd believe for a second that we'd be in the position we are in today. Some of it is luck, but we're learned more about the job and we're more focused now on how we do our business. I think we deserve some credit for doing better. We're doing a lot better—I mean, we're doing like night-and-day better than we were a year ago. But I don't want to overstate it, because we've got a long way to go."

As for the Republican primary season, Sosnik sees it as having "turned off people" to politics, as propagating a series of debates that were "sort of unpleasant to watch," and as having revealed Clinton's challengers as "not really of presidential timber and having nothing to say." He likes a former opponent's description of Dole as the "mechanic-in-chief" who is more comfortable on the Senate floor than on the huskings. And he's quick to cite a newspaper account about bored audience members walking out on Dole's Cleveland campaign speech. The Clinton camp won't wage the fall campaign using generational themes, he says, but will try to emphasize "what we have done, what

Duke" to join in a protest, he says. "As difficult as it is, as often frustrating as it is, there is still the opportunity to influence the direction the country goes and to make a difference in people's lives. And that's the most sacred trust you can be given. This is not a place to be if you can't handle deferred gratification. In small ways sometimes, in large ways other times, you can still make a difference in people's lives."

West Virginia has three members in Congress, all Democrats; two of the three are Duke graduates.

(The state did have four representatives; that changed with the most recent census, and the districts were redrawn for the 1992 elections.) Bob Wise's senior in the delegation is Nicholas J. Rahall II '71, first elected in 1976 and now in his tenth term.

As noted by *The Hill*, a Capitol Hill newspaper, Rahall's second-ranking status on the Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee helps a state where coal mining is a big economic player. One of the showpieces of Rahall's office, which offers a spectacular view of the Capitol dome, is a model of a coal-constructed district building. The office also displays various tributes testifying to his leadership with strip-mining legislation and railroad deregulation, a mounted chairman's gavel from his subcommittee, a map of the national highway system, and a photo of Rahall and his

we have fought for, and what our view of the future is."

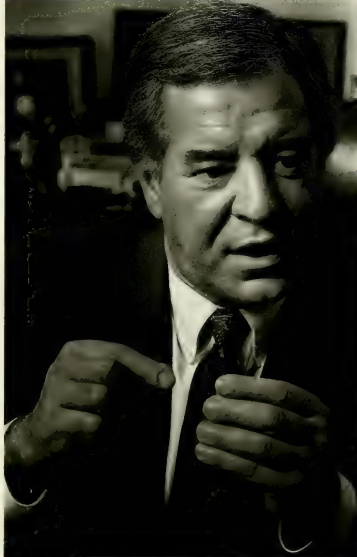
Still, Sosnik's optimism is tinged with caution. "I don't spend too much time worrying about stuff that I have no control over," he says. "There's a lot of uncertainty in this country," he adds, "and there's a lot of uncertainty in world events." Asked to recall his favorite moment on the job, he says, "I haven't had one yet. Hopefully, it will happen in November."

Sosnik is predictably dismissive of the notion that Clinton's re-election chances could sink with Whitewater. He calls Congress' investigation into the land deal turned-sour "a lot of nothing." Before landing his current job, Sosnik, as a staff member in the White House legislative affairs office, was the administration's Capitol Hill point person for the Whitewater investigation. "That's how I got to meet everybody in the White House," he says with a hint of irony. "In the course of my first month here, it was clear that Whitewater was a very time-consuming thing. Increasingly, it became more and more time-consuming and, ultimately, it's just what I did for a year."

"There have been a handful of documents that have been produced late. But the facts that do matter to people who are thoughtful is that we've provided 50,000 documents;

"If you outlaw the PACs, then only the guy with the deep pockets, the billionaire, is going to be able to run for office. I don't think we want a Congress of billionaires."

NICHOLAS J. RAHALL II
Democrat of West Virginia,
U.S. House of Representatives



we've been more cooperative than any other administration. Absent the people who hate the president and the first lady and are visceral about it, the people in this country understand what the Whitewater hearings are about. They know it's a political stunt up there on the Hill by the Republicans."

He insists there's little threat from books like James B. Stewart's *Blood Sport*, which looks critically at the unraveling Whitewater story, and *Primary Colors* by an "Anonymous" insider, which paints an unflattering picture of the last campaign. "At the end of the day, most people won't read those books, and most people who do read them find that there's 'no there there' beyond entertainment."

"The vast majority of Americans," Sosnik says, "have made up their opinion about Bill Clinton, whether they like him or dislike him. There is a small group in the middle that has not made up its mind, and it will be the small group in the middle that will decide who wins and who loses in this election. And what they are going to care about when they go to vote is who's best suited to provide for their future and their family's future. It's not going to be books they haven't read."

"This stuff is not complicated. Absent Watergate or the Vietnam War or incredible huge mega-issues of our time, elections are always the same. People vote about things that mat-

ter directly to their lives. And this year is going to be no different than any other year."

Despite the odd dynamics of a sitting president being challenged by the Senate majority leader, Sosnik says we're likely to see some legislative accomplishments in the months ahead. The Republicans may be tempted to drive home the theme that Clinton is an obstructionist, but they'll need more than that, he says. "They ran on a platform of promises made, promises kept. There is an element of survival and self-interest in politics. And I think that Republican members on the Hill realize that regardless of whatever they do to go negative on the president—as invariably they will—they have to show something for their promises."

Sosnik took a semester off from Duke in 1976 to work in a Senate campaign. It was "unattractive, non-thinking work," he says. "But while I was Xeroxing or collating or whatever I was doing, I was talking to everybody and learning this or that." For five years, he was chief of staff and campaign manager to a Michigan congressman. He volunteered in the 1980 campaign for Chris Dodd, the U.S. senator from Connecticut. (Dodd is also now chairman of the Democratic National Committee.) Sosnik was Dodd's driver for the campaign; but he traveled a considerable distance later as Dodd's chief of staff.

In 1989, he began a stint with the Democratic

son—the latter wearing a Grateful Dead T-shirt—being carried on the shoulders of the residents of Kefeir, Lebanon. Kefeir was the home village of Rahall's grandfather. Rahall has visited Lebanon a dozen times over the past decade, "even in the midst of some tough fighting." Along with tomes on mining laws and energy futures, his shelves carry books on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Hill also sketches the close ties between Rahall and Robert Byrd, the senior senator from West Virginia. "I've known him since he was a child," Byrd told the newspaper. From his beginning days in West Virginia politics, the seventy-eight-year-old Byrd had a friendship with Rahall's father. The senator gave Rahall his first job on Capitol Hill as an elevator operator. During his summers away from Duke, Rahall worked in his senate office as an intern. As Byrd said in *The Hill*, "His father and grandfather used to come to my coal-mining town carrying sacks of laces and linen. Old Man Rahall worked hard and saved...and [they] made something out of themselves."

Along with Byrd, Rahall has made himself a major force in bringing home the bacon. According to *The Hill*, Rahall and Byrd traveled to West Virginia in December to dedicate the Robert C. Byrd Correctional Institution. From there, they went to view a new watershed built to prevent flooding of creek waters. Finally, they attended the ground breaking for a library

Congressional Campaign Committee. That was his first exposure to national politics. "I was doing House races around the country. It helped me meet a lot of people, to build a national network." He says, only half-jokingly, that his Rolodex is his chief asset for the White House job.

In the past, Sosnik has shaken off Washington, but he has persisted in politics—more or less, since he organized the presidential run of a ninth-grade classmate. He edited *Campaigns and Elections* magazine and he traveled to Argentina, Paraguay, El Salvador, and South Africa as a political consultant to campaigns and political parties. "Basically, this is what I like and I'm about as good as anybody else at it. I finally got comfortable with the fact that I'm going to wake up in the morning and do what I want to do and have someone pay me. And I'm not worrying too much about the cosmic meaning of life." In fact, Sosnik, who is married, admits that it's hard to have much of a personal life beyond the White House.

He's not sure how long he'll stay in the job beyond the election. "It'll be hard" to move on, he says. "My phone rings a lot, my calls always get returned, and I have a lot of opportunities that are available to me now professionally."

One thing he doesn't want to do is make his own run for office. "I never really thought of it as something that attracted me." ■

the College of West Virginia, supported by federal funds.

Rahall "has taken up some good fights for the state," says *Daily Mail* political editor Richard Grimes. The southern part of the state that Rahall represents is mountainous and hard to get around, Grimes points out. That's made federal road projects particularly vital. And remarkably, over the course of his political career, Rahall has enjoyed the support of the miners union and the mining industry alike.

For years, he has earned a rating of 100 percent from the AFL-CIO, along with relatively high ratings from Americans for Democratic Action. He has voted against the Republican-sponsored balanced-budget constitutional amendment. But adhering to what he describes as "a rock-solid position" among West Virginians—"that I reflect," he has also voted against gun-control legislation. And he has voted against the trade treaties, saying they have "benefited Wall Street more than Main Street."

While he dates his political involvement to his high-school presidency of the Key Club, Rahall went to the House as his first elected office. At Duke, he was involved with the Young Democrats organization and treasurer of the North Carolina Democrats College Federation. Like Wise, his West Virginia colleague, he was caught up in the campus vigil that followed the Kent State shootings and the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. As Rahall remembers it, the scene on the quad had a lasting consciousness-raising impact: "The joining of hands, black and white together, and the singing of 'We Shall Overcome,' the call home to assure mom and dad that I wasn't demonstrating, then the rush to get back and continue demonstrating—it was a defining moment. It heightened my interest in the political process and it got me doing something, joining with other like-minded students."

After Duke, Rahall went to George Washington University law school. He later worked as a travel agent and a broadcasting executive.

Considering today's political landscape, Rahall, again like Wise, laments what he refers to as a growing "lack of civility" among congressional colleagues. "After you had your expected disagreements during the day, it used to be that you were still friends. But that's gone. It's much more partisan, much more divisive. The debate is bitter more often than not, the demands are tougher on us from the people we represent." He traces much of the changing congressional climate to negative campaigning. "While everyone decries it and tries to claim plausible deniability, it's still done on all sides."

Has the money chase denigrated the political process? "Yes, it is totally out of hand," says Rahall, who—while he criticizes multi-million-dollar congressional races—is quick to peg the Republican primary season as extravagantly

expensive. He would like to see the media provide free or cut-rate time to candidates. And ultimately, he hopes for public financing of campaigns. "Unfortunately, PACs play a role in today's elections. And they will continue to play a role until we get to the day of full public financing. But if you outlaw the PACs, then only the guy with the deep pockets, the billionaire, is going to be able to run for office. I don't

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At a time when even President Clinton, in his State of the Union address, celebrated the passing of big government, Rahall expresses skepticism about the "devolving" of federal responsibilities to the states. "Turning more power back to the states is a catchy phrase. Getting government off our backs and out of our pockets—that's a real catchy thirty-second sound bite. That was a major point of the self-proclaimed Republican revolution of the last elections. But some in this Congress, especially in the newer class, have used it to try to wipe out all government. That, I think, is scary. It is not sound public policy."

According to Rahall, one of the federal government's greatest responsibilities is to "get kids off on the right foot"—meaning support of child-nutrition and other education programs. He credits Clinton for having "drawn a line in the sand" over cuts in education funding. He says he's open to examining "some type of tax incentives or credits" that would bolster corporations committed to worker retraining.

And, representing as he does a large coal-mining area of the state, Rahall says he is environmentally-minded. "The Republicans talk about streamlining or reducing government. But the real goal here is to totally wipe out a lot of sound environmental protection that has brought us clean air, has brought us clean water, has improved the environment for our children. There is a balance that can be struck without denigrating or wiping out all the laws that are on the books today. I think, for example, we've done it very well in West Virginia.

Industry can go in and mine the land as long as they put it back in sound environmental condition, and industry has been doing just that."

"Coal miner health and safety—that's another very important issue in the Appalachian region. In the name of saving dollars, cutting back on coal mine and safety inspection is totally inhumane and absurd. That's putting a price tag on the life of a citizen. I don't think that is a just way of operating at all. That's just a horrendous policy."

It may be "kind of fun" to be a gadfly taking nips at the Republicans, but it's more fun to be in charge, Rahall says. "When you don't yield that gavel, you don't wield the same influence as you do when your party is in the majority. And watching this majority in this Congress operate is particularly frustrating." Republican committee chairs, he insists, are beholden to interests that often don't reflect their own views. "The script is being written from above and handed to them, and they're having to uncomfortably follow that script. That was particularly true in the first hundred days or so when we had that so-called contract guiding every action of every committee, regardless of how those chairmen may have felt or may have voted in the past."

The popular perception of Congress may be "a bunch of bungling idiots who can't agree on the time of day." But public expectations create some of the institutional frustrations, Rahall says. "Very rarely does a week go by that I don't hear, 'Oh, you've got to balance the budget. But wait a minute, I didn't mean right here, I didn't mean sacrificing that program that affects me.'" The diverse views of the American people on budget priorities suggests something about the complexities of governing—and about the difficult path to "concrete, concerted action" in a representative legislature.

"Every day is not a high. And there are times you feel like you've done everything you could and you end up back at square one. And you have to start all over. But that's the challenge. I feel I can still make a contribution to the people who have sent me here. And as long as I can continue to make that contribution, then I have a responsibility to keep going."

Observers of Inglis, Wise, and Rahall wonder if any will keep going beyond the House of Representatives. The two West Virginians have both been speculated about as eventual successors to Senator Byrd; for his part, Inglis has talked about taking on a fellow South Carolinian, Democratic Senator Ernest "Fritz" Hollings.

Once you've had your view of the Capitol dome—and expressed your view inside the Capitol dome—it's tempting to take your role as revolutionary or gadfly to yet another stage. ■

A YEAR OF CHANGE

BY NANNERL O. KEOHANE
President, Duke University

Last fall, after several years of discussions involving students, faculty, staff, and alumni, the university implemented a new plan for residential life. The wide-ranging plan was designed to create an environment more conducive to learning, personal growth, and a rewarding social life for all Duke students. This was the most sweeping change in campus residential life since the merger of the men's and women's undergraduate colleges in 1972.

We realized that, as with any change of such magnitude, there would be questions and concerns, unforeseen difficulties, and some features that would prove more successful than others. But we were strongly convinced that the basic goals of the plan were sound, and that it would enhance undergraduate life in several ways. Now, with the first year of the new plan complete, we can begin to assess how well it has worked.

The most substantial change was the location of all first-year students on East Campus. This has also been the most successful feature of the plan so far. East Campus today is vibrant, colorful, and energetic. It works very well in providing new students with an opportunity to learn about Duke, develop a sense of class cohesiveness, and experience the full



range of possibilities that a great university offers undergraduates—all features that students in the Woman's College enjoyed when it was on East. There have been some concerns about the impact of the board plan on the freshmen's choice of meals since Duke students these days have great freedom in when and where they eat; but dining together regularly has been an important part of the positive experience they have enjoyed. In general, most of the first-year students have been overwhelmingly positive about their experience.

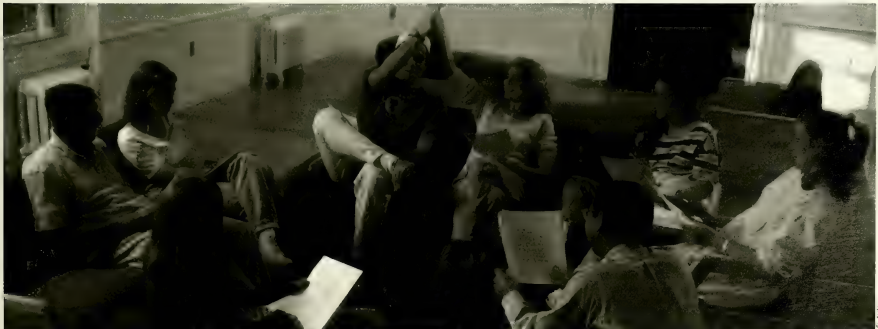
Other aspects of the new residential plan have had mixed success so far. One of the most important features—and one that may prove very beneficial in the longer run—is the organization of all upper-class housing in a "quad system," based on the physical configuration of our housing, and on the desire to provide a more varied residential experience for all students. Under this plan, most students reside, as they have for decades, in houses of thirty to sixty students, either in selective housing, including fraternities and theme houses, or in independent houses. The quad system clusters four or five of these houses by

geographical proximity into larger units for special programming, including parties, concerts, sports events, film festivals, symposia. This is designed so that students may both enjoy their "comfort zones"—living with close friends whose company they have chosen—and also have larger groups of friends of different backgrounds and interests, brought together in working toward common goals for the quad.

At the same time that we launched our new residential plan, both the Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) and the university adopted revised alcohol policies to cut back on the abuse of alcohol, a problem at Duke and on many campuses these days. The new residential system is designed to provide many different ways of having fun, including parties and programs not centered on alcohol, and to encourage students to take initiative in planning their own social lives, rather than relying wholly on "the administration" to sponsor entertainment, or on the fraternities to undergird social life with the omnipresent "kegs."

Some great events have happened this year; there are more bands on campus than there have been for many years. But some of the student-led social and cultural programming was slow in being launched, partly because the new avenues for such programming and the funding sources to support it were not as well publicized as they might have been. The increased pace of activities this spring leads me to believe that we can expect a growth in imaginative and enjoyable pro-

Freshman Focus: seminar sessions in an East Campus dorm lounge



gramming initiated and planned by our student body.

We were very pleased by the strong faculty response to the new Faculty Associates Program, which links faculty members with specific residential facilities to promote informal interaction among students and faculty. A number of faculty and students report that they are enjoying mutually rewarding activities including dinners, movies, trips to concerts or the theater or Durham Bulls games, and quiet chats over a cup of coffee or in a commons room. However, while most students are enthusiastic about the idea of faculty/student interaction outside the classroom, it has not been easy to find the best ways to bring faculty and students together so that the experience will be rewarding for both. But faculty dedication to the program continues, and we believe that with more experience and advance planning there will be greater visibility and participation next year.

One of the unintended consequences of the plan was that a number of sophomore independents were placed in Trent Hall against their inclinations. Understanding the unhappiness that this would cause for students who perceived Trent as undesirably isolated from the hub of campus life, we upgraded the facility and added a weight room, a special computer

East Campus today offers first-year students a full range of learning and social opportunities—all features that students in the Woman's College enjoyed when it was on East.

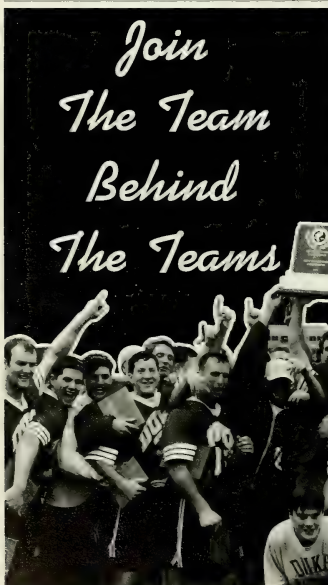
room, a cafe, and several commons rooms. The results were encouraging: Although students still deplore the distance between Trent and main West Campus, they have formed strong living groups in the residence hall and have clearly enjoyed the amenities and the comradeship they make possible.

There have been occasional rumors that the new residential plan was directed against fraternities on campus. Most of the rumors stem from unhappiness over the fact that some fraternities with long histories at specific resi-

dential facilities were relocated under the new plan, as were most other selective houses, in order to put the new quad system into place. Other rumors stem from dissatisfaction with the new alcohol policies, I am sure. But the alcohol policy that the IFC developed on its own, to bring our fraternities into compliance with the rules of their national organizations, is stricter than that which regulates the overall university. This is to me powerful evidence of the fraternities' ability to make responsible choices for themselves.

As I told members of the IFC this past December, the leadership and creativity shown by Duke's fraternities, their willingness to embrace new ideas and try new approaches, has been crucial to the success of our new plan and builds upon the strongest traditions of fraternal organizations here at Duke. Our greek organizations are valued contributors to the campus community, and I look forward to their continuing in that role.

I also look forward to the second year of the new plan, as the Class of 2000 moves in on East Campus, and upper class students continue to shape their own Duke experience within the framework of the new residential system. In doing so, they will help fine-tune the plan so that we can all move toward a fuller achievement of its important goals. ■



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DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

ENGINEERING HONORS

The School of Engineering honored two graduates and a member of its staff for service to the profession and the school at its annual April awards banquet. James F. Girand B.S.E.E. '59 received the Distinguished Alumnus Award, David Gregory B.S.E. '84 received the Distinguished Young Alumnus Award, and Constance E. Simmons received the Distinguished Service Award.

Girand, who earned his M.B.A. at Harvard in 1961, served in the Air Force before joining Hewlett Packard, where he worked in sales, marketing, and management. His product focus was UHF/microwave devices and integrated components used in communications and military systems. In 1980, he was named vice president of sales for microelectronic products, leading the company to dominate the market using the new technology of computer-assisted design. He then worked for Weitek for four years until joining Verifone, which gained the primary market share by securing the credit-card verification business of nearly every major bank. He was vice president for sales in 1988 at Cadence Design Systems, which became the fastest growing design automation company in the industry. In 1989, he started Technology Strategies and Investments (TSI), a consulting firm.

Girand was instrumental, along with engineering professor David Overhauser and North California Computer Advisory Group chair Jack Carsten '63, in acquiring more than \$41 million in software and hardware donations to create the Design Automation Technology Center at Duke. The center is credited with having the greatest breadth and depth of design tools in the country.

Gregory, while majoring in electrical engineering and computer science at Duke, worked with computer science professor Alan Bier-

mann applying artificial intelligence to natural language recognition. He wrote his senior thesis on using artificial intelligence in circuit design for General Electric's Microelectronics Center in Research Triangle Park. His program, Socrates, automatically redesigned VLSI cir-

cuits in the synthesis market and is used by all major chip design companies. Gregory was responsible for designing its core product, Design Compiler, and the company now develops and releases an entire family of related products. Synopsys went public in 1992. In 1995, it had more than 1,300 employees in thirty offices worldwide, with revenues of \$265 million.

Simmons, who has worked in the engineering dean's office for eighteen years, is the school's coordinator of undergraduate affairs, providing counseling and guidance to approximately 900 students each year. She earned her bachelor's at North Carolina A&T State University in 1977 and her M.B.A. from North Carolina Central University in 1981. She also coordinates student programs that bring more minorities and women into engineering. The Class of 1986 selected her for the Engineering Faculty Service Award for giving "her time, effort, and spirit to benefit significantly the School of Engineering's community."



ELECTRONIC LINKS

Alex Rogers '96, right, and rising junior Nick Millington, who are responsible for transforming Duke Magazine's pages into Duke Magazine Online at our World Wide Web site on the Internet, will also be keeping a new alumni connection up to speed, and up to date. The Alumni Affairs Web site, created by

Page Murray '85, a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors, offers a link to alumni services, a club events calendar, reunion information, travel and continuing education programs, and leadership contacts. Both the magazine and the alumni pages can be accessed via the university's main Web site: <http://www.duke.edu>.

cuits to improve their cost and performance.

After completing his master's at Stanford in 1985, he rejoined G.E., and by 1987, Socrates had surpassed the quality of circuits designed by hand by an average of 30 percent. He and two other engineers left G.E. to form Synopsys, a company that would sell Socrates technology. Today, Synopsys is a worldwide leader

MUSICAL REUNION

It's another first for the Duke Symphony Orchestra: a reunion for past performers. This fall, October 25-27, alumni are invited to come back and perform, or just reconnect with former classmates. This musical reunion coincides with Duke Reunion Weekend, when the classes of 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 will also be returning.

An open rehearsal on Saturday, October 26, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in Baldwin Auditorium and a concert on Sunday afternoon will give alumni a chance to play with the Duke Symphony Orchestra again. (Don't forget to bring your instruments.) Pianist Patricia Goodson '76 will be coming to the reunion from Budapest to perform with the orchestra. Several events are planned throughout the weekend, including a Sunday banquet.

BiGALA Duke

Duke's Bisexual, Lesbian,
and Gay Alumni
organization invites your
participation.



Join our growing membership of more than 300 Duke alumni who care about their *alma mater* and who support current efforts to ensure Duke is a more hospitable environment for all members of its diverse community of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends of the institution.

Established by alumni in 1994, BiGALA-Duke is an alumni-administered organization and is respectful of individual's requests for confidentiality. BiGALA-Duke has already formed several city chapters.

Members receive a quarterly newsletter with updates on LGB happenings at Duke and highlights of members' activities. BiGALA-Duke organizes Homecoming events and conducts fundraising for campus LGB programs.

Join us!

...to create an even more productive network of caring LGB alumni—we can help make Duke a friendlier and more supportive place than the Duke we knew as students.

For more information,
please contact:

BiGALA-Duke
P.O. Box 61026
Durham, NC 27715
BiGalaDuke@aol.com

The orchestra wants to involve alumni in several of its upcoming projects, including guest soloists, a concert tour, and individual merit scholarships. If you're interested in assisting with the planning of the DSO Reunion, contact Lorenzo Muti at (919) 660-3324 or Susan Wilson at 660-3333, or write to: DSO Reunion, Duke Department of Music, Box 90665, Durham, N.C. 27708-0665. The fax number is (919) 660-3301.

WINTER MEETING OF THE DAA BOARD

March's meeting of the Duke Alumni Association (DAA) board began with a Friday luncheon at the Washington Duke Inn that featured remarks by 1995 Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award recipient Ole Holsti, George V. Allen political science professor. Cocktails and dinner followed afternoon meetings of the various standing committees. After Saturday morning's continuation of committee meetings and a luncheon, members broke for free time on campus, followed by a tour of the new East Campus facilities, including the new Blackwell Dormitory and the East Campus Union. The tour was conducted by Sherri Sauter '97, the daughter of Ruth Hall Sauter '71 and Michael Sauter '71.

Alumni dined that evening in the East Union after viewing The Marketplace, the new smorgasbord-style, meal-serving area that replaced the food court. Wes Newman B.S.E. '78, the senior director of dining and special events, spoke on the challenges of renovating the Union in tandem with East becoming an all-fresh campus. University Archivist William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70 offered a historical perspective. The board of directors of the Duke University Black Alumni Connection (DUBAC) were the evening's special guests; DUBAC president Wilton D. Alston B.S.E. '81 is a member of the DAA board.

Sunday morning's meeting of the board was called to order by DAA president Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80 and standing committee reports followed. President-elect Robert Harper '76, J.D. '79 noted in his finance report that income was favorable to budget owing to alumni directory sales, paid life memberships (1,500+), and revenues from the Duke Visa card and SkillSearch. Expenses appeared to be in line with last year's.

Reporting for the Clubs and Internationalization Committee, John Schwarz '56 noted Duke's proposal to discontinue the \$1,500 surcharge the university assesses students who choose programs offered abroad by other schools. Providing financial aid for foreign students is also under serious discussion.

Duke's admissions office is actively recruiting foreign students, but not at the expense of existing "protected" classes (alumni children, North Carolina residents, minorities, and athletes). On the clubs front, results of a survey at thirteen peer institutions revealed a strong Duke clubs program in comparison.

Reunions Committee chair Robert Harper reported on the ongoing survey both on and off campus by the reunions task force. A report is being prepared and recommendations will be presented at the June board meeting.

Michele Clause Farquhar '79, who chairs the Technology/Communications Committee, reported that *Duke Magazine* is online via Duke's homepage (<http://www.duke.edu>) but a number of peer institutions are ahead of the university in terms of Internet access, homepages, and online services. A website for the alumni association, being devised by committee member Page Murray '85 and alumni staff, should be accessible this spring.

Pat Dempsey Hammond '80 reported that the Student-Alumni Relations Committee will concentrate its efforts in four areas: alumni associates (involving alumni in student organizations), mentoring (DukeSource, wherein students contact alumni volunteers about career advice), increased student participation in homecoming and reunions, and revising a "survival guide" for life after Duke.

The Awards and Recognition Committee, chaired by Mac Mauney M.D. '59, requested more space in the magazine for reporting the history, schedule, and a listing of former recipients of the Distinguished Alumni Award.

Ralph Della Ratta '75, who chairs the Career Development Committee, said his group is working with DukeSource, now a part of Duke's Career Development Center. The key to success in helping students lies with Duke alumni willing to serve as advisers and mentors. DukeSource has approximately 5,000 alumni volunteers in its database. Della Ratta also encouraged board members whose organizations use summer interns to consider employing a Duke student.

Marie Koval Nardone M.S. '79 reported on her special project this year to measure the level of inclusiveness within the DAA board of directors. She attended a variety of committee meetings and noted a welcoming environment, one that sought the opinions of all, and one concerned with reaching out to all alumni.

After reports from classical studies professor Peter Burian on faculty issues; Michael Tino, Graduate and Professional School Council president, on postgraduate concerns; Duke Student Government president Peggy Cross '96 on student matters; and Robert Shepard, executive director of University Development, on fund-raising results and proposals, the meeting was adjourned.

DUKE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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CENTERING ARTISTS

Rising from the palmettos and pine trees of New Smyrna Beach, Florida, is a testament to the artistic vision of Doris Leeper '51. Nearly two decades ago, the sculptor, painter, and environmentalist launched plans for what would eventually become the Atlantic Center for the Arts (ACA), which now spreads out over sixty-seven acres of the coastal town.

The campus itself is stunning: Raised wooden boardwalks meander through the vegetation, connecting cottages, studios, a resource library, and an amphitheater. But the center's significance extends far beyond the impressive architectural structures and pristine environmental surroundings. Throughout the year, the ACA is home to mid-career and master artists from all disciplines who come for three-week residencies. (Typically, each master artist selects up to ten students, called associates, as colleagues.) Musicians and poets create alongside dancers and painters. Playwrights conduct readings of works in progress, composers oversee the performance of original scores, and choreographers present new dance performances. And while residents focus intensely on their particular specialty during the week, the informal interaction with other creative souls can lead to interesting collaborations.

"The interdisciplinary nature of what takes place here is the essence of ACA," says Leeper. "We didn't want it to be an academic environment where [master] teachers come in simply to teach how something is done. Instead, these men and women are sharing their lives—the rough and hard and good parts of their experiences as life artists."

Leeper's idea for the center originated in Winston Salem, North Carolina, in the mid-Seventies. Well-established as a professional sculptor and painter, she was selected as the inaugural artist-in-residence at Wake Forest University and SECCA (the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art). While there, she "was struck by the diversity of cultural opportunities available. But there was not much exchange between students and [professional] artists at the different institutions. I thought, wouldn't it be wonderful if you could take all these things happening in close proximity and



Creative force: Leeper with her Great Dane, Sister, before one of her sculptures

have an exchange of thoughts and ideas?"

The following year, the Rockefeller Foundation agreed the idea had merit and awarded a planning grant for the center's development. (Leeper, who first visited New Smyrna on a spring break trip, settled in Florida after graduation.) Even as the idea accelerated, her artwork continued to be commissioned and exhibited in dozens of state, national, and international spaces. Finally, though, she decided to put her own art career on hold to devote herself full-time to establishing ACA and furthering various arts initiatives. It helped that arts funding was a priority in Florida. But the concept struck a responsive chord with private businesses and individual donors as well.

In 1982, the Master Artists-in-Residence program was launched—in a big way. That first year, participants included poet and author James Dickey, sculptor Duane Hanson, composer David Del Tredici, playwright and director Edward Albee, writer Reynolds Price '55, and sculptor and painter Mia Westerlund Roosen. Any arts organization would be fortunate to attract even one of these names. How did ACA manage to do it the first year out? "I think the fact that it was so unusual

was part of it," says Leeper. "Edward [Albee] later told us that when we called him and told him about the idea he was overwhelmed by the sheer audacity of our calling him personally to propose it that he *had* to look into it. And like anything, once you get a few people, it feeds on itself. When we first told people we planned to bring in the best artists in the world to work with mid-career artists, people would tell us that there was no way we could get the best in the world to come. But it's gone far beyond what even we imagined it could be."

In the program's nearly fifteen years, the roster of master artists has included such luminaries as photographer William Wegman (and his canine muse, Fay Ray); poets Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Allen Ginsberg, Maxine Kumin, and Diane DiPrima; composers Louis Andriessen, Karel Husa, and Yuji Takahashi; and writers Bobbie Ann Mason, Peter Matthiessen, Alice Adams, and Ntozake Shange. (In addition to Reynolds Price, the residency program has attracted other Duke faculty and alumni, including poet Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64, composer and music professor Robert Ward, and English professor Elizabeth Cox.)

While helping launch ACA initiatives, Leeper has also resumed her own art career. Last year two exhibits of her work—a major retrospective at Rollins College's Cornell Fine Arts Museum and a show of new works at the Albertson-Peterson Gallery in Winter Park—received critical raves. Included in the retrospective, which showed her progression from two-dimensional modernist paintings all the way through to her more recent "garden sculptures" for landscaped exteriors, is "Yellow Boats," painted in 1950 while studying with Duke art professor Charles Sibley.

Despite the countless awards and accolades that have come her way, Leeper puts her past and future accomplishments into perspective. "People always think a new idea is impossible to carry out, but that's what creative people thrive on. It's staring at a blank canvas and wondering what you're going to do with it, what you want to accomplish. All the things I've been involved with I've been fortunate to get people to go along with what I have in mind. It's true of any effort; it's the people you surround yourself with who can make it happen."

—Bridget Booher

CLASS NOTES

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20s, 30s & 40s

T. Aubrey "Shorty" Morse '21 celebrated his 100th birthday with family and friends on March 11 at his Tallahassee home. A World War I veteran, he worked 35 years for the Y.M.C.A. in Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, and as Y.M.C.A. state secretary in Florida until he retired. He then worked at Tallahassee Memorial Hospital as cashier until he was 83 years old.

William Gray Sharpe III '26 won three medals at the N.C. Senior Games in Raleigh. He competed in softball throw, football throw, and billiards.

Charles S. Rhyme '34, Hon. '58, a Duke trustee emeritus, has written an autobiography, *Working for Justice in America and Justice in the World*. As a litigator, he argued cases before the Supreme Court from 1939 through 1984. He successfully argued *Baker v. Carr*, in which the ruling solidified the role of federal courts in ensuring equal voting rights. He has received both the American Bar Association and the National Bar Association's highest awards, won the Grotius Peace Award, and has been nominated twice for a Nobel Peace Prize. He lives in McLean, Va.

John A. Yarbrough '41, M.D. '44 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Tennessee Wesleyan College in Athens, Tenn.

Gilda M. Markoski '46 is president of Harb-Adult in Lancaster, Pa., an organization that provides temporary housing for the homeless. She is also vice president of the board for the Penn Laurel Girl Scout Council and works with the Allocations Committee of the United Way of Lancaster. She lives in Lancaster.

Bruce K. Goodman '47 was appointed life member of the Building Owners and Managers Association International. He is president of the property management firm Bruce K. Goodman and Co., in Evanston, Ill.

50s

Luoy Witherspoon '51, B.D. '54 received the Alumni By Choice Award from UNC-Charlotte's alumni association. He is professor emeritus of philosophy and religion.

Gordon W. Clapp '54 was named director of the N.C. Travel and Tourism Division. He has worked for the past two years with the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources and the N.C. Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus, focusing on the state's Civil

War heritage. He is also president of the Class of 1954. He and his wife, **Pauline Pope "Polly" Clapp** '55, live in Dunn, N.C.

Glenn L. Greene Jr. '55 opened law offices in Harlan, Ky., and Crestwood, Ky., engaging in general practice. He and his wife, Sharon Lowry, and their two daughters live in Crestwood.

Pat Kimzey Hawkins '55 is the coordinator for the Esteem account program at Centura Bank in Wrightsville Beach, N.C.

John C. Goodall Jr. '57 is president of the board of directors of Circus World Museum in Baraboo, Wis., and The Music Center of the North Shore in Winnetka, Ill. He lives in Northbrook, Ill.

Betsy McBroom Holloway '58 received a History Book Award from the N.C. Society of Historians for her book *Unfinished Heaven*, which traces the history of two Durham schools in the context of the cultural, social, and racial climate of the 1950s. She and her husband, **Rufus M. Holloway Jr.** M.D. '62, live in Orlando, Fla.

George Jackson Ratcliffe Jr. '58 is chairman of the board, president, and CEO of Hubbell, Inc., a manufacturer of electrical and electronic products. He is also a member of the board of governors of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Edward M. Copeland III '59 was elected chairman of the board of governors of the American College of Surgeons for 1995-1996. He is professor and chairman of the surgery department at the University of Florida's medical school and director of the Shands Cancer Center.

Howard Jack Leister '59 retired as partner in Forsyth Partners Commercial Real Estate in Winston-Salem. He and his wife, **Anne Parrott Leister** '60, live in Wilmington, N.C.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Glenn L. Greene Jr.** '55 and Sharon B. Lowry on June 22, 1995. Named Sharon Jennings.

60s

Howard L. Harrod B.D. '60, who teaches at Vanderbilt University, is the author of *Becoming and Remaining a People: Native American Religions on the Northern Plains*, published by the University of Arizona Press. He has written numerous books on Native American religions.

Stanly Godbold '63, A.M. '68, Ph.D. '70 was recognized as Humanities Faculty Member of the Year at Mississippi State University. He has been a Southern history scholar at the university since 1977.

Charles W. Petty Jr. LL.B. '63 joined the law firm Ross & Hardies as a partner representing domestic and foreign enterprises. He practices in the Washington, D.C., office and lives in Rockville, Md.

Elizabeth Hughes Locke '64, Ph.D. '72 was appointed executive director of The Duke Endowment, the state's largest private foundation. She was director of its education division and communications. She is a member of *Duke Magazine's* editorial advisory board and lives in Charlotte, N.C.

William M. Heritage Jr. '66 joined the law firm Wheeler Upham PC., of Grand Rapids, Mich., as a shareholder and member of its board of directors. He practices business, corporate, and international law. He



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Diane Hassler Hardy didn't set out to chronicle the lives of mullet fishermen on North Carolina's Bogue Banks. But after watching their daybreak rituals and generations-old techniques, Hardy '67 realized she was witnessing a historic shift take place.

As the human population increases and fish populations decrease, the legacy of the mullet fishermen is nearing an end. As one angler told her, "Take your pictures now, because we're probably going to be the last generation to do this."

The results of Hardy's documentary project were on display at the North Carolina Maritime Museum this spring. Her color photographs, paired with sepia-toned images from earlier times, capture the rhythms of the brief mullet season, which lasts approximately three months. The cycle of setting nets, watching for schools of fish, and hauling in the catch includes periods of patient waiting and intense activity. At first, Hardy thought she'd only take a few pictures, but she ended up tracking the whole season.

Fishing scenes aren't Hardy's only photographic interest. As a volunteer for the Beaufort Historical Association, Habitat for Humanity, and the Maritime Museum, she can change her focus depending on the need. For Habitat, she takes photographs of houses in various stages



Photographer Hardy: capturing the ebb tide of a declining profession

of construction for use, locally and nationally, in newspaper articles, annual reports, and so forth. (She chronicled the progress of the first Habitat house in the nation built entirely by volunteers over fifty years old.) And she's working on a series of photographs for the Beaufort Historical Association to be used on gift items sold at the visitor's center. (The Maritime Museum and Habitat each

showed their appreciation for her talents by naming her volunteer of the year.)

She also experiments with different creative techniques, using black-and-white infrared film to impart a particular mood through lighting, or using shots of the nighttime sky with other images to make collage prints. Among her favorite photographers are Olivia Parker, Edward Weston, Jerry Uelsmann, and Man Ray.

Hardy was first drawn to photography as a young girl. She and her brother won a Brownie camera in a Halloween contest, "and I bought off his interest [in the camera] with a couple of candy bars," she says. The family lived in Peru at the time, and her early subject matter was mostly of landscapes, neighborhoods, and her family.

When she came to Duke to major in political science, other activities eclipsed photography. She married

Robert Hardy '66 and they had two children. (Both followed in their parents' footsteps by choosing Duke for college. Tom graduated this spring, and Karen is a rising junior.)

In the Eighties, Hardy went back to school at Northern Virginia Community College and learned how to develop and print film. Other photography courses followed, and she began to display her work at shows in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky. Earlier this year, she won first place in photography at the Carteret County Arts Council Fine Art Exhibition and Sale, "Art from the Heart."

When the mullet season comes around again this fall, she plans to be there, camera in hand. After all, she says, the heritage of the Bogue Banks fishermen "is not something that will last forever."



"Mullet Season, a Bogue Banks Tradition": members of the Frost fishing crew

Atlanta. He is professor and chief of psychiatry at Grady Memorial Hospital and director of the Emory Psychoanalytic Institute.

Steven E. Lindberg '69 has been recognized by *Science Watch* and *Current Contents* as the author of one of the most widely cited papers published since 1981 on ecology and environmental sciences. His *Atmospheric Deposition and Canopy Interactions of Major Ions in a Forest* ranked sixth in total citations and tied for second in average citations per year. He is a senior research scientist in the Environmental Sciences Division at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He and his wife, Kay, and their daughter live in Kingston, Tenn.

MARRIAGES: Jeremy Johnson J.D. '61 to Kathleen Gale McCourt on Sept. 16, 1995. Residence: Sarasota, Fla.

70s

David Robbins '70, Ph.D. '72 was named Seabury Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. A member of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America, he focuses his studies on functional analysis.

Christine Meaders Durham J.D. '71, a justice on the Utah Supreme Court and a Duke trustee, represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Brigham Young University.

Jeanne Beers Blumenthal '74 co-authored an article on home health-care liability in the *Journal of Health and Hospital Law*. She practices health-care and insurance defense law in northwest Indiana. Her husband, **Kenneth W. Blumenthal** '74, recently donated a bronze sculpture, *Solace*, to Porter Memorial Hospital in Valparaiso, Ind. He practices family medicine in Portage, Ind. The couple lives in Chesterton, Ind.

Jeffrey J. Crow Ph.D. '74 is director of the N.C. Division of Archives and History, the largest state historical agency in the nation. He was an adjunct associate professor of history at N.C. State University since 1985. He and his wife, Terry, and their two children live in Cary.

Rex Boswell M.A.T. '75, master instructor of English at The Culver Academies in Culver, Ind., was appointed to the Carter Family Chair of English, an endowed organization recognizing excellence in teaching. He has served as a reader of the National Teacher Exam for the past six years.

Patricia Eaton Crisenberg B.S.E. '75 and her husband, Richard, opened Crisenberg Engineering, Inc., a consulting firm in Fairbanks, Alaska. The firm emphasizes design and prototype manufacture of mechanical products as well as quality system consulting. They live in Fairbanks.

Kent Ljungquist Ph.D. '75 was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society. He is an English professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass., specializing in American studies, including the works of Edgar Allan Poe and James Fenimore Cooper.

Joseph John Smallhoover '75 was named a partner of the law firm S. G. Archibald in Paris, France. He is the president of the Duke Club of Paris.

Patricia Goodson '76 is founder and artistic director of the Music Now Prague Festival, an annual event devoted to Czech and American music. A pianist who tours in the U.S. and Europe, she performed a solo recital at the residence of the U.S. ambassador to Prague last January.

and his wife, **Susie Kunz Heritage** B.S.N. '66, live in Grand Rapids.

Frank M. Mock '66, J.D. '69, a partner in the Orlando, Fla., office of the law firm Baker & Hostetler, was elected a fellow of the American College of Mortgage Attorneys. He and his wife, Christie, live in Orlando.

Mary Wyatt Choate '69 was chosen to take part in the 1996 class of Leadership South Carolina, a program administered by the University of South Carolina and aimed at identifying and developing state leaders.

She is program director of the Central Carolina Community Foundation.

John D. Englar '69, J.D. '72 was named senior vice president for corporate development at Burlington Industries, Inc., in Greensboro. He has been a member of its board of directors since 1990. He and his wife, Linda, and their two sons live in Greensboro.

Steven T. Levy M.D. '69 was named the Bernard C. Holland Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Emory University's medical school in

Stacey Willits McConnell '77 opened the law firm McConnell & Associates P.C. in Berwyn, Pa., where she specializes in wealth transfer, estate planning and administration, and business law. She and her husband, Christopher, and their four children live in Berwyn.

Richard M. Rubenstein '77 is a dermatologist in Coral Springs, Fla., where he and his wife, Diane, and their three children live.

David L. White '77 is in his fifth year as pastor of Spring Hill United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C. He and his wife, Tracy, have three children.

Eric H. Corwin A.M. '78 is director of the Rocky Mountain Technology Center for Sun Microsystems, Inc. He and his wife, **Bonnie Burrus Corwin** '82, and their two sons live in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Laura Lynn McKnight '78 represented Duke in April at the installation of the chancellor at the University of Mississippi.

Robert A. Michael III '78 was named president and CEO of Keystone State Life Insurance Co. in Philadelphia. He and his wife, GeGe, and their two children live in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Jean Ramsey Simmons B.S.E. '78 is process control manager for the Huntington, W.Va., plant of Steel of West Virginia. She and her husband, Alan, live in Huntington.

Marie McIntyre Baker '79 is programs manager for European Computing & Network Services of Du Pont. She and her husband, Matt, and their two children live in Oberusel, Germany.

Frank Lawson Ph.D. '79 is vice president of manufacturing technology of specialty chemicals at Albright & Wilson Americas, a Northern American chemical processing company. He lives in Richmond, Va.

David S. Neufeld '79 joined the law firm Hill Wallack in Princeton, N.J., as partner-in-charge of the tax, corporate, and business practice group. He is also executive director of the Association of Limited Liability Cos., and drafted the limited liability company ordinance for the Caribbean nation of Nevis.

Spencer F. "Fred" Phillips '79 is principal bassoonist in the Orchestra London Canada and spends summers as principal bassoonist of the Glimmerglass Opera Orchestra in Cooperstown, N.Y. He lives in London, Ontario.

MARRIAGES: Thomas Pettus Mickle B.S.E. '72 to Judith Holland Mixon on Jan. 20. Residence: Burlington, N.C.

BIRTHS: Fourth child and second daughter to **Michael Bongiovi** '77 and Debra Bongiovi on Aug. 3, 1995. Named Rebecca Eleanor...Third child and first son to **Richard M. Rubenstein** '77 and Diane Rubenstein. Named Samuel Nathan...Second child and son to **Eric H. Corwin A.M.** '78 and **Bonnie Burrus Corwin** '82 on Aug. 21, 1995. Named Samuel Martin...Second child and first son to **Robert Lawrence Pilote Jr.** '78 and Karla Pilote on May 6, 1995. Named Robert Lawrence III...Second child and son to **Karen Sperry Chatten** '79 and **Robert T. Chatten** '79 on July 13, 1995. Named Daniel Frederick.

80s

Mark Steven Calvert '80, J.D. '83 became a prospective member of the Secular Order of Discalced Carmelites, an order of the Roman Catholic Church dedicated to prayer and apostolic works. He was also

A PASSION FOR ART AND POLITICS

It was a September day like many others, and Philadelphia attorney Kenneth M. Jarin '72 was grabbing a cheese steak at a food court in the Center City office tower district with a couple of lawyers named Ed and Bill. What made this noontime ritual different from others was the phalanx of Secret Service agents surrounding Jarin and his lunch companions—and the phalanx of excited citizens surrounding them.

Casually, Jarin turned to Ed Rendell and said, "Mr. Mayor, I think the President would like some of your french fries."

Jarin's next meal was more formal in every way, as he played host to a major re-election fund-raising dinner for President Clinton and Vice-President Gore at a Philadelphia hotel that night. He had first met Al Gore in 1987 and chaired his Pennsylvania finance committee during the 1988 presidential race. The two have maintained contact ever since.

While working for the highest office-holders in the land is heady stuff, it doesn't mean that Jarin has no time for state and local candidates. He has chaired recent campaigns for candidates for Pennsylvania governor and senator.

"Understandably but unfortunately, people are terribly negative today about government. It is more critical than ever that we stay involved and try to elect quality people to important offices."

Jarin is also a non-profit organization's dream, donating hundreds of hours per year to leadership of community arts and recreation groups. Besides chairing two different boards within the Philadelphia Recreation Department, he is on the executive commit-

tee of the board of the Anti-Defamation League and serves on the board of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Center.

It is with the Concerto Soloists Chamber Orchestra of Philadelphia, however, that he is most closely identified. Though Jarin serves as chairman of the board, he claims no musical or artistic talent beyond a brief stab at clarinet in junior high school. His passion for arts and politics led to his nomination by President Clinton to the National Council on the Arts, the governing body for the National Endowment for the Arts. This position requires him to travel to Washington for quarterly meetings to formulate policy and deliberate on grants for artists and cultural institutions.

Then there's his real career. A management law lawyer, Jarin is a partner in the employment law department of the Philadelphia law firm Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads. One of the firm's leading rainmakers, Jarin is its expert in labor and government issues; his client base among municipalities led to the creation of its government law section, which he chairs. Last year, he was listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*.

Raised in the Philadelphia suburbs, Jarin says he chose Duke because it seemed alluring and exciting. The perception became reality: "Meeting people from all over the country, I got a much better perspective on life in the U.S."

After graduation, Jarin was all set to go to Europe with a friend when he got a letter offering him a summer job with Ralph Nader's Congress Project in Washington. He took the job, working twenty-



Orchestrating success: Jarin, a prophet among nonprofits

hour days researching and reporting on members of Congress for a total paycheck of \$500.

After earning his J.D. at Temple University Law School, Jarin went to work at a Philadelphia labor law firm, where he says he found his niche practicing management labor law. "I like the flexibility in what I do," he says. "The issues I deal with are very much real life. There's intensive client contact, and I'm focused on finding a fair way to keep businesses going."

One of those businesses is the City of Philadelphia. For many months in 1992, he wore a path between his firm and Philadelphia's ornate Second Empire City Hall several blocks away. The city was on the brink of bankruptcy. New Mayor Ed Rendell had vowed to change the structure of government, including the way in which unionized employees worked—and all the city contracts were up for renegotiation.

Jarin represented the city in the ensuing confrontational negotiations that made dramatic headlines for weeks, culminating in Philadelphia's winning much-needed work-rule changes in exchange for very modest wage hikes. "Those negotiations were the highlight of my career," says Jarin. "It was my most significant work

to date." The huge win helped cement Rendell's reputation and won Jarin residual glory, including a place in *Business Philadelphia's* "100 People to Watch" edition.

A few short weeks later, after Clinton had won the White House, Jarin was tapped as a member of his transition team. He calls 1992 "my career year. I turned forty, our first child was born, the city negotiations happened, Bill Clinton was elected, I went to Washington, and Duke won the national championship. I still can't believe all that happened in such a short span of time."

At home in Bucks County with his wife, Robin Wiessmann, a founder and principal in a New York bond firm, Jarin is happy to stay in on nights when no social or business obligations beckon. (The couple have two young children, Alexander and Karley.) "I've met a lot of goals in life, but I really wish I had more family time—and sleep," he says. "Not long ago, I got home at two a.m. from a White House dinner where Liza Minelli entertained, and spent the next morning sitting on a tiny chair watching Alex sing songs at his nursery school. And they were equally memorable experiences."

—Jennifer C. Reynolds

appointed to the board of advisers of Land Trust for Central North Carolina. He continues to serve on the board of directors for Artspace, Inc., a nonprofit art studio and gallery in Raleigh. He and his wife, **Rosemary Antonucci Calvert** '81, A.M. '83, and their three children live in Cary.

A. M. Polokoff M.H.A. '80 is an associate partner to the U.S. partnership of Andersen Consulting. He specializes in the federal government and the health-care industry. He and his wife, Lori, live in Buffalo Grove, Ill.

Nancy Summerell A.M. '80, B.S.N. '82 received the Teaching Excellence Award from Guilford Technical Community College in Jamestown, N.C. She is a foreign language instructor.

Valerie L. Moore Andrews '81 is a lawyer for the firm Hill & Barlow in Boston, where she practices corporate law, specializing in mergers and acquisitions and securities law. She and her husband, Hale, and their daughter live in Sherborn, Mass.

Eugene Lavon Banks Jr. '81 played the role of an assistant basketball coach in the movie *Eddie*, starring comedienne Whoopi Goldberg. He was selected for the Charlotte film shoot from a pool of 1,000 applicants. He is executive vice president of E. Lavon International in Greensboro.

Thomas M. DeButts '81 is an associate at the Washington, D.C., office of the law firm Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts. He specializes in international trade regulation. He and his wife, Charlotte, and their two daughters live in Arlington, Va.

Edward Fletcher '81 is the Charles Hartsock Professor of Corporate and Securities Law at the University of Cincinnati. He also directs the Center for Corporate Law, an endowed research, teaching, and public service center. His most recent book, *Privatization and the Rebirth of Capital Markets in Hungary*, was published in October.

Jacqueline Hebert Becker B.S.N. '82 is an attorney in the Washington State Attorney General's office, specializing in legal work for abused and neglected children. She is a frequent contributor to the legal column of *The American Journal of Nursing*. She and her husband, Kurt, and their daughter live in Seattle.

Henry Griffith Brinton '82 was awarded a Research Grant for Religious Leaders by The Louisville Institute. He will study the incorporation of African immigrants into American Protestant churches. He is pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, Va.

Bonnie Burrus Corwin '82 is an engineering manager at Sun Microsystems, Inc. She and her husband, **Eric H. Corwin** A.M. '78, and their two sons live in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Georgiana J. Slade '82 is a partner in the trusts and estates department of the law firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, in New York City.

J. Parker Mason '83, J.D. '87 is a partner in the law firm Alston, Courtange, MacAulay & Proctor. He and his wife, **Lora Fassett Mason** '85, M.H.A. '87, and their daughter live in Seattle.

Amy R. Salerno '83 formed Boulevard Family Practice Associates at Boulevard Primary Care Center in Pawtucket, R.I. She has practiced adult and adolescent medicine, and is a certified instructor in neonatal advanced life support.

David J. Tarbert '83 is assistant professor of law and director of the Criminal Justice Clinic at Southern Methodist University's law school in Dallas, Texas.

Jon David Weingart '83, M.D. '87 is assistant professor of neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

He and his wife, **Carol Reidy Weingart** '82, and their four children live in Phoenix, Md.

Collins C. Williams '83, who earned his M.S. in computer science at N.C. State University, is a systems engineer at Akatel Network Systems. He and his wife, **Georgann Hibbard Williams** '84, and their two daughters live in Raleigh.

Marilyn Foote-Hudson A.M. '84 is director of The Glaxo Foundation in Research Triangle Park. She is also director of corporate community issues.

John Christian Glover B.S.E. '84 was appointed corporate development manager of Barnett Banks, Inc., in Jacksonville, Fla. He was a corporate finance associate at J.P. Morgan in New York City. He and his wife, Cindy, live in Jacksonville.

Natalie Carmean Magdeburger '84 is partner and trial attorney at the law firm Whiteford, Taylor & Preston in Baltimore, where she specializes in medical malpractice actions, insurance fraud, and premises liability. She and her husband, Steven, and their two children live in Bel Air, Md.

Kelly M. Standifer '84 was appointed assistant professor of the pharmacological and pharmaceutical sciences department of the University of Houston College of Pharmacy in Texas.

Georgann Hibbard Williams '84 completed her doctorate in higher education administration at N.C. State University and is included in *Who's Who in American Education*. She and her husband, **Collins Williams** '83, and their two daughters live in Raleigh.

Henry D. Angelino B.S.E. '85, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-month deployment in the Persian Gulf aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Lincoln*.

Abbie Gaillard Baynes '85 works at Kleinwort Benson, a British investment bank in New York City. She and her husband, Steven Nason, live in Harrison, N.Y.

Andy Mahder '85, M.B.A. '87 is vice president for Chase Securities, Inc. He and his wife, Patty, and their two children live in Old Bethpage, N.Y.

Lora Fassett Mason '85, M.H.A. '87 is a senior analyst for the chief operating officer at Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound. She and her husband, **J. Parker Mason** '83, J.D. '87, and their daughter live in Seattle.

Ira E. Ramsey Th.M. '85, a Navy commander, received the Meritorious Service Medal while serving with the Navy Supply Corps School in Athens, Ga., for his superior performance as the school chaplain.

Susan Abarbanell-McKeen '86 was promoted to lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve where she serves on the Readiness Command Region Nine staff as coordinator for special programs in Memphis, Tenn. She is a benefits consultant for the Alliance for Affordable Healthcare, a nonprofit agency. She and her husband, Patrick, live in Decatur, Ga.

John Philip Chazal '86, M.E.M. '93 is a first-year M.B.A. student at UNC-Chapel Hill's Kenan-Flagler Business School. He and his wife, **Nicole Maria D'Andrea** '88, and their daughter live in Chapel Hill.

Edward Alexander "Alex" Howson '86 is marketing director for Procter & Gamble Thailand's shampoo industry. He and his wife, **Sara C. Clarkson Howson** '86, and their two children live in Bangkok, Thailand.

Elizabeth H. Mason '86, a Navy lieutenant, reported for duty at Naval Hospital in Naples, Italy.

Rhonda L. Montoya '86 was a delegate to the Florida Democratic Convention in December. She is an attorney at the law firm Clarke Silvergate Williams

& Montgomery in Miami, where she specializes in insurance defense, commercial litigation, and sports law. The immediate past president of the Duke Club of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale, she now coordinates young alumni programming for the group.

Joanne Passaro '86, Ph.D. '95 is an assistant professor of anthropology at Clarkson University in Potsdam, N.Y. Her book, *The Unequal Homeless: Men on the Streets, Women in Their Place*, will be published by Routledge in June.

Gregory T. Payne '86 is working with the Orange County Economic Development Commission in Hillsborough, N.C. He lives in Chapel Hill.

David T. Perry B.S.E. '86, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a three-month deployment in the North Atlantic aboard the attack submarine *USS Dallas*.

Michael A. Vasquez '86, who completed his general surgery residency at the State University of New York at Buffalo, is associate professor of surgery with the Buffalo Medical Group. He lives in Williamsville, N.Y.

Ann Sharpe Collins '87, M.D. '91, who completed her residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Vanderbilt University, is practicing at Ruark Obstetrics and Gynecology Associates in Raleigh. She and her husband, Jeff, and their son live in Raleigh.

Stephen Joseph O'Brien III '87 is a pediatrician for Cabarrus Pediatrics Clinic. He and his wife, **Kathy Swanson O'Brien** '88, and their son live in Concord, N.C.

Gail Chertok Sayer '87 is a project director at the marketing research firm Intersearch Corp. in Berwyn, Pa. Her husband, **John Timothey Sayers** B.S.E.E. '87, is a systems engineer at Cisco Systems, Inc. They live in Penllyn, Pa.

James D. Wilkins M.B.A. '87, a Navy seaman, completed a four-month deployment in the Persian Gulf aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Independence*.

Nicole Maria D'Andrea '88 is working on a joint degree, a medical doctorate and master's in public health. She and her husband, **John Philip Chazal** '86, M.E.M. '93, and their daughter live in Chapel Hill.

Randy J. Fuller '88, who earned his M.B.A. at Harvard University, is a sales manager at AT&T in Boston. His wife, **Wendy E. Lewis** '88, is a psychologist working in the employment assistance field. They live in Needham, Mass.

David S. Lorry '88, an associate at the Philadelphia law firm Cozen & O'Connor, conducted a one-day seminar for the Brindisi Tax Academy on the fundamentals of bankruptcy law. He is a member of his firm's business law department and insolvency and restructuring group.

Joseph F. Paschall '88, a Marine captain, is serving a six-month deployment in the Persian Gulf aboard the ships of the *USS New Orleans Amphibious Ready Group*.

Jonathan M. Korn '89 is a litigation associate at the law firm Blank, Rose, Comisky & McCauley, in Cherry Hill, N.J. He and his wife, Deborah, live in Philadelphia.

Richard J. Pattinson B.S.E. '89 is a sales and marketing account manager for Du Pont, Inc., in New York City. He and his wife, Sheila, live in Ridgeway, Va.

Carl A. Westman '89, an assistant actuary at Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co. in Chattanooga, was named a fellow of the Society of Actuaries. He and his wife, Heather, live in Chattanooga.

MARRIAGES: Valerie L. Moore '81 to R. Hale Andrews Jr. on Nov. 12, 1994. Residence: Sherborn, Mass. **David Lester Cozart III** '83 to Valerie

CLASSIFIEDS

RESORTS/TRAVEL

ARROWHEAD INN, Durham's country bed and breakfast. Restored 1775 plantation on four rural acres, 20 minutes to Duke. Written up in *USA Today*, *Food & Wine*, *MidAtlantic*. 106 Mason Rd., 27712. (919) 477-8430; outside 919 area, (800) 528-2207.



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Ten first edition Duke University Wedgwood commemorative plates. Mulberry color. A-1 condition. \$1,000 plus shipping. (919) 490-0511.

THE 1995 DUKE ALUMNI DIRECTORY is here: 95,000+ alumni listed alphabetically and in class-year and geographical sections. Published by the Duke Alumni Association and distributed last December, the directory can be ordered at \$55.50, shipping included. Send check, payable to Duke University, or your MasterCard or Visa number to: Duke Alumni Directory, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, NC. 27708. (Commercial use prohibited.)

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To purchase a copy of this cutting-edge book with inside secrets for job hunters seeking employment with today's fast-growth companies, and co-authored by Fuqua graduate Jackie Larson (see book review this issue), please call 1-800-RULE95. The price is \$10.95 plus \$8.11 the book and companion planner, *New Rules, New Tools*, are available

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DEADLINES: November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue), March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Brummal Purdie on Nov. 17. Residence: Raleigh...
Abbie Gaillard Baynes '85 to Steven Robert Nason on Sept. 2. Residence: Harrison, N.Y....
Gregory Brooks Adams M.B.A. '86 to Frances Elizabeth McLean on Oct. 21. **Sean Patrick Moylan** '86, A.M. '92, J.D. '92 to **Cara Barrett** '90 on Oct. 21. Residence: Washington, D.C....
Gail Chertok '87 to **John Timothy Sayer** B.S.E.E. '87 on Sept. 30. Residence: Penlynn, Pa....
Randy J. Fuller '88 to **Wendy E. Lewis** '88 on Sept. 16. Residence: Needham, Mass....
Amy Marie Hatzenbuehler '88 to William Thomas Snow Jr. on Oct. 21. Residence: Raleigh...
Thomas Glenn Carroll '89 to **Stefani Ann Story** Ph.D. '93 on Oct. 14. Residence: Raleigh...
Jonathan M. Korn '89 to Deborah Shore on March 25, 1995. Residence: Philadelphia...
Richard J. Pattinson B.S.E. '89 to Sheila A. Lindsey on Oct. 1, 1994. Residence: Ridgeway, Va.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Valerie L. Moore Andrews** '81 and R. Hale Andrews Jr. on Oct. 9. Named Rebecca Faith...
 First child and daughter to **Jacqueline Hebert Becker** B.S.N. '82 and Kurt Becker on Nov. 13, 1994. Named Katherine Michaela...
 Second child and son to **Bonnie Burrus Corwin** '82 and **Eric H. Corwin** A.M. '78 on Aug. 21, 1995. Named Samuel Martin...
 Second child and first son to **Alison Heston** '82 and Rob Parsons on Aug. 9, 1995. Named Caleb Lee Heston...
 Fourth child and third son to **Carol Reidy Weingart** '82 and **Jon David Weingart** '83, M.D. '87 on Sept. 7. Named Jeffrey David...
 Second child and daughter to **Kimberly Grace Sleight Lanphear** '83 and Thomas Merrill Lanphear on Oct. 5. Named Madison Rose...
 Second child and son to **Elise McMurtrie Mang** '83 and Michael Mang on July 14, 1995. Named Alexander Michael...
 First child and daughter to **J. Parker Mason** '83, J.D. '87 and **Lora Fassett Mason** '85, M.H.A. '87 on Sept. 27. Named Darby Elizabeth...
 Third child and second son to **Gail M. Dunkel Cawkwell** '84 and Philip B. Cawkwell on Dec. 8. Named Samuel Thomas...
 Second child and first son to **Natalie Carmean Magdeburger** '84 and Steven Magdeburger on June 15, 1994. Named David Edward...
 Second child and first son to **Robert West Gaskins** '85 and Jennifer Chan Gaskins on June 14, 1995. Named Geoffrey Chan...
 Second child and son to **John Klieve** '85 and Miriam Fischer Klieve on Oct. 3. Named Harrison James...
 Second child and daughter to **Andy Mahder** '85, M.B.A. and **Patricia Anne Mahder** '86. Named Stephanie Marie...
 A daughter to **Debra Pistorino Parrish** B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 and **Alexander W. Parrish** '87 on Sept. 29. Named Katherine Irene...
 First child and daughter to **Marlene Bloom Rubin** '85 and Randy Rubin on Aug. 14, 1995. Named Lauren Molly...
 First child and daughter to **John Philip Ghazal** '86, M.E.M. '93 and **Nicole Maria D'Andrea** '88 on Oct. 12. Named Yvonne D'Andrea Chazal...
 Second child and first daughter to **Edward Alexander "Alex" Howson Jr.** '86 and **Sara C. Clarkson Howson** '86 on Aug. 20, 1995. Named Sofia Duerr...
 First child and son to **James Derrick Quatterbaum** '86 and Lisa J. Quatterbaum on Nov. 7. Named James Derrick Jr...
 First child and son to **Ann Sharpe Collins** '87, M.D. '91 and **Jeffery Eric Collins** on Oct. 10. Named **Jeffery Eric Collins**...
 A son to **Angela Elson Fuller** '87 and Mark Fuller on Oct. 27. Named Samuel Joseph...
 A son to **Gordon Stewart Kiesling** J.D. '87 and Lael Kiesling on June 3, 1995. Named **Gordon Stewart Jr.**...
 First child and son to **Stephen Joseph O'Brien III** '87 and **Kathy Swanson O'Brien** '88 on May 24, 1995. Named Grant Stephen...
 Second child and son to **David Oelsner** '87 and Michelle Oelsner on Sept. 25. Named Andrew

THE GIFT OF TIME

With the advent of two-career couples, longer office hours, less vacation time, and declining wages, people may find it hard to volunteer. If you can't predict when you might have to work late, you can't commit to a weekly tutoring session. If you barely have time to go to the grocery store, you're an unlikely candidate for a regular shift at a downtown soup kitchen.

These are the people who Hands on Miami (HOM) wants to reach. HOM and other associated organizations around the country are striving to make "more strategic use of the time volunteers have to offer," says Scott Marmorstein '88, HOM's executive director. That may mean a stray week night or an available weekend as frequently as a few times a year. Properly organized, this time can be valuable to community organizations that are prepared to embrace this new breed of volunteer.

HOM is part of the City Cares of America network of volunteer agencies, most of which are identifiable by the use of "Hands On" or "Cares" in their names, such as Hands on Baltimore and Boston Cares. The first one started in New York in 1987. HOM is one of the newer members, founded by Marmorstein and a few others in August 1993. It differs substantially from a traditional volunteer clearinghouse, which refers callers to local agencies in need of volunteers.

In contrast, HOM sets up one-time volunteer opportunities with interested agencies, mails a monthly calendar of opportunities to volunteers, and arranges the logistics of each volunteer event.



Finding hands for Hands on Miami: coordinator Marmorstein, left, with volunteers at Miami Rescue Mission's soup kitchen

All a volunteer has to do is read the calendar, call the designated HOM project coordinator to sign up, and show up at the specified time. A typical calendar might include reading programs for children at shelters, an aerobics class in a nursing home, a lunch shift at the Miami Rescue Mission, or building houses with Habitat for Humanity in South Dade. Everyone must attend one hour-long orientation session before signing up to volunteer.

"We're not trying to duplicate other organizations' volunteer efforts," Marmorstein emphasizes. "HOM tends to appeal to people in the twenty-three-to-forty age range who are urban professionals, which is an underutilized volunteer market." It is also the demographic category that includes Marmorstein. He has negotiated childhood on Long Island, a busy college schedule (he graduated a semester early), and a year teaching English in Japan. After moving to Washington, D.C., he found a job planning convention and corporate special events. For two years, he organized meetings, dinners, and other happenings for groups visiting the nation's capital.

He got involved with D.C. Cares, through which he visited residents at a nursing home, delivered food for Meals on Wheels, and sorted donations at a food bank. He volunteered sporadically, every two weeks or every few months, as opportunities fit into his work schedule.

"I liked going to nursing homes because my grandmother was in a home. I understand how much people appreciate your visit and how much they can teach you," he says. "You can learn how the community has changed and what it used to be like. You don't have to do anything but talk and listen. You just treat people with respect and show interest in their lives."

When he moved to Miami in 1993, he looked for volunteer opportunities, but none was as flexible as the D.C. Cares model he was familiar with. Although reluctant at first, he helped launch Hands On Miami and was elected president.

With the problems of poverty and decline facing many urban areas, and with Miami's own particular challenges of geography, history, and ethnic mix, Marmorstein's strategy is to involve

volunteers directly so they can think about creative solutions. "I like to think of it as energizing the next wave of city leaders," he says.

The challenges and rewards of working with HOM have convinced him to leave behind the industry where he thought he might make his career—even planning. Eventually, he says, he'd like to own his own company, taking the nonprofit concept and applying it to a for-profit business. As an example of how this might work, he describes an employment agency that places paraplegics for a fee to employers, benefiting the community by finding jobs for the disabled, benefiting business by providing good workers, and still making a profit for the agency.

"I like to say I'm a social entrepreneur, doing something that gives back to the community in a creative way. The main question I ask myself is, 'What can I do with my skills to change the situation around me?'"

—Elizabeth Morgan '90

Hands on Miami can be reached at (305) 374-7428. To locate a City Cares chapter near you, call the national office at (202) 887-0500.

Thomas...Third child and first son to **Barry Joseph Hassett** '88 and Melanie F. Hassett on Nov. 17. Named Shane Broderick...First child and daughter to **Pamela Foster Crystal** '89 and Steven Crystal on Nov. 4. Named Jessica Hale...Second child and first daughter to **Dana Nowicki Wiener** M.D. '89 and M. David Wiener on July 25, 1995. Named Jillian Raquel.

90s

Livingston B. Martin '90, a Navy lieutenant, is serving a six-month deployment in the Persian Gulf aboard the amphibious assault ship USS *New Orleans*.

Lisa Grubb Nguyen '90 is a finance and reimbursement specialist for the N.C. Foundation for Alternative Health. She provides counseling services to primary care practices and state offices of rural health nationwide. She and her husband, An, live in Durham.

Cheryl Blau Sterling '90 is a psychology fellow at Children's Hospital of Harvard Medical School. She and her husband, Michael, live in Boston.

John H. Tabor M.B.A. '90 served as a juror for the tenth annual Modern Healthcare AIA Design Awards competition. He is president of Middleton McMillan Architects, Inc., of Charlotte, N.C., and has been a member of the American Institute of Architects National Design Committee for 14 years.

Andrew Keith Malcolm Adam Ph.D. '91 wrote *Making Sense of New Testament Tradition: "Modern" Problems and Perspectives*, published by Mercer University Press. He is an assistant professor of the New Testament at Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey.

R. Stuart Albright '91 is an associate in the Greensboro, N.C., law firm Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts, where he practices civil and commercial litigation.

Cris D. Campbell A.M. '91, J.D. '91 is law clerk for the judge of the U.S. District Court in Wyoming. He lives in Cheyenne.

Jeffrey J. Eberting '91 graduated with academic distinction from Temple University School of Dentistry in Philadelphia. He was promoted to lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and is a resident in the Navy's Advanced Education in General Dentistry program at the 32nd Street Dental Clinic in San Diego, Calif.

Theodore C. "Ted" Edwards II J.D. '91 '94 joined the law firm Petree Stockton L.L.P., where he practices environmental law in its Charlotte office.

Craig Michael Hanson '91, a Navy lieutenant, reported for duty with Strike Fighter Squadron 27 at Naval Air Station in Lemoore, Calif.

Frank-Paul A. King M.B.A. '91 is a vice president with the private merchant banking firm Breedlove Wesneski & Co. He and his wife, Eugenia, live in Dallas, Texas.

Stephen B. Niswanger '91, who graduated with high honors from the University of Arkansas law school in Little Rock, works for the law firm Williams & Anderson Law. He and his wife, **Melissa Quintero Niswanger** '92, live in Little Rock.

Kristin Coale Calvert '92, a Navy lieutenant who completed her first assignment with Patrol Squadron One in Barber's Point, Hawaii, is now stationed at the Joint Analysis Center in Moleworth, England.

Nikola Richard Djuric '92, who earned his J.D. at Harvard University, is a law clerk to the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit in Jacksonville, Fla.

Julio A. Guzman M.E.M. '92 is an international coordinator of an Inter-American Bank Environmental Program in Ecuador. He and his wife, Paula, and their son live in Quito, Ecuador.

James L. Hoppe '92, a Navy lieutenant, is serving a six-month deployment in the Persian Gulf aboard the destroyer USS *Harry W. Hill*.

Dawn Deborah Matheson B.S.E. '92 works for Industrial Light and Magic, a subdivision of Lucas Digital, in San Rafael, Calif. She and her husband, Jeffrey Jones, live in Larkspur, Calif.

Melissa Quintero Niswanger '92 returned to school to complete premedical requirements and plans to apply to the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences after completing her courses. She and her husband, **Stephen B. Niswanger** '91, live in Little Rock.

Douglas S. Belvin B.S.E. '93, a Navy ensign, was designated Naval Aviator after completing flight training with Training Squadron 31 of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Howard "Ray" Bryant M.B.A. '93 was promoted to manager of the San Francisco office of Ernst & Young L.L.P. He is in the Performance Improvement group and specializes in the high-tech industry.

Anna Elizabeth Daly J.D. '93 is an associate at the law firm George Daly P.A., in Charlotte. She was admitted to the Georgia and North Carolina state bars.

David E. Grogan '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., was designated Naval Aviator after completing flight training with Training Air Wing Two of Kingsville, Texas.

Charles A. Peterson B.S.E. '93, a Navy ensign, graduated from the Basic Civil Engineer Corps Officer School at Port Hueneme, Calif.

Amy Stoakley Sebring '93 is a research associate in the Higher Education Policy Unit at the Education Commission of the States in Denver, Colo. She was a Governor's Fellow at the Va. Department of Planning and Budget. She and her husband, Roy, live in Westminster, Colo.

James Lawrence Caroland B.S.E. '94, a Navy ensign, is serving a six-month deployment in the Western Pacific aboard the amphibious transport dock USS *Denver*.

Winslow Anne Hayes '94 is a volunteer coordinator for the Robin Hayes for Governor Campaign. She lives in Charlotte.

Patrick C. Heinrich LL.M. '94 is an associate in the Charlotte law firm Robinson, Bradshaw and Hinson P.A. Licensed to practice in all member states of the European Community, he handles international corporate and commercial matters.

James W. Smith III A.M. '94, J.D. '94 was promoted to the rank of captain in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. He is a legal assistance officer at Fort Eustis, Va.

Daniel P. Ettinger J.D. '95 joined the law firm Warner Norcross & Judd L.L.P. as an associate. He and his wife, Cathryn, live in Kentwood, Mich.

Kevin J. McLoughlin B.S.E. '95, a Navy ensign, graduated from the Basic Civil Engineer Corps Officer School at Port Hueneme, Calif.

Tim Piero M.E.M. '95 is air toxics specialist for the Pollution Prevention Institute at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kan. He will work with small businesses and industry to reduce air emissions within the state of Kansas.

Subhash Viswanathan J.D. '95 joined the law firm Bond, Schoeneck & King L.L.P. as an associate in

its Syracuse, N.Y., office. He specializes in industrial and labor relations.

MARRIAGES: Cheryl Blau '90 to Michael Sterling on Sept. 30, 1994. Residence: Boston...**Christine Laura Bollinger** M.H.A. '90 to Keith James Pappas on Oct. 14. Residence: Atlanta...**Lisa Kaye Grubb** '90 to An Dinh Nguyen on July 8, 1995. Residence: Durham...**James Loker Chittenden** B.S.E. '91 to Lori Lynn Stecovich on Aug. 12, 1995. Residence: Las Vegas...**Julio A. Guzman** M.E.M. '92 to Paula A. Ponce-de-Leon on Aug. 13, 1994. Residence: Quito, Ecuador...**Erik MacArthur Lorscheider** B.S.E. '92 to Elizabeth Kay Ashley B.S.E. '93 on Dec. 30. Residence: San Antonio...**Dawn Deborah Matheson** B.S.E. '92 to Jeffrey Allen Jones in January. Residence: Larkspur, Calif...**Stuart Cleveland Vickery** '92 to Kristin E. Butterfield on Dec. 9. Residence: Alexandria, Va...**Leslie Karin Roland** M.B.A. '93 to Richard Wesley Truelove Jr. on Oct. 28. Residence: Chicago...**Stefani Ann Story** Ph.D. '93 to **Thomas Glenn Carroll** '89 on Oct. 14. Residence: Raleigh.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Julio A. Guzman** M.E.M. '92 and Paula A. Ponce-de-Leon on Sept. 19. Named Esteban Antonio.

DEATHS

Zilpha McGranahan High '25 of Durham on Aug. 13, 1995. She was a teacher in the Durham County schools for 44 years. She is survived by a sister-in-law, Emma F. McGranahan.

John Barker Midgett '25 of Hillsborough, N.C., on July 6, 1995. He was a state middleweight champion wrestler for four years, and later taught mathematics and coached four sports at Hillsborough High School. He was also an insurance agent for Metropolitan Life for 33 years. He is survived by his wife, **Blanche Baldwin Midgett** '27; a daughter, **Helen Midgett Snow** '62; a son; and three grandchildren.

Richard Halbert Webb '25 of Huntersville, N.C., on Feb. 16, 1995, of a stroke. He is survived by a son, Richard H. Webb Jr.

William Joseph Davis Jr. '26 of Washington, N.C., on Dec. 17, 1993, of cancer. He is survived by his daughter, Jayne Davis Wall, and a nephew, **John Bowen Ross** Ph.D. '67.

Elizabeth "Toots" Churchill Underwood '27 of Raleigh on Sept. 11, 1990, of pneumonia. She is survived by a daughter, **Elizabeth Underwood Parkin** '57, and a son.

Ida Grady Gorjanc '28 of Raleigh on Jan. 15, 1993. She is survived by a niece, Frances J. Greene.

Wyatt McSwain '29 of Wilmington, N.C., on Dec. 31, 1994, of pneumonia. He is survived by two sisters, two daughters, and a grandson, **Mark Wyatt McSwain** '94.

Alma Wyche Underwood '30 of Greenville on May 17, 1995. She was a past president of the Women's Society of the Jarvis Memorial United Methodist Church and past member of the Greenville Service League. She is survived by her husband, **Samuel B. Underwood Jr.** '31, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Worth Jeter Woodall '30 of Winston-Salem on July 31, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ruth, and a son.

Hayes Hampton Yokeley '30 of Mount Airy, N.C., on July 24, 1995. He spent nearly 50 years with



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Duke Power Co. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a son, and two grandchildren.

John C. Harmon Jr. '31, J.D. '35 of Morehead City, N.C., on March 27, 1995. He was director of special services and legal counsel of Goodwill Industries of America, Inc., in Washington, D.C. He was instrumental in the enactment of legislation that provided sheltered workshops for the handicapped within Goodwill Industries. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, a daughter, two sons, and four grandchildren.

William G. Pearson '31 of Gastonia, N.C., on April 12, 1990.

Paul Trotter Atchley '32 of Keystone Heights, Fla., on May 20, 1995, of a stroke. He taught in public schools across Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida for more than 40 years. He is survived by a daughter, Karen Bullock, and four grandchildren.

Flora Crews Best Bell '32 of Alexandria, Va., on Jan. 27, 1995, of pneumonia, following a stroke. A retired elementary school teacher, she is survived by a daughter, Fonda Miller, and a grandchild.

John Robert Jenkins Jr. '32 of Aulander, N.C., on Dec. 18, 1994.

Robert L. Nelso '32 of Fort Pierce, Fla., on Oct. 9, 1994.

John H. Brownlee '33 of Canadensis, Pa., on May 7, 1995. A veteran of World War II, he was a U.S. Navy captain and was awarded the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the National and Naval Reserve Defense medals. He was also a member of the Professional Navy Intelligence Association. He is survived by his wife, Hilda, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Earnest Betts Carpenter '33 of Richmond, Va., on Feb. 28, 1995.

James Reginald McKenzie '33 of Laurinburg, N.C., on Feb. 27, 1995, of complications from pneumonia. He had been a cotton farmer and Angus cattle breeder for the past 50 years. He was a former member of the Laurinburg Board of Education and a past member of the N.C. Banking Commission. He is survived by his daughter, Victoria; a niece, **Anne Shuford McKenzie** '62; and two grandchildren.

Roger Gray Rogers '33 of Creedmoor, N.C., on July 22, 1995. He was owner and manager of C & R Trailer Park in Creedmoor, and had been associated with Ford Motor Co. dealerships for 40 years before retiring in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Caroline, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Clarence W. Campbell '34 of Morris Plains, N.J.

DeArmond Moore '34 of Springfield, Mo., on Aug. 5, 1995. He was chief surgeon and later medical director of the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield. He is survived by his wife, Leona, two daughters, a son, and five grandchildren.

Margaret Edwards Sharpless '34 of cancer. She is survived by her husband, **John H. Sharpless** B.S.E. '34.

Frank U. Fletcher '35 of Washington, D.C., on July 23, 1995, of congestive heart failure. A retired communications attorney, he had served as president of the Federal Communications Bar Association and chairman of the Broadcast Pioneers' Washington chapter. With his father and brothers, he was involved in the ownership of WRAL TV-AM-FM in Raleigh. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

Morris Marks '35, LL.B. '38 of Augusta, Ga., on May 3, 1995. He was manager of Marks Handkerchief Manufacturing Co., and co-founder of Sardin Manufacturing Co., Carole Fabrics, Burke Manufacturing

Co., Homestead Draperies, Southgate Bank, and the Augusta West Rotary Club. He was also a founding member of the Augusta Country Day School. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta, two sons, and a stepson.

Merritt E. Hoag M.Ed. '36 of Young Harris, Ga., on Nov. 19, 1994, of cancer.

Virginia Davis Bear A.M. '37 of Harrisburg, Pa., on Dec. 24, 1994, of leukemia. She was a retired junior high school teacher.

Stanley Francis Boyce B.S.M.E. '37 of Gaithersburg, Md., on May 27, 1995, of lung cancer. He was a retired plant engineer at Beth Steel Ship Repairyard in Baltimore. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, two sons, and a grandchild.

Melvin H. Liller B.S.M.E. '37 of El Paso, Texas, on Feb. 11, 1995, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, and two sons.

Seymour Van Wiemokly '37 of Convent Station, N.J., on Dec. 15.

William R. Baker '38 of Ogunquit, Maine, on May 3, 1995. He was a former public relations specialist, with stints at General Foods, Owens-Corning Fiberglass, and Anaconda Wire and Cable. He was also a one-time photographer for the state of North Carolina, and worked for the High Point Enterprise. He is survived by a brother, a daughter, a son, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Aviv Wiley Burt '38 of Wakefield, R.I., on June 27, 1995, of lung cancer. She is survived by her husband, Willard.

Lucy MacBride Finlayson '38 of Rye, N.Y., on June 27, 1995, of cancer. She was a past president of the Twig Organization, a women's group formed to raise money for United Hospital Medical Center in Port Chester, N.J. She also belonged to the hospital's board of managers. She is survived by her husband, Kenneth, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Mary Tice Mahla '38 of Seabrook Island, S.C., on Dec. 28, 1995, of heart failure. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by her husband, Elbert, two sons, and five grandchildren.

Austin B. "Bert" Rohrbaugh Jr. '38 of Pottomac, Md., on Feb. 15, 1995. He was a retired orthopedic surgeon and past president of the Montgomery County Medical Society and the Crippled Children's Society. He was also a founding director of Suburban Hospital, where he had been chief of orthopedic surgery. He was also former director of the Cerebral Palsy and Polio societies of Montgomery County. He is survived by his wife, Mary Anne, two daughters, a son, three stepchildren, seven grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Helen Starke '38, M.D. '42 of Maryknoll, N.Y., on July 11, 1995, of esophageal cancer. She entered Maryknoll Sisters Missionaries in 1953, taking her final vows in 1961. She was assistant professor of medicine at Baylor School of Medicine in Houston, Texas, where she collaborated with eight clinics of the community health section of Baylor University. She is survived by a brother, Edward William Jr.

Maurice A. Weinstein '38, J.D. '40 of Charlotte on July 25, 1995, of cancer. He helped create a study institute for adult Jews at Wildcates, N.C., which later gave rise to the B'nai B'rith Institutes of Judaism. He was the founding chair of the B'nai B'rith Continuing Jewish Education Commission and former chair of the International Council of B'nai B'rith. He is survived by two daughters, a son, and six grandchildren.

Jane Anne Wilcox '38 of Charlotte on Jan. 15, 1995, of a stroke. She was an associate professor of education and senior kindergarten teacher at the

State University of New York at Oneonta's campus school for 25 years before retiring in 1963. She is survived by a cousin, **Sheryl Arnold Turner** B.H.S. '78, and a grandniece.

Ellis T. Baker III '39 of Washington, D.C., on May 29, 1995, of cancer. He was a past director of operations for the Newspaper Guild and a former editor of the union's newspaper, *The Guild Reporter*. He was also an avid jazz drummer and played in nightclubs in the Baltimore and Washington areas. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a daughter, three sons, and five grandchildren.

Curtis Lusk Kingsbery '39 of Pensacola, Fla., on May 18, 1995. He was adjunct professor of field ornithology at Pensacola Junior College. He had served four years of active duty in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 20 years in the U.S. Army Reserves, retiring as a major. He also spent 41 years in the insurance business. He is survived by his wife, Doris, three daughters, a son, and 11 grandchildren.

Robert Dumais Kornegay M.D. '39 of Rocky Mount, N.C., in November 1994. He is survived by a brother, **Lemuel W. Kornegay** M.D. '43.

Edna Mitchell Lang '39 of Raceland, Ky., on April 5, 1995.

Joseph Reade Powell B.S.M.E. '39 of Charlotte on Sept. 3. He was past chairman of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is survived by his wife, Frances, two daughters, a son, 10 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Russell G. Stauffer M.Ed. '39 of Hockessin, Del., on May 16, 1994, of cancer. He was an author and H. Rodney Sharp professor emeritus at the University of Delaware in Newark, Del. He was founder and director of the university's Reading Study Center and was an acting dean of the College of Education. He also wrote five textbooks and was the senior author of a series of basic readers. He is survived by his wife, Marian, two brothers, and two sisters.

Reber Boyce Layton '40 of Black Mountain, N.C., on March 14, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Gray.

W. Scott Wallace Jr. '40 of Ocean City, Md., on Sept. 26, 1993. He is survived by his wife, Sally.

John Tyler Welch '40 of Raleigh on June 2, 1995. He was an executive in the soft drink bottling industry. During World War II, he served in the Navy in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and remained in the Naval Reserve as a lieutenant commander. He was past president of the Triangle chapter of the Retired Officers Association. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Leona Ruffin Welch** '39; four sons; and nine grandchildren.

Robert Boehringer '41 of South Burlington, Vt., on Feb. 5, 1995, of prostate cancer. He is survived by his wife, five children, and two grandchildren.

Mary Jean Savyers Darrough '41 of Alexandria, Va., on May 15, 1994, of complications from hip surgery.

Thomas L. Fogleman '41 of Durham, on Feb. 25, 1991. He is survived by his wife, Margaret.

George L. Sullivan '41 of Walnut Creek, Calif., in February 1994. He is survived by a daughter, Jane Muszynski, and two grandchildren.

Lloyd D. Wehant '41 of Morganton, N.C., on April 12, 1992, of pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, Justine, and a son.

Rolande C. Widgery '41 of Houston, Texas, on Dec. 15, 1994, of lymphoma. He worked with Gulf Oil Chemicals for 31 years before his retiring in 1982. He is survived by his wife, Jan, three daughters, and nine grandchildren.

Alexander F. Winterson '41 of Jamesport, N.Y., in July 1995. He was a member of the original Iron Dukes, who held their opponents scoreless during the 1938 football regular season, and was captain of the 1940 team. He was a retired special agent for the FBI. He is survived by his wife, Janet, two daughters, two sons, and five grandchildren.

George Raymond Horton '42 of Salisbury, Conn., in 1992.

Arthur D. Roper Jr. '42 of Kingsport, Tenn., on March 30, 1995, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth.

Leon Herman Stein '42 of Los Angeles, Calif., on April 30, 1995, of congestive heart failure. He is survived by a daughter, Shelley Taylor Morgan.

Mary Ellen Thomas "Tommy" Foreman '43 of Elizabeth City, N.C., on June 23, 1995, of Alzheimer's disease. She was a past president of the Albemarle Hospital Auxiliary and a member of the Citizen Advisory Board for the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center. She is survived by her husband, **Robert Evans Foreman** '42, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Hugh Stackhouse Evans B.S.M.E. '44 of Demorest, Ga., on April 24, 1994, of a massive heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Virginia.

Dora Zinner Hjertberg '44 of Redwood City, Calif., in August 1993, of cancer. She was a former law school admissions director at Stanford University. She is survived by a son, Eric.

Harold Hjertberg '45 of Redwood City, Calif., in August 1994, of cancer. He was a retired corporate secretary for Ampex Corp., a Rotarian, and former chairman of Redwood City's Planning Commission. He is survived by a son, Eric.

Virginia G. Holmes R.N. '45 on June 12, 1995. She is survived by a daughter, Rebecca Byrum.

James William McGinnis M.Div. '45 of Cary on July 3, 1995. He was a chaplain in the National Guard for 30 years, retiring as a lieutenant colonel. He also served three terms as chaplain to the N.C. House of Representatives. He is survived by his wife, Fay, two daughters, and four grandchildren.

Donald McGuire '45 of Cocoa Beach, Fla., on Dec. 24, 1994.

Dagmar Meister Miller '45 of Durham on June 5, 1995, of a recurrence of breast cancer. She originally worked with the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* and later moved to Washington, D.C., where she collaborated with the syndicated columnists Drew Pearson and Joseph Alsop. From 1969 to 1978, she wrote for the newsroom of *The Washington Post* and spent her later years as a freelance journalist. She is survived by her godson, Donald Chu.

Donna Stoddard Tilley '45 of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., on June 5, 1995. She was a past Junior Woman of the Year of Salisbury, N.C., and was also presented with two life memberships in the United Methodist Women's Society.

Benjamin Harold Bishop A.M. '46 of Spartanburg, S.C., on April 25, 1993, of a heart failure. He had retired as president of Bishop Furniture Co. He was a member of the Spartanburg Lion's Club for 43 years. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

W. Preston Harper Jr. '46 of Richmond, Va., on March 15, 1993, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Jewell, a son, and an aunt.

Elizabeth Redding Knight '46 of Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 24, 1995. She was on the boards of both the

Suncoast Girl Scouts and the Home Association, Inc. She was also a Red Cross Angel and sustaining member of the Junior League of Tampa. She is survived by her husband, **Victor H. Knight Jr.** '42, M.D. '45, a daughter, two sons, and six grandchildren.

Charles Edward Hill B.S.M.E. '47 of Monson, Mass., on Jan. 31, 1995, of head injuries sustained during a fall. He was a retired paper manufacturing executive. He began his career with Westvaco Paper Co., in Covington, W.V., in 1958, and was later named president of the former U.S. Envelope Co. in 1965. Before retiring in 1991, he returned to Westvaco as a vice president. He was also senior vice president of economic development for the Springfield Chamber of Commerce in Springfield, Mass. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a daughter, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Louis J. Metz M.E. '47, Ph.D. '50 of Cary, N.C., on June 30, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Myrtle.

Ruth Brokaw Moore '47 of Creston, Ohio, on Feb. 15, 1995. She had been a school teacher for 21 years in East Liverpool and Doylestown, Ohio. She was a past president of the United Methodist Women of Smithville United Methodist Church. She is survived by her husband, Ernest, and a son.

James A. Scott '47, LL.B. '51 of Aurora, Ill., on May 31, 1995. He was former chief counsel for the Cleveland, Ohio, office of the Internal Revenue Service. He was later a tax attorney at the law firm Baker & Hostetler. He is survived by his wife, **Patricia Meloy Scott** '50; two daughters, including **Marcy Scott Rule** '77; and a son, **Allen Jay Scott** '83.

William B. Tumlinson '47 of Jackson, Miss., on March 27, 1993.

Patricia Black Campbell Lawson '48 of Jacksonville, Fla., on April 19, 1995.

George Martin Pickard '48 on Sept. 21, 1994. He is survived by a daughter, **Susan Pickard Lane** B.S.N. '71.

Mary Trulsh Peele Sheridan R.N. '48 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on May 28, 1995, of coronary artery disease. She is survived by her husband, **Robert J. Sheridan** '44, M.D. '48.

William G. Hann B.S.M.E. '49 of Mequon, Wis., on April 13, 1995, of coronary artery disease. He is survived by a son, William Jr.

Harold E. Roy '49 of Selma, Ore., on June 7, 1994. He was a former chemist involved in the California rocket propulsion research industry. He is survived by his wife, Gail, three daughters, five sons, and 13 grandchildren.

Haywood R. Shuford Jr. '49 of Myrtle Beach, S.C. on April 20, 1992.

Shin Tanaka '50, M.D. '56 on June 15, 1995.

Russell C. Clark Sr. '51 of Billings, Mont., on April 20, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Beverly.

Charles E. Reams '51 of Toledo, Ohio, in September 1992.

E. Howard Cox '52 of Durham on July 11, 1995. He served in the 301st Infantry during the Korean War. He was past president of the Durham County Association of Retarded Citizens and was a former sales representative with Chemical Research, Halt Products, and Carleton-Stuart Co. He is survived by his wife, Carrie, and two daughters.

Thomas York Crawford '53 on April 10, 1995.

Dewey Heeson Greer Jr. '53, LL.B. '56 of High Point, N.C., on May 8, 1995, of heart failure. He was an Air Force colonel during the Korean War. He was trea-

of Sartin's Dry Cleaners and Top Hat Formal. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Whitaker Greer** '52, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

James F. Whitescarver Jr. '53 of Centerville, Va., on Dec. 17, 1994, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Joan.

Jane Valentyne Leaycraft '54 of Dunwoody, Ga., on Dec. 16, 1994, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, Jack, three children, and six grandchildren.

Bobby Wayne Smith '54 of Murrells Inlet, S.C., on March 26, 1995.

Alan Keith-Lucas Ph.D. '55 of Chapel Hill on Aug. 5, 1995, after a brief illness. He was a retired Alumni Distinguished Professor in Social Work at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he founded the Group Child Care Consultant Services. He was also publications editor and a board member of the North American Association of Christians in Social Work. He is survived by a son, **Timothy Keith-Lucas** A.M. '72, a daughter, two brothers, and six grandchildren.

Robert E. Phillips '55 of Durham on Oct. 31, 1992, of lung cancer. He is survived by his wife, Joan.

Lutrelle Angel Wishart A.M. '55 of Asheville, N.C.

Colette Simpson Phillips '65 of Signal Mountain, Tenn. She is survived by her husband, **Jeffrey T. Phillips** '65.

David A. Marshall Ph.D. '66 of Media, Pa., on April 1, 1989. He is survived by his wife, Ava.

James Emmett Jordan Jr. '67 of Staunton, Va., on March 14, 1994.

Richard Stockton Lord Jr. B.S.E.E. '68 of Baltimore, Md., on July 1, 1995, of pulmonary embolisms. He was supervisor of the submarine auxiliary and amphibious ship branch of the weights division of the Naval Sea Systems Command in Arlington, Va. He is survived by his wife, **Nina Major Lord** B.S.E.E. '68, a daughter, and a son.

William Winter Newman M.Div. '68 of Apex, N.C., on July 1, 1995, of cancer.

John E. Fergus Jr. '70 of Bethlehem, Pa., in May 1994.

Mohammed H. Afghahi A.M. '71, Ph.D. '73 of Tehran, Iran, in 1992, in an automobile accident. He is survived by a son, Saman.

Luke N. Brown III J.D. '72 of Edgewater, N.J., on March 11, 1994.

Steven Ford Roberts '77 of Shawnee Mission, Kan., on Aug. 24, 1995, of complications from AIDS. He is survived by a brother, Ron.

Donna Marie Cederberg M.S.N. '80 of Chapel Hill, on June 4, 1995, of breast cancer. She is survived by her husband, Mark Montgomery, her mother, a sister, and two brothers.

Robert Kilian Hampton '80 on July 28, 1995, of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Lawrence "Craig" Hoskins '80 of Winston-Salem, on May 25, 1995. He was director of field personnel at Planters Lifesavers, Co., in Winston-Salem. He is survived by his wife, Vicki.

Richard John Dobies Jr. '81 of Pittsburgh, Pa., in July 1994.

Charlotte Engelhardt Dean B.S.N. '83 of Irvine, Calif., on Aug. 14, 1995, of a brain tumor. At Duke, she was a member of Sigma Theta Tau and Zeta Tau Alpha. For four years as a second lieutenant in the Public Health Services Corps, she treated Native Americans in Gallup, N.M., and Phoenix, Ariz. She then worked in California hospitals. She is survived by

her husband, Todd; a son; a daughter; her father, **David Engelhardt** M.A.T. '60; her mother; a sister; and a brother.

Matthew Todd Christopher Anderson '89 of Littleton, Colo., on July 30, 1995, of cardiac arrhythmia while playing basketball. At Duke, he was executive director of Cable 13 Television. After receiving his M.B.A. from Stanford University, he worked for Mattel Toy Corp., in El Segundo, Calif., marketing new products. He moved to Colorado as a marketing representative for Zing Systems. He is survived by his parents, Gus and Bette Anderson, two sisters, and two brothers.

Edward Redding "Ted" McNairy '89 of Charlotte on July 14, 1995, of undetermined causes. He was a three-year starter on the Duke football team, made the All-American Team, and was selected All-Atlantic Coast Conference twice. He signed a professional contract with the NFL's Seattle Seahawks and played arena football in Chicago. He is survived by his parents, Bob and Jane McNairy, a sister, and three brothers.

Physicist Biedenharn
James B. Duke physics professor Lawrence C. Biedenharn Jr., internationally known researcher in theoretical physics, died February 12 of cancer in Austin, Texas. He was 73.

At age 38, he became Duke's youngest full professor when appointed to the faculty in 1961. After retiring in 1993, he moved to the University of Texas as an adjunct professor.

He earned his bachelor's and Ph.D. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a Signal Corps officer in World War II, later serving on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur in Japan.

He taught at Yale and Rice universities before coming to Duke. He published six books and hundreds of research articles in the fields of nuclear physics and mathematical physics. He was also editor of the *Journal of Mathematical Physics* for many years.

He is survived by his wife, Sarah, a son, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Professor Emeritus Bookhout
Elizabeth Circle Bookhout, past chair of the woman's physical education department at Duke, died in February at her Durham home. She taught physical education at Duke from 1932 until 1979, when she retired.

She earned her bachelor's at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, her master's from Wellesley College, and her Ph.D. from New York University.

She was active in the North Carolina Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance from 1930 to 1989, serving as president in 1965 and archivist from 1975 to 1989. After retiring from Duke, she taught swimming to members of the Duke Institute for Learning in Retirement until 1995.

She is survived by her husband, **Cazlyn Green Bookhout** Ph.D. '34; son **Glenn A. Bookhout** A.M. '67, Ph.D. '70; daughter **Beverly B. Lovell** '61; and two grandchildren.

Trustee Emeritus Cuninggim
Longtime educator, chaplain, philanthropist, and Duke trustee emeritus **Merimon Cuninggim** A.M. '33, Hon. '63 died on November 1 in Cockeysville, Maryland. He was 84.

He earned his bachelor's degree at Vanderbilt University and a bachelor's and master's at Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. He also earned a bachelor of divinity degree and a Ph.D. in religion and education from Yale University.

Under his leadership as dean of the Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University, the school became the first graduate school in the South to desegregate, two years before the Supreme Court

decision. Beginning in 1960, he spent thirteen years as executive director and president of the Danforth Foundation in St. Louis. He was elected a Duke trustee in 1963.

He was an adviser on program management to the president of the Ford Foundation in the 1970s. In 1976, he became president of Salem College in Winston-Salem.

He was a founding member of the Center for Effective Philanthropy, an advisory group on foundation management, serving as either chairman of the board or president for eight years.

He is survived by his wife, **Whitty Daniel Cuninggim** '38; two daughters, including **Penny C. Benjis** '66; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Anthropologist LaBarre
James B. Duke professor emeritus of anthropology Weston LaBarre, internationally known expert on American Indians, died March 13 in Chapel Hill. He was 84.

LaBarre graduated from Princeton University in 1933 and earned his Ph.D. at Yale University in 1937. Before coming to Duke in 1946, he taught at Rutgers for four years. During World War II, he trained as a parachuter for naval intelligence and later served under Lord Mountbatten with Southeast Asia Command in Ceylon.

His fields of expertise included primitive religions, psychiatry and culture, and nonverbal communication. He conducted extensive research on Indians in the United States and South America and was a Guggenheim fellow in the Orient in 1946. He was well known for his books, including *The Peyote Cult*, *The Human Animal*, *The Ghost Dance: Origins of Religion*, and *They Shall Take Up Serpents: Psychology of the Southern Snake-handling Cult*.

He was editor-in-chief of *Landmarks in Anthropology* and was author of several hundred scholarly articles. While on the Duke anthropology faculty, he was a consultant to the psychiatry department and a visiting clinical professor at the University of North Carolina's medical school.

He is survived by a son, Judge David Q. LaBarre of Durham, a daughter, and a brother.

Divinity Professor Shockley
Grant S. Shockley, professor of Christian education and director of Black Church Affairs in the divinity school, died February 16 of an apparent heart attack at his Atlanta home. He was 76.

Shockley, who came to Duke in 1983, chaired the task force on African-American faculty at the school. After retiring in 1989, he joined the divinity school's board of visitors.

He earned his Ed.D. at Columbia University and taught at Garrett Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and at the Candler School of Theology at Emory University in Atlanta. He was a past president of the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta and past president of Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas. He had also served as parish pastor at churches in New York City, Brooklyn, and Dover, Delaware.

A member of the American Academy of Religion and the Society for the Study of Black Religion, he is the author of *The New Generation in Africa* and co-author of *Black Pastors and Churches in United Methodism*. He was listed in *Who's Who in Black America*, *Who's Who in the Methodist Church*, and *Who's Who in the Midwest*.

He is survived by his wife, Doris, and a daughter.

Please limit letters to no more than 300 words. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Include full name, address, and class year. Our fax number is (919) 684-6022 and our internet address—for_forum@acpub.duke.edu—is: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

GOOD SPORTS

Editors:

As the program development coordinator of Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society, I was very interested in Maurice Wright's letter under the heading "Why Sports Programs?" in the January-February 1996 issue. In voicing his opinion that college student-athletes should be paid, Mr. Wright bases his analysis on his answers to the question, "Why have intercollegiate sports programs?"

He lists three answers:

- 1) Intercollegiate sports provide a pathway to a better life for disadvantaged inner-city African Americans,
- 2) the public relations value to the university is so significant that enrollment surges are often explained by the success of teams in national championship play, and
- 3) a well-managed sports program brings significant revenue to the university.

Mr. Wright fails to realize that, while his three points are legitimate, they are not the reasons for having intercollegiate sports; they are its side effects. The real reason for having college sports is that athletics—like history, mathematics, and the arts—teaches young people how to live well. Athletics gives all of its students, no matter what skill levels, the opportunity to challenge themselves and to learn.

We must not forget that intercollegiate ("between college") sports occurs at many levels. Introductory physical education classes often have matches against local counterparts. Club teams compete on a national level. Only the most advanced teams participate in the high-profile events that dominate Mr. Wright's thinking.

From a beginning tennis student to a member of the men's varsity basketball team, each student of athletics learns to set goals, to study the techniques needed to achieve those goals,

and to practice those techniques until they are mastered. Each student learns both to improve his or her individual skills and to integrate those skills with a team.

Dismissing all but the most talented, Mr. Wright casts unfair and untrue blanket judgments upon student-athletes. He assumes that every college student-athlete is blinded by the dream of professional sports. He implies that all students with such a goal spend more time "looking for short cuts" than "persevering in the classroom." He calls "laughable" the notion that we might see athletes "reading books, entering into informed discussion...[or working] effectively in groups."

The argument that we should pay the most talented student-athletes forgets that most colleges already do just that. The term is "scholarship"; it means, "A gift made to a scholar to enable or assist him or her to pursue his or her studies." Colleges give them to the most advanced students in many fields of academics—including athletics.

I am not saying that there are no problems associated with college sports. There are. I applaud those who enter into serious discussion of them.

Often, it seems that some "big time" college sports programs have lost sight of the true reasons for teaching athletics. If we are to engage in a realistic discussion of intercollegiate sports, we must be sure not to make the same mistake. Dialogue must be based upon truth, not side effects and stereotypes.

Jennings Durand '94
Boston, Massachusetts

WORLDWIDE RESOURCES

Editors:

I am writing to congratulate you for the excellent article on Duke's many international dimensions ["Going Global," November-December 1995]. I would also like to take this opportunity to describe another important aspect of our campus internationalization that was not mentioned in the article.

In February 1995, the libraries at Duke launched the Center for International Library Programs (CILP), which is based on the premise that an internationalized university

will require an internationalized network of libraries with an expanded capability to support international research and teaching. Thus, the campus libraries, including those in the Perkins system and the business, law, medical, and divinity schools, are focusing their efforts to provide resources to the academic community.

These efforts include coordinating acquisitions and services among libraries to make available a broad range of research material from abroad, offering "customized" training in the use of electronic resources, sponsoring workshops on the particular needs of cross-regional researchers, and initiating several other programs for international resources. For example, this year we have had visiting librarians from Japan and Mali, and we initiated a postdoctoral fellowship program, funded by the Andrew Mellon Foundation, to train a Latin-Americanist research librarian at Duke. These activities are, we hope, only the first steps for a very active center that may serve as a model for other institutions in providing library resources—print, electronic, or human.

Deborah Jakubs
Durham, North Carolina

The letter writer, who heads Perkins Library's international and area studies department, is director of the Center for International Library Programs.

HAWKS AND DOVES

Editors:

One should hardly be surprised to find another zealously liberal, politically correct, academically arrogant, shallowly unrealistic, and certainly unrepresentative (of both Duke's alumni and the American body politic) article in *Duke Magazine*. In the January-February issue, you tacitly laud Father John Dear '81 for violent pacifist activities (a seemingly inconsistent and oxymoronic concept), including intentionally damaging an F-15 at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base near Goldsboro.

The article implicitly suggests that "aggressive pacifism" is noble behavior, while serving in or supporting our military is somehow immoral, unscrupulous, and less than distinguished

conduct. The difficulty is that theory doesn't conform with the facts of this entire century.

When fascism threatened civilization around the globe, the United States' military was the world's deliverer. When Soviet-dominated communism conquered Eastern Europe and jeopardized freedom throughout Western Europe, East Asia, Central Africa, and Latin America, once again America's military resolve was the essential element in restoring democracy to enslaved peoples. Since the demise of the Soviet empire, our armed forces have been

pivotal in ensuring a peaceful world order, illustrated by the liberation of Kuwait in 1991. Even today, our military's sacrifice and professionalism is the key component in NATO's attempt to bring peace and dignity to the people of Bosnia.

In addition, America's military has been a most significant force for domestic social justice and equity of opportunity. No domestic institution has done more to educate minorities and to establish advancement based exclusively on merit than our Armed Forces. It's

hardly accidental that General Colin Powell is America's most esteemed contemporary leader or that our military tops all "confidence in institutions" surveys, surpassing—by a wide margin—the media, academic establishments, political bodies, the judiciary, and the clergy in America's respect.

I am disappointed by *Duke Magazine's* superficial approach to reporting; "military bashing" is as easy as it is erroneous and egregious.

Roy W. Keifer M.B.A. '78
Springfield, Virginia

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IN MEMORIAM

Editors:

I was personally chagrined reading the obituary of Ellen Huckabee Gobel in the January-February 1996 issue of *Duke Magazine*. The individual referred to merely as her "husband" was in fact Dr. Luther L. Gobel '18, A.M. '27, and the individual identified as her "stepson" is in fact me.

In addition to her many educational accomplishments, she was a devoted wife and stepmother. I thought your alumni archives might want to have the complete record.

L. Russell Gobel '52
Columbia, Maryland

Editors:

I have often cited Robert C. Frasure, though not by name, as an example of an excellent graduate student instructor. I had the very good fortune to encounter Frasure, who was presenting the course on "American Political Parties" during the regular professor's sabbatical. While it was a bit of a gamble to enroll in a course offered by "Staff" since the graduate students had no reputation preceding them, Frasure was a gem. His stories, including the 1960 Kennedy campaign, have stayed with me to date, and I rank him with Professors Leach, Braibanti, Cox, Blackburn, and Hubie Brown (yes, that Hubie Brown) as my favorites.

His untimely passing near Sarajevo [September-October 1995] is sad and again questions our presence in such locations.

Richard S. Clarkson '71
Chester Heights, Pennsylvania

ON THE FRONT LINES

BRENT BLACKWELDER

BY SARAH HARDESTY BRAY

The president of Friends of the Earth has a knowledgeable and objective respect for the facts—and a deep, unwavering, and very personal commitment to saving the planet.

Northwest, California, the Southeast—wherever he felt there were streams in need of protection. He knew he had to have a real sense of place about a river before he could effectively work to save it—which he'd obtain only if he met people who actually lived and worked along the river, those who really cared about it. From the very outset, he wasn't a person who just sat behind a desk in Washington."

"You discover when you go rowing around America that people have a real affection and understanding for the river as part of their homes," says Blackwelder himself. "And rivers are quite different in every part of the country. But bureaucrats from afar were planning projects and plopping them on top of communities without consulting the people living

Take a walk outside with Brent Blackwelder '64 and you'll never see your own backyard in quite the same way. At times, such as when Blackwelder picks up a handful of leaves and recites the names of each tree that bore them—chestnut oak, tulip poplar, hickory, red maple, beech—you marvel at the richness of creation so immediately within your reach. Other times, you feel as if you've stumbled upon the scene of a murder.

Blackwelder, president of the Washington, D.C.-based environmental organization Friends of the Earth (FoE), points out lots of dead bodies: those of various waters, such as rivers, streams, and ponds. Or he calls your attention to the brutalized trunks and limbs of trees. Stopping to examine what is now only a large, long indentation in the earth, clogged with fallen leaves and debris, he observes, "See, there once was a stream with fish here. But an oil tank from an apartment building ruptured and spilled gallons of oil into the entire length of the stream and killed all the aquatic life. People only hear about the big oil spills, like the *Exxon Valdez* incident in Alaska, yet we have about 1,000 such spills on a smaller scale every year in this country."

As he assays such scenes, he somehow communicates the analytical dispassion of a medical examiner performing an autopsy as well as the anger and sorrow of a person who's unexpectedly lost a dear friend. This balance between reason and emotion reflects his entire approach to the environment. Those who know him best say that, throughout his career, he has exhibited a knowledgeable and objective respect for the facts—and also a deep, unwavering, and very personal commitment to saving the planet.

"Beginning in 1970, every late spring or summer Brent would announce, 'Well, I have to go read some rivers,'" says Louise Dunlap '68, partner of the environmental consulting firm Dunlap and Browder and a former colleague at FoE, recalling the earliest days of his career. "He would put his canoe on top of his old car and travel all over to rivers in the Pacific



there. And so the people would lose everything—not only water and the fish and wildlife habitats that often form along a river's banks, but their rich ancestry of growing up in a valley, and all their traditions."

River by river, stream by stream, Blackwelder set out organizing the first national effort to save America's waterways from imminent destruction. In the process, he waged battles with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps Of Engineers, and whoever else wanted to dam, dredge, or divert rivers from their true course. He did so by effectively forming hundreds of often highly improbable coalitions among the disparate individuals he met while "reading rivers." "We had John Birch Society members driving around Students for McGovern," Blackwelder recalls.

Today, he can point with pride to his success in helping eliminate more than 150 dam and channelization projects. He has helped expand America's network of scenic rivers from eight to 153. And, not incidentally, along the way, he has also saved American taxpayers at least \$25 billion in "pork barrel schemes, boondoggles that were never built," according to his estimates. A *Baltimore Sun* columnist once wrote of Blackwelder and his efforts, "He has proved that far from creating new jobs, huge concrete public works are the most inefficient and inflationary way of spending public money."

Blackwelder's career tracks the recent environmental movement itself. In 1969, Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act and Friends of the Earth was founded. In 1970, Congress passed the Clean Air Act and America celebrated the first Earth Day—the same year that, as a young graduate student, he first volunteered for FoE. Two years later, Congress passed the Clean Water Act. In these, and all the subsequent major environmental advances of the Seventies, Eighties, and first half of the Nineties, he has been on the front lines—either at FoE or the Environmental Policy Institute, another environmental advocacy organization he left FoE to help form in 1972 and that re-merged with FoE in 1989.

Blackwelder now sits at the helm of the U.S. affiliate of the largest environmental network in the world—with international partners in fifty-two other countries, a U.S. staff of twenty-five, and an environmental agenda that is downright awesome in its scope. Name the environmental issue—global warming, ozone depletion, pesticide production, nuclear wastes, oil spills, strip mining, rainforest destruction, water pollution, air pollution, on and on—and FoE is involved. Also, name a strategy or tool for dealing with these concerns, and FoE is employing them: lobbying for state and national regulation and legislation, encouraging tax incentives or disincentives, scrutinizing trade agreements and international lending policies, creating public awareness



GREEN REFORMS

Heard on the Hill: Blackwelder lobbies for Earth issues

Friends of the Earth (FoE) has introduced several key initiatives in Congress that focus on the economic aspects—or "root causes," to use the language of FoE president Brent Blackwelder '64—of environmental policy. These include tax code reform and budget reform.

Capitalizing on bipartisan calls in Congress for tax code reform, FoE is urging legislators to eliminate special tax breaks that, according to FoE, benefit only single, specific industries. "We want the tax code to make polluters pay, not people," says Blackwelder. "For instance, we're asking Congress to reduce taxes on income and employment and to make up the revenue with taxes on resource extraction and pollution."

FoE has released a report, "Dirty Little Secrets: Polluters Save While People Pay," that "exposes fifteen tax loopholes given to polluting industries." FoE claims these would total more than \$22 billion. They include, for example, tax-exempt bonds for incinerators, special tax incentives for loggers, and other incentives for the mining, oil and gas, and agribusiness industries.

Blackwelder cites one example for greening the tax code:

"Some small communities want to weaken the Safe Drinking Water Act because they say they can't afford to test for pesticides. Well, they didn't put the pesticides in, so they shouldn't have to pay for the test. Why not put a fee on pesticides—which the producers would have to pay—with a portion going to provide small communities with funds to test their drinking water?"

Working with local environmental, labor, and low-income groups, as well as business, industries, and government officials, FoE has also developed a model state campaign for environmental tax reform now being tested in Minnesota. "We aren't talking about imposing new additional taxes, but rather different ways of taxing," he explains. "If you received \$1 billion from some kind of pollution or energy tax, you could reduce commercial property taxes by 30 percent, reduce worker compensation payments by 30 percent, and eliminate the state income tax."

Blackwelder and FoE have also tackled the federal budget. FoE joined with the fiscally conservative National Taxpayers Union to release its "Green Scissors Report," which recom-

mends cutting "thirty-four environmentally damaging federal spending and subsidy programs, saving taxpayers \$33 billion." The report recommends, among others, cuts in highway construction and in national park concession contracts ("Uncle Sam's sweetheart deal for snack shops and hotels in the national parks").

The report has received strong opposition. For instance, twenty-one congressional representatives signed a letter drafted by Representative John Doolittle, a California Republican, denouncing the report and calling the National Taxpayers Union and Citizens Against Government Waste, another conservative taxpayer group that signed onto the report, "fronts" for the "extreme environmental movement."

At the same time, several dozen national environmental and taxpayer groups are supporting the report, and Congress has already eliminated a number of the recommended programs.

Blackwelder is cautiously sanguine about the success of both campaigns. "It's going well," he says, "but it will be a struggle because we're fighting entrenched programs."

campaigns, or organizing shareholder suits and other litigation.

Blackwelder and FoE have won many key environmental battles with this arsenal. But perhaps one of the best weapons has been Blackwelder himself—and his own ability to balance ethical with economic considerations, his unusual combination of people and analytical skills, and his savvy instincts about when to fight and when to compromise, when to paddle upstream and when to go with the current.

These days, the current is definitely shifting. In the wake of Earth Day '95, numerous newspaper and magazine articles appeared reassessing the past twenty-five years of the environmental movement—almost unanimously concluding that it has now reached a crossroads. Even with Vice President Al Gore in the White House, Congress has passed less "green legislation" during the current presidential administration than under Ronald Reagan. In fact, Congress has been focusing on budget cuts and other activities that seem to run counter to environmental concerns. Meanwhile, observers criticize a number of the national environmental organizations for losing touch with, and the support of, the grass roots. They raise the fundamental question: Are environmentalists' goals out of synch with the rest of the country?

In many ways, however, FoE is running against such trends, thanks to what Blackwelder himself has embodied since his earliest days on the rivers: a long-term focus on building wide-reaching grass-roots coalitions, and on saving not spending taxpayer money—money that might otherwise go toward building expensive, environmentally insensitive public works projects. FoE's membership base, while historically much smaller than other environmental organizations such as Greenpeace and Sierra Club, has tripled since 1992.

One can immediately sense when talking to Blackwelder that he is prepared to remain a tenacious, unyielding champion of the Earth, come what may. He brings an unshakable conviction to his work; the zeal and fervor of the missionary is, in fact, reflected in his speech. "When people read the Bible, they often only remember phrases like, 'Be fruitful and multiply,' or 'Have dominion over the Earth,' which they interpret to mean they can smash up the place and wreck it," he observes. "But, actually, God places Adam in the Garden of Eden to dress and keep it." Such language comes naturally. The son and grandson of Episcopal ministers, he's intent on saving communities instead of congregations. "I feel a strong obligation to be, and have devoted my life to being, a good steward of the planet," he says.

Blackwelder was born in Buffalo, New York, on the shores of Lake Erie at a time when pol-

lution had already poisoned its waters. He never forgot the stories his father told of the days he could eat the delicious whitefish that came from the lake. His family moved to Washington, D.C., where his father served as rector of a local church for twenty-five years. Blackwelder and his two younger brothers, Blake '67 and Brion '72, all went to Duke. Aside from playing lots of sports and being on the Duke golf team, Brent didn't seem to have a strong sense of the outside world and the environment. (Brion, however, did fight the construction of the Durham freeway while an undergraduate; today, he's an environmental attorney in Florida.) Yet Duke helped lay the moral and ethical groundwork for Blackwelder's future career. He cites an ethics course he took with Charles Baylis, then chair of the philosophy department, as one of his strongest influences.

Blackwelder's interests tracked to math as well as philosophy—a combination that would prove exceptionally fruitful throughout his career. After graduating *summa cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa from Duke with a degree in mathematics, he received a master's in math from Yale in 1966. He earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Maryland, where he again focused on ethics, writing his thesis on the duties and responsibilities of human beings toward animals. He planned to be a math or philosophy professor.

The "great awakening around 1970," as Blackwelder puts it, drastically changed those plans. Earth Day and the nation's emerging environmental consciousness galvanized him. With most of his doctoral work behind him, he volunteered for FoE.

Early on, he applied his mathematics training to environmental concerns. In his crusade to save the rivers, he was credited as one of the first to crack the code of the Army Corps of Engineers' financial analyses. "We started looking at how the projects were financed, and we found these government agencies were making economic claims that simply weren't valid," Blackwelder says now. "Frankly, it wasn't very high math to explode the cost/benefit ratios. But the fact we weren't intimidated by numbers was significant. And when we won, it was quite empowering."

Today, twenty-five years later, he still applies a mathematician's skills and approach to his endeavors. His current top-priority is getting to the "root causes" of environmental degradation—which he believes are, more often than not, economic. "What we should have done in the Seventies was go after all the key features of the economic system and transform them. We spent most of our time fighting brush fires—worrying about the pollution of this stream here, that toxic dump there. But we don't have enough time, money, or energy to be constantly putting out brush fires. While

you can't let your house burn down, you have to be looking at what is ultimately causing the fire to begin with. Otherwise, you'll just be on the bucket brigade all your life. And when we think root causes, we're thinking big financial flows."

Under Blackwelder's leadership, FoE has been focusing both on tax policy, or how the government raises money, and budget priorities, or how the government spends it. In fact, Blackwelder and FoE have had some success turning the economic debate to the environment's advantage by, for instance, proposing budget cuts based on what FoE has determined to be environmentally unsound public works. However, Congress has been considering much more Draconian—and anti-environmental—measures. As part of efforts to cut spending and ease regulations, legislators have targeted for elimination key environmental programs, such as the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and parts of the Clean Air Act. Environmentalists fear that weakened federal mandates will give states and cities more latitude to pick and choose which new federal laws and regulations they will ignore, and a patchwork quilt of pollution problems will result across the country.

"It's not to say these laws were perfect," says Blackwelder. "We've been the strongest critics of government. But we don't want to see a so-called regulatory reform bill set up a process under which no regulation happens. Our current laws didn't originate out of the closet; they're based on experience. For years, people tried to keep laws and regulations at the state level only to find out that those states with less stringent rules would lure businesses away. You can't have one state bidding against another. Then it's a race to the bottom of the barrel."

To get out ahead of the race, Blackwelder spends days upon days wearing out his own shoe leather crisscrossing between the Senate and House buildings on Capitol Hill. On any given afternoon, you might spot him being photographed with a senator—after which Blackwelder casually hands the legislator an FoE environmental report, explaining why he must read it. Or you might see him meeting with congressional aides to organize a protest rally over elements in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that disregard important environmental issues, like marine mammal protection. Or, as often as not, you'll find him standing beside the underground shuttle that carries congressional members to and from the House floor, waiting to catch one of them after a vote to discuss environmental issues of concern. For these and other such efforts, he has gained a reputation for being one of the most effective lobbyists in the environmental movement.

"It's true: I can probably talk to more mem-

bers of Congress in a day than anyone else in the environmental community," he admits. "I know how to catch them between votes, how to walk with them back from one building to another, and how to make the most use of maybe even only five minutes to raise a couple of key points. I've listened to my father and grandfather all these years and have an ability to speak out. I'm definitely not shy."

"Unfortunately, I don't think the movement in general has been very good at lobbying. We have a lot of technical specialists who understand the subject quite well but don't necessarily know how to communicate effectively with policy makers."

Political battles will certainly continue, and only time will tell whether environmentalists will emerge as true victors. But Blackwelder says he believes the movement continues to have strong and growing public support, and that he's convinced the future lies with an informed and politically active electorate. FoE is, in fact, calling for two national celebrations of the Earth—the traditional one in April and the other on election day in November. "My biggest frustration is the failure of concerned citizens to think electorally," says Blackwelder, who himself chaired for more than a decade the board of the League of Conservation Voters. "We have a pathetically small turnout of registered voters in the November elections. I feel this particularly poignantly as I talk to colleagues at FoE International. Many of their members risk their lives to vote and be active and here, where we have the privilege to do so without fear, we fail to do it."

Blackwelder says he hopes that, through the electoral process, many new creative young leaders with concern for the environment will move into decision-making positions. Such leadership, he says, often starts with education, and he praises Duke's interdisciplinary approach to the environment. "Most of the schools in the country are looking at the environment in distinct pieces; there is no cross-disciplinary understanding. But the [Nicholas] School of the Environment at Duke has fought this pattern. For instance, professors at Duke show how economics connects with the environment. That integration is one of the big pluses Duke can build on, because the real world operates across disciplines all the time in everything" (Blackwelder's son, Matthew, is a rising junior and public policy major.)

Blackwelder himself views environmental issues through a breathtakingly wide lens. He sees environmental interconnections in all aspects of life. "One of the fundamental tenets of ecology is the interconnectedness of all things. John Muir, the founder of the Sierra Club, said that as soon as you try to take one thing in the universe and separate it out, you will find it's connected to everything else. You can't deal in isolation with problems."

Take war and peace, for instance. In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War in 1991, Blackwelder organized a scientific mission to examine the environmental impacts of war. He is also working with a consortium of Jordanian, Israeli, Egyptian, and Palestinian environmental organizations to encourage cooperation to protect the shared natural resources in the Red Sea and as a way of fostering peace in the Middle East.

He also connects environmental issues to family and community values. Lately, he's been spending most of his personal time during

He's helped eliminate more than 150 dam and channelization projects, expand America's scenic river network from 8 to 153, and, along the way, saved taxpayers at least "\$25 billion in pork barrel schemes and boondoggles."

nights and weekends helping a local group oppose development of an environmentally significant wooded area in his neighborhood. He is organizing community leaders in Washington—including representatives from the League of Women Voters as well as historical preservation and transportation groups—to meet regularly to develop solutions to environmental and other related problems in the city. "We think the national groups based here in D.C. haven't done enough to help the city. We don't want to get together and just talk—everybody has too many meetings. We want to force ourselves to come up with concrete solutions."

In an effort to get nations to consider the environment and the quality of life when making economic decisions, he returns to root causes—emphasizing that we need to do nothing less than "redefine prosperity." He has called for recomputing the GNP, a standard of well-being in most countries, to factor in depletion of natural capital and environmental damage.

And, increasingly, he is returning to his own roots in ethics and religion. "We are trying to team up with religious organizations who don't like this current short-term thinking. A look at the teaching of all the great religions reveals in each a strong message of stewardship and respect for the Earth. I'm hopeful that you'll see churches in their own name doing more things directly with environmental steward-

ship and that you'll see church members themselves a lot more significantly involved as individuals in environmental efforts. For instance, if a company owns a mining operation in the Amazon, and the dam breaks and releases cyanide all down the river where thousands of people live and drink and eat fish, the churches should roundly condemn this sort of irresponsible activity." Blackwelder says he hopes churches will begin distributing information to their congregations about environmental issues and encouraging members to speak out.

A recent issue of the FoE newsmagazine was titled "Green Faith" and described how, for instance, the National Religious Partnership for the Environment (which represents a broad mix of American mainstream religious faiths) recently lobbied on behalf of the environment. "At a time when environmental issues are being debated in terms of dollar signs, risk assessments, taking property rights, and 'good' science, the partnership spoke to lawmakers about moral rights and wrongs, human spirituality, truth, beauty, and responsibility," it noted. According to Blackwelder, it was the magazine's most popular issue.

He says he believes such support is needed more urgently than ever. "I think the next ten years will be crucial because too much can be lost or destroyed if we don't do something. For example, we might lose almost a quarter of the biological diversity of the planet, both from the rainforests and the oceans. And the growing global population makes the solution to problems that much harder. We are hoping and praying we don't have the worst-case scenarios play out."

Yet he remains optimistic, a relentlessly energetic missionary spurred on by his own vision, his calling to create a better, greener world. When asked how he would ultimately define success, he replies without hesitation. "If we were on a solar economy throughout the world. If we had a resurgence of the diversity of life. If the ways human affairs were being conducted were sustainable and compatible with the rest of the planet. If we safeguarded the greatest cultural and natural treasures from destruction. If we had communities that were truly healthy, in which there wasn't this wall between nature and indoor urban living. If the wealthier countries weren't those with the greatest number of people in jail. If we had healthy families and communities where there was meaningful work and play. This is the kind of planet I could see."

A Peaceable Kingdom, if there ever was one. Paradise regained. ■

Bray '72 is vice president, communications, for the Council for Advancement and Support of Education in Washington, D.C., and a member of Duke Magazine's Editorial Advisory Board.

DEFINING A NEW ECOLOGY

Television audiences watched transfixed in August 1988 as the North Fork Fire roared through vast stretches of Yellowstone National Park. The towering firestorm's fierce winds raged with enough fury to rip fully grown lodgepole pines from the very ground. In the aftermath, politicians also ripped the National Park Service for permitting such devastation. As TV crews fanned out over the fields of destruction to document vistas that seemed permanently scorched, the *Wall Street Journal* feverishly proclaimed the park a "smoke-blackened ruin."

But most ecologists now consider fire as both inevitable and necessary for the health of such natural ecosystems. Proponents of that view are also forging new environmental laws and policies that go much further than just the control of wildfires. Backers of this "new" or "nonequilibrium" ecology, as it is sometimes called, see nature not as orderly but messy, not as settling into an equilibrium but rather constantly adapting and evolving in the face of inevitable change. And they see humans as a part of this natural evolution—not apart from it.

Two decades after these ideas began germinating within universities and think tanks, they are beginning to affect how endangered species are protected from extinction, how humans and the rest of the biosphere are shielded from pollutants, and, yes, how fire is handled within nature reserves. Perhaps a fitting symbol of the changed thinking is the National Zoo's decision—six years after Yellowstone burned—to scrap its Smokey the Bear exhibit.

"As a forest develops, it becomes more likely that it is going to burn," says ecologist Norman Christen-

NATURE'S IMBALANCE

BY MONTE BASGALL

There's a nonequilibrium perspective among mainstream ecologists now that sees nature not as orderly, but as messy, constantly adapting and evolving in the face of change.

sen, dean of the Nicholas School of the Environment and past chair of an Ecological Society of America panel that reviewed the Yellowstone conflagration. "It eventually becomes more or less inevitable that it's going to burn. In fact, the more you try to keep fire out, the more you exacerbate the problem. And when the forest finally does burn, then the cycle begins again. But the next cycle can be quite different from the cycle that preceded it, depending on how hot the fire was and how wet it was in the years afterwards. So, a wide range of conditions could exist out there, but there is no equilibrium point."

Christensen says the nonequilibrium perspective, now the mainstream view among ecologists, is one that differs strikingly from the old principles of environmental management as articulated by the likes of pioneering forester Gifford Pinchot (1865-1946). As the U.S. Forest Service's first director, Pinchot would have done everything in his power to prevent fires in the nation's woodlands. A progressive conservationist, this confidante of President Theodore Roosevelt followed a stewardship ethos that required humans, as masters of nature, to watch over nature's assets. Under those principles, national parks should be created and preserved as pristine and unchanging places for recreation and inspiration. And national forests should be maintained for conservation-minded multiple uses, including hiking, camping, logging, and mining.

After World War II, ecologists such as Aldo Leopold and Eugene Odum began to distance themselves from the progressive conservationists' philosophy. These mavericks argued that the environment should be preserved for its own good, not necessarily for the benefit of humans. They reasoned that if all of a forest's plants and animals were purposefully shield-



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (PH. PLACO)

ed from human disturbances, flora and fauna would interact among themselves in complex ways, but ways that are also self-regulating.

As a result, the forest, they believed, would eventually attain an equilibrium, a self-perpetuating "climax state." Even if it were damaged by fire, storm, or flood, such an ecosystem would eventually return to that same perfect stasis, given enough time. A popular term for this equilibrium ethos was "the balance of nature." And the philosophy behind it galvanized the 1960s environmental movement. Backed by what was then the latest scientific thinking, the National Environmental Policy Act and other groundbreaking legislation soon followed.

"Everything from the Endangered Species Act to the Clean Water Act has implicit in it the notion of equilibrium ecology, the idea that systems tend toward these stable end points and that they are regulated by complex feedbacks—a sort of balance of nature that is almost Aristotelian," says Christensen.

"I don't think anybody believes there is much truth to that anymore," says William Morris, a Duke assistant professor of zoology who studies the population biology of insects. "There were probably always dissenters to that idea, because we knew that nothing really stays stable—that hurricanes blow down trees, that the weather varies, that there is always some sort of disturbance. What's different is that people in the past probably thought those would just push things a little bit away from equilibrium, but that you would always still detect some signs of an equilibrium there. Now I think there is an idea that it might be messier.

"But I think there is a disjunction between the new view and the way natural areas are currently managed. I think the way we currently manage things is more of an equilibrium view that says we can put a wall around Yellowstone and that species there will stay in a kind of equilibrium."

New ecologists see the older postwar paradigm as archaically rooted in the divinely ordered, perfect-world philosophies of Aristotle, the Renaissance, and the Age of Enlightenment. As appealing as equilibrium ecology may sound to nature lovers, new ecologists believe its notions are scientifically flawed. One major revisionist, George Mason University ecologist Daniel Botkin, refuted equilibrium ecology in an influential book in 1990. Within the pages of

his *Discordant Harmonies*, Botkin described the havoc that followed when New Jersey's Hateson Memorial Forest was managed according to equilibrium ecology principles.

Since the forest's oaks were already nearing old age—thus meeting the definition of an equilibrium climax state—its managers decided to ban any type of disturbances there. As a result, Botkin wrote, the forest's stately oaks were failing to reproduce themselves and may

Cut and run: 1988 fires in Yellowstone National Park sparked new control concepts



"We tend to shun any kind of disturbed community and go to the most beautiful, pristine places to understand how nature is put together."

eventually be replaced by sugar maples. Without disturbances, the natural environment beneath oak trees paradoxically favors the growth of species other than oaks. Meanwhile, adding insult to injury, untreated gypsy moth infestations had defoliated enough shade trees to also allow invasions by other light-loving ground plants not native to the area.

To preserve themselves, Hateson Memorial Forest's ancestral plant species actually need "periodic fire" to aid "regeneration and suppression of competitors," wrote Judy Meyer, another prominent new ecologist who is a professor at the University of Georgia Institute of Ecology. In a 1994 issue of *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, Meyer cited evidence that fires had burned in the region about every decade well before the arrival of European settlers.

Woodlands are more than just fire-tolerant, says Christensen, who has hiked through California chaparrals and forests, as well as the arctic forests of Alaska, to evaluate how each responds to wildfires. In fact, "through time, natural selection has favored a whole suite of adaptations that make them dependent on fire," he says. Left to themselves, even without the presence of humans, woods will inevitably burn whenever conditions—abundant brush,

dry weather, and lightning storms—are right. While fires seem to be fixtures of nature, research also shows them to be unpredictable. Their occurrence and intensity varies wildly.

Uncertainty seems to be a general feature of the natural world. That startling finding first revealed itself in a computer program designed to simulate real life. Developed by biologist and chaos researcher Robert May, the program found that the populations of hypothetical wildlife species will rise and fall over time in chaotic and unpredictable ways. May's findings were "shocking," says Christensen. "They revealed limits to what we could really know or predict about the behavior of complex systems." In their aftermath, other biologists are looking for signs of chaos in real-world population trends. "I think that's still a very controversial and challenging question in population biology," says Morris, who studies beetles and bumblebees.

All of this does not bode well for the Endangered Species Act, which "assumes that we can know what a minimum viable population of a plant or animal is in a very predictable way," Christensen says. "The nonequilibrium approach to ecology suggests

that species populations fluctuate constantly. Species may go locally extinct in a given area. They may appear and disappear. That's very frustrating for managers of endangered species, and for a public that expects much more deterministic answers from science."

The more they look, the more new ecologists seem to find evidence of almost organized chaos that confounds any kind of management or regulation. In 1991, for instance, University of Minnesota scientists reported in the journal *Nature* that American wild grasses don't settle into a stable growth rhythm when left alone. Instead, a high growth rate one year can lead counter-intuitively to a growth crash the next, especially in the most nitrogen-rich soils.

Other research has shown that fires, floods, droughts, windstorms, and insect plagues all frequently change the equations of life in ecosystems. These insults can alter the complex and sometimes unfathomable tradeoffs that determine which species prosper in a given place and time and which don't. And that's without addressing how the mix of species will be further changed by events of the next year, decade, century, or millenia.

Meanwhile, studies of fossilized vegetation have negated any notion that Earth's climate

alters at a stately pace. In fact, the climate has ceased too fast in past eras for forests to adjust to new temperature and rainfall conditions. Given all this, the University of Georgia's Meyer suggests the term "dance of nature" rather than "balance of nature" better conveys the "sense of change and movement" of the actual, natural world.

Of course, the global human influence vastly confounds this already confusing picture.

It's not just that arsonists can start more forest fires than lightning. Humans have vastly altered the ecosystems in many other ways. Duke Forest, a research reserve that surrounds Duke's West Campus, may appear untouched and pristine. But take a closer look, suggests Christensen, who has done research there, too. "The original broadleaf forests were cleared in the eighteenth century for farmland. Then that land was abused in a way that resulted in an invasion of pines after agriculture diminished in importance. One of the interesting things, though, is that the arrival of pines created a whole new set of opportunities: the development of the Southern forest industry. That was a consequence, by and large, of human alteration of the landscape."

American Indians may have also carefully managed the local woods before the arrival of land-hungry Europeans, adds Christensen. Their deft setting of controlled fires, for instance, may have helped maintain huntable populations of white-tailed deer.

Even though humans are important components of any ecological paradigm, Duke botany professor William Schlesinger complains that too many of his fellow ecologists have ignored that fact in their research. "We tend to shun any kind of disturbed community and go to the most beautiful, pristine places to understand how nature is put together," he says. "That may have been fine before 1950, when the world had two billion people. Now we have five-and-a-half billion, and we're soon going to have ten. That means the urge to study nature in its purity, while maybe well-intentioned, is not well placed right now. The big question facing ecologists is a world in which human beings are the dominant players. We're the big species in every corner of the world now. Our science has to study human-dominated, human-impacted systems."

Jonathan Wiener, an associate professor at

both the law school and the Nicholas School, is among those who explore the policy implications of the new ecology. New ecology was the subject of the school of the environment's first Cummings Colloquium on Environmental Law, held in April and organized by Wiener. "The lesson that nature is not pristine, serene, and in equilibrium but rather is chaotic and violent, with organisms constantly changing and competing, poses fundamental challenges

Blaze battlers: controlled burning follows the natural order



New ecologists see the older paradigm as archaically rooted in divinely ordered, perfect-world philosophies.

for human institutions such as environmental law," he says. Wiener has served on the White House's Council of Economic Advisers and Office of Science and Technology Policy, as well as the Department of Justice's Environment and Natural Resources Division.

"If nature is always changing, and humans are part of nature, then human influences on nature are just as 'natural' as other disturbances. But that doesn't mean that human action is presumptively acceptable or permissible and should go unregulated. Far from it. Human involvement means that we have to exercise judgment about the degree of change, the rate and severity of change, and try to come to some understanding of what is undesirable change," he says.

Wiener and others see new ecology as an extension of the latest thinking about evolution. In fact, he says U.S. environmental law can be thought of as evolving in response to nonequilibrium perspectives. "Characteristically, law and policy take a while to catch up with the cutting edge or even the mainstream of science. Our current environmental law regime was adopted around 1970 and reflects pre-1970s thinking." Pollution control laws adopted around 1970 incorrectly assume that

nature will be safe if shielded from human contamination, and that pollution will always respond predictably and positively to centralized "command and control regulations," says Wiener. Under those guidelines, a Washington agency regulates synthetic (but not natural) toxins; and it decides on particular anti-pollution technologies that all industries must then install—"irrespective of local differences."

Now, says Wiener, regulators are beginning to consider "incentive-based environmental policies" that, while tough, allow more flexibility. Under the new approach, the focus is not on the source of contamination but on reducing the overall risk of damage. A rare consensus on such flexible policies emerged last February from a panel appointed by President Clinton that included representatives from industry, government, and the environmental community. The group agreed in principle on a new regulatory framework that would give companies greater leeway in attaining pollution objectives if the results were better anti-pollution performance.

The next step, he argues, is to rethink our policy objectives in light of new ecology's "startling vision of perpetual disturbance and renewal." New ecology brings humans into the equation, and it calls for "less blind adherence to preserving a pristine category called 'nature,' which we know to be illusive and imaginary," Wiener says. But it will not justify more permissiveness in environmental regulations, only "more judgment and more deliberation about consequences."

According to Christensen, following nonequilibrium precepts could make regulations even tougher. Environmental managers may have to become more restrictive to allow for uncertainties in how ecosystems, such as rivers threatened by human development, adjust to changes over time. "That is, I think, the most critical issue," he says. "The laws and policies need to reflect the fact that we don't understand, nor can we completely understand, the systems that we have to manage. So they need to build in a process that is well enough buffered to accommodate surprises when they occur...and a system to utilize new knowledge as we get it, something that is almost missing from most of our management." ■

Basgall is a science writer for Duke News Service and the Office of Research Communications.

MORE THAN A KODAK MOMENT

ADVERTISING ARCHIVES

BY KATHY PITMAN

The J. Walter Thompson Company Collection in Duke's Special Collections Library is a history of American advertising and, at the same time, a visual record of our constantly changing society.

William O'Barr, Duke professor of cultural anthropology and sociology, has found that events and stories shown in advertisements do more than sell products. "Close your eyes and imagine the perfect birthday picture. What is it? Why is everyone's idea the same? The answer is because Kodak taught us that. The world had to be taught what to take pictures of and what those pictures should look like."

O'Barr, an expert on advertising and what it says about our culture, examines historic ads to see what they tell us about the time in which they were written—and what messages the advertisers intentionally and inadvertently sent. His most valuable resource: the more than two million items, including nineteenth- and twentieth-century advertising, in the J. Walter Thompson Company Collection in Duke's Special Collections Library. O'Barr was instrumental in bringing the collection to Duke from the company's archives.

J. Walter Thompson, one of the largest and oldest advertising agencies in the country, has handled the Kodak account since 1930, and the Kodak ads in the collection are among the most extensive. J. Walter Thompson donated its archives to Duke in 1987. With continual updates to the original collection (which, in fact, has grown 50 percent since 1987), the library now has most of Kodak's advertising history—and has drawn researchers from more than 125 colleges and universities in a dozen countries. More than 300 Duke undergraduate and graduate students use the archives each year for class pro-

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
BROWNIE
CAMERA \$1

The Brownie Camera
makes pictures as big as you wish. Loads in daylight with our new camera film strips, and so to make this it can be easily operated by any School Boy or Girl.

Fitted with the Maudslayi lens and our improved rotary shutter for snap shots in three exposures. It is made, tested, and delivered by the same maker, has selected designs and contains the best materials.

Every day-page booklet giving full directions for operating the camera, together with chapters on "Story Shots," "Face Expressions," "Flash Light," "Developing," and "Printing." Free with every camera.

THE BROWNIE CAMERA CLUB BY AMERICA
EVERY boy and girl under sixteen years of age, should join the Brownie Camera Club of America. Fifty Kodaks, valued at one dollar, will be given to members of the club as prizes for the best pictures made with the Brownie Camera, and every member of the club will be given a copy of our Popular Art Booklet. No admission fee and no dues if you wish to become a member. Ask your dealer or write us for a Brownie Camera Club Certificate and a list of our dealers.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

1900: from *The Youth's Companion*

jects, term papers, and dissertations.

A quick view of the ads is a peek at the evolution of the new century. Kodak's "Brownie" camera revolutionized photography by taking it out of the studio and into the home. Early advertising emphasized the dependability and ease of operation of Kodak products ("So simple that it can be easily operated by any School Boy or Girl," as the magazine ad copy said in 1900). During World War II, Kodak ran a series of advertisements showing military men and women clearly thrilled to receive snapshots from their families. Postwar ads proclaiming "Kodacolor" film depicted college

students, not soldiers, being uplifted by photos from home.

In the Fifties, when taking a family vacation was becoming a tradition, Kodak ran a campaign using full-page color advertisements of vacation spots. The copy urged readers to take pictures throughout the year to record family occasions and activities. Now, taking photographs of the family vacation has become a part of American culture. "Just as advertisements helped teach the appropriate moments in a birthday celebration that deserve recording," says O'Barr, "they have helped standardize other cultural expectations."

In studying other researchers' work on travel photography, O'Barr found that the types of pictures American families take while on vacation were remarkably similar to the models in advertisements. In his book *Culture and the Ad*, he writes, "Those who had gone to France had taken photographs of family members with the Eiffel Tower or Notre Dame in the background. Those who had made it to Pisa had photographed themselves near the famous Leaning Tower. In England, the families appeared with backdrops of Tower Bridge, Big Ben, or the Houses of Parliament. Many had also attempted to get a Beefeater guardman in their picture of at least one family member taken in front of Buckingham Palace."

The J. Walter Thompson collection, now the most heavily used manuscript collection in Duke's libraries, is part of the John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising, and Marketing History (named for benefactor and publishing executive Hartman '44). The Thompson archives—more than 3,000 linear feet of materials—are the most comprehensive surviving record of any advertising agency; they represent the most complete corporate record of modern advertising available at any



Keep Christmas in snapshots

Life, December 19, 1949

More than ever, this Christmas will be a time for snapshots: now you can take them either indoors or out... in black-and-white or in beautiful full color.

For indoor pictures, use a flash camera, or most any camera plus an inexpensive Kodak Photo-Flasher. Now is a good time to get ready—with flash bulbs—and an ample supply of Kodak Film... Remember, the snapshots you'll want tomorrow, you must take today.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, ROCHESTER 4, N. Y.

A Kodak Camera is the "wanted" gift, and so is Kodak Film



1949: Life magazine

advertising had to change," O'Barr says. Its new role was "to encourage people to become mass consumers."

Historically, shopkeepers wrote their own ads and took them to a newspaper. In the 1870s, advertising service agencies would deliver the ad for the merchant. "The next obvious step was, 'not only will we take it over, we'll write the copy, too.' The phenomenon of the advertising agency was created as we know it," says O'Barr.

Thompson himself is known as a pioneer in the development of magazine advertising; he is considered to be the first person to appreciate its possibilities as an economic and efficient method of distributing merchandise. It

was largely through his efforts that advertising in magazines became recognized as an effective merchandising tool in modern business methods. In 1868, most magazines were literary in nature and some, such as *Harper's Monthly*, refused to accept outside advertising. Thompson believed that if he could unite the magazines in an advertising venture, he could demand the attention of large advertisers. So he set out to show both advertisers and publishers the advantages—substantial revenue for the publishers and tremendous exposure of products and services. A remarkably successful advertisement for one of his clients in *Godey's Ladies' Book* and *Peterson's Magazine*



1984: various magazines in August

proved his point. Soon afterward, he became the sole advertising representative of thirty magazines.

Contemporary advertising, says O'Barr, can be seen as sponsored art. "A good comparison is the Middle Ages. Ministers would take people around to the stained-glass windows in cathedrals and explain the biblical stories they represented. Later this art became a document

**The Thompson archives
— more than 3,000
linear feet of materials —
represent the most
complete corporate record
of modern advertising
available at any
research institution.**

of the past: You look at it and talk about its artistic qualities and what it meant culturally."

In a same way, today's ads provide instruction on what's important in our lives. As for interpreting the twentieth century, O'Barr speculates that society perceives advertising as "a kind of art of the culture that really spoke to the moment."

"It's really a constructive way of instructing the public," he says. "Ads are about what we consume and about how much things cost, but in the process they teach us how to live our lives."

Pitman is a writer for the Duke News Service.

GULF WAR'S ILL EFFECTS

Harmless doses of three chemicals used to protect Gulf War soldiers from insect-borne diseases and nerve-gas poisoning are highly toxic when used in combination, according to animal experiments at Duke Medical Center. Researchers say the findings may explain the wide array of symptoms reported by an estimated 30,000 Gulf War veterans.

In studies using chickens, researchers specifically found that two pesticides, DEET and permethrin, and the anti-nerve gas agent pyridostigmine bromide (PB) were harmless when used alone, even at three times the doses soldiers likely received. But when used in combination, the chemicals caused neurological deficits in the test animals similar to those reported by some Gulf War veterans, say Duke pharmacologist Mohamed Abou-Donia and Tom Kurt, a toxicologist at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas.

Chickens were selected over rodents as test animals because their susceptibility to neurotoxic chemicals more closely resembles that of humans, the scientists say. The findings were published in the May issue of the *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health*.

The researchers say their results are similar to those reported in Scotland in March and by an Israeli team last year. Adding to these findings, Duke and UT Southwestern scientists have developed a theory to explain why the chemical mix is dangerous. They say their results indicate the anti-nerve gas agent reduces the body's normal ability to inactivate the two pesticides, which can then travel to and damage the brain and nervous system. Such a mechanism could explain the wide array of symptoms—sometimes called Gulf War Syndrome—reported by some Gulf War veterans, including memory loss, headache, fatigue, muscle and joint pain, weakness, shortness of breath, and tremors.

"The decision to use these chemicals was made to protect soldiers from indigenous diseases in the gulf, such as malaria and leishmaniasis," says Abou-Donia, lead investigator of the study. "Without protection, there may have been thousands of deaths. But it appears that, for some veterans, the precautions prevented one set of problems and created another. Now our task is to analyze the veterans' symptoms

by investigating all the potential causes, not only for their sakes but for the welfare of future soldiers."

Soldiers who took higher than recommended doses of PB as an added precaution against nerve-gas attacks may have caused nerve-cell overstimulation, contributing to tremors, muscle spasms, and other symptoms of increased nerve-cell activity. The research team is conducting a follow-up study analyzing blood samples from veterans with and without symptoms to determine if low enzymatic activity is associated with signs of illness.

LIGHT AND LEARNING

With tripod, camera, and telephoto lens, Ian Sutherland scaled a wobbly, fifty-foot scaffold in 1985

to take photos of Duke Chapel's stained glass windows. "It was a fascinating project," he says. "There's an enormous amount of detail in the windows that escapes even the people who look closely."

Sutherland, who did graduate work in classical studies at Duke, gave a slide presentation in March on the glass artistry and told how he documented all seventy-seven windows. While a member of the Chapel Choir in the Eighties, he says he spent much of his time staring up at the glass, but could never figure out the sequence in which the biblical images were displayed.

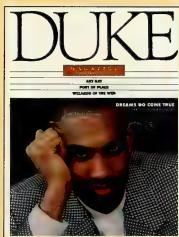
When he started asking around, he discovered there was no more than a superficial understanding of the windows. University Archives had a list, but it only identified the main figures in each window. Examining the windows through binoculars proved to be a literal pain in the neck, so he devised a project to photograph each window for proper identification.

SETTLING IN

In its twenty-year history at Duke, the African and Afro-American Studies (AAAS) program has weathered its share of setbacks, particularly at the top. But with the selection of English professor Karla E.C. Holloway to direct the expanding program, there is renewed optimism about its future.

Arts and sciences dean and history professor William H. Chafe noted in the April announcement that "too often in the past, we have failed to realize the potential that the AAAS program has for becoming a bright and shining star in the firmament of our academic enterprises. Today, we are here to rededicate ourselves to realizing that potential."

As reported in the September-October 1995 issue of *Duke Magazine*, Holloway was named acting director when history professor and AAAS director George C. Wright Ph.D. '77 took a leave of absence to serve as interim executive vice president and provost at the University of Texas at Austin. Wright was later offered and accepted the position full-time. Before



Wright, Henry Louis "Skip" Gates served on the faculty one year before accepting a similar post at Harvard.

During Holloway's interim directorship, the number of courses offered by the program increased from twenty-one to forty, and a certificate offered by the African and Afro-American studies program was approved in March. Holloway was also instrumental in recruiting Paula Giddings, one of the nation's leading scholars of black women's studies, to a joint appointment in women's

studies and African and Afro-American studies. Several other important faculty appointments are pending, and plans are under way to link the Duke program more securely to African studies and current affairs.

Holloway came to Duke as a full-time professor in July 1993. Before joining Duke's faculty, she was a visiting professor in the English department for a year. She taught at North Carolina State University, Western Michigan University, and Old Dominion University. A graduate of Talladega College with master's and doctoral degrees in English and English-linguistics from Michigan State University, she is the author of *Moorings and Metaphors: Figures of Culture and Gender in Black Women's Literature*, which won the 1994 College Language Association's Book Award. Her most recent book is *Codes of Conduct: Race, Ethics, and the Color of Our Character*. She is working on a book about death and dying, *Passed On: African American Mourning Stories*. Her term begins July 1.

UPDATE

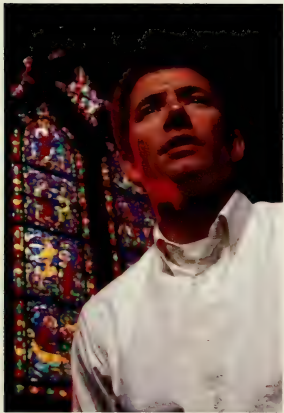
Friends of the Chapel funded his endeavor, which required help from fellow choir members and a tower of scaffolding. Sutherland and his assistants would unbolt several pews and roll the bottom section of the metal scaffolding in place. They could move only twenty feet of scaffolding at a time. If the tower were any higher, it could topple. Once it was positioned, the team would assemble the upper thirty feet on top of the base.

Sutherland would climb the shaky structure and fasten it to columns inside the chapel. Then he would wait for the sunlight. "The morning sun only hits the north-side windows briefly," he explains. "I would have the tower built, and I would be sitting at the top waiting for dawn. The light would hit the windows and it would take me about two hours to photograph each one."

Then, to photograph the south side, the team would have to dismantle the scaffolding, rebolt the pews, unbolt another set, and again manipulate the steel framework into place. In all, the project took five weeks.

Sutherland studied the Bible as he went about his project and figured out the windows' patterns. Old Testament figures appear on the upper level. The lower level depicts episodes in the lives of Jesus, Paul, Peter, and John. The lower level begins with the Annunciation, when an angel appeared to the Virgin Mary and told her she would give birth to a divine messenger; the lower-level windows end with an illustration of an aged John on the Greek island of Patmos.

Duke Chapel's stained glass was created by G. Owen Bonawit of New York, who, with the help of fifteen other artists and craftsmen, worked for five years to fashion the windows,



Sutherland: project documents chapel windows

according to dates Bonawit recorded in one of the panes.

University Archivist William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70 says Sutherland's project is valuable because it serves as a kind of insurance policy in case of damage from vandals or storms. Before the photography project, there was no detailed record of the chapel's windows in case replacements or repairs were necessary. Sutherland's slides are available for viewing at Duke University Archives in Perkins Library.

SKIN SCAN

A researcher at the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center has pioneered the use of CD-ROM technology to preserve a photographic record of the skin and to detect the earliest signs of melanoma cancer.

While "total body photography" has become a common tool to help physicians screen patients at high risk for melanoma, physician James Grichnik believes that he is the first to take the additional step of preserving photographs of his patients' skin on compact discs for computers. Bringing this new technology to the clinical setting is important, he says, since the incidence of malignant melanoma is increasing faster than any other cancer—and because the earlier a melanoma is removed, the higher the cure rate. For high-risk patients, the key to early detection is regular, thorough skin examinations to identify suspicious changes in existing moles, according to researchers.

In recent years, dermatologists have used photographs of patients' skin surfaces—total body photography—to create a baseline to guide future examinations. Grichnik, an assistant professor of medicine, combines conventional photography with compact disc technology to create a digital baseline. He also uses hand-held microscopy and a new computer database to track his patients.

Patients who come to the pigmented lesion clinic directed by Grichnik and who are determined to be at high risk for melanoma are photographed from thirty-three different angles, covering as much of the skin surface as possible. Instead of being stored as slides or prints, the images are transferred to CD-ROMs, which look like the compact discs that transform digital messages into music. The discs are economical to create, easy to store, and convenient to use, according to Grichnik.

Each patient has his or her own CD-ROM. When the patient comes in for a visit, Grichnik pops the disc into his computer and makes a direct comparison between moles on the patient's skin and the images on his computer screen, where he can easily zoom in on specific

moles. For now, the CD-ROM record remains at Duke. However, it may one day become a part of the patient's electronic medical record. "As other clinics develop the technology, it potentially could be transferred with the patient and electronically reproduced," he says.

Epiluminescence, a procedure carried out with a hand-held microscope, allows Grichnik to look even more closely at any moles that appear to have changed.

The results of each screening are entered into a computerized database that Grichnik developed with the assistance of Cancer Center computer programmer Barry Shelton. The database facilitates patient care, Grichnik says, and will provide data for his research into the factors that result in melanoma. The primary goal of the high-tech approach, according to the physician-scientist, is the earliest possible recognition of the changes that signal a potential cancer. "The real key is for patients to recognize their risk and to get regular, high-quality screens," Grichnik says. "CD-ROMs and epiluminescence just give us new tools to determine moles that are changing and, therefore, need to be removed."

The rewards of prompt detection can be substantial. The five-year survival rate for patients with localized malignant melanoma is 94 percent. Five-year rates for disease that has spread regionally and distantly are 60 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

"If you catch melanoma in its earliest, thin stages, local surgical treatment alone can often result in a high cure rate," Grichnik explains. "More invasive, thicker tumors are more lethal and require more aggressive treatment."

Since 1973, the growth rate of new melanoma cases has been approximately 4 percent each year, according to the American Cancer Society, which anticipates 38,300 new cases and 7,300 deaths this year. "According to various estimates, the risk of contracting melanoma in 1935 was about one in 1,500," Grichnik points out. "It looks like now we are approaching a risk of one in ninety, with some estimates approaching one in seventy-five by 2010."

DANCING FEATS

Meredith Monk will receive the 1996 Samuel H. Scripps/American Dance Festival Award. Established in 1981 to recognize the lifetime creative achievements of American modern dance choreographers, the \$25,000 honor represents the largest annual award presented in the dance world.

Monk received one of her first major commissions from the American Dance Festival in

COURTING SUCCESS

Trinity junior Kira Orr, the starting point guard for the women's basketball team at Duke, picked up the sport quite by chance. One day, in the third or fourth grade, she was out in the playground with friends. A bunch of guys were playing a pick-up game and she was fascinated. Afterwards, one of the players came over and asked the ten-year-old if she liked what she saw. "I said, 'Yeah' and the next thing I know he was teaching me some basic moves, getting me up close to the basket, and showing me how to shoot," says Orr. "He even gave me my own ball."

After receiving her introduction to basketball from the stranger in the park, whom she never saw again, Orr was hooked. Basketball became a main preoccupation from that day forth. "I played whenever I could," she says. "In high school, I had practice during the week, but on the weekends I'd go to the Y and play with my stepfather."

Orr says much of her basketball talent stems from her natural athletic ability. During her high school career at The Bullis School in Potomac, Maryland, she tried her hand at five varsity sports: volleyball, cross-country, soccer, softball and, obviously, basketball. Although she played softball for all four years, basketball was easily her favorite sport. "It was just the most natural for me. It feels right," she says.

She was the starting varsity point guard throughout high school. Her team won back-to-back league titles her junior and senior years. The latter win was especially sweet because she clinched it at the buzzer with a fast three-pointer.

Though she considered many colleges, Orr says she chose Duke for the university's strong academic program and its proximity to her Maryland home, so her parents can come watch games. Basketball was a key deciding factor, and her visit to Duke proved that it was the perfect match for her. "When I came to see Duke, I loved the coach and the team," she says. "I felt comfortable here. Plus, Duke has a good balance of academics and social options. Some of the other schools I looked at had really great academics and not much else."

Orr has made a serious contribution to the Duke team in her three seasons. She has been



Point guard Orr: a women's team "to be reckoned with"

the starting point guard since her sophomore year; she averages about 13 points, 5.6 assists, and 5.5 rebounds per game.

"Kira's a winner," says Duke head women's coach Gail Goetsch. "She wants to win so badly that she will do whatever it takes. I think I've seen it and everyone has seen it, that at the end of the game, she really elevates her game to the next level to help us do what's necessary to be successful."

During the past two summer school breaks, Orr gained valuable experience by taking part in the U.S. Olympic Festival. She played for the South region in 1994 and the East region in 1995. Each year her team has won.

Although women's basketball may not be the most popular sport on campus, Orr is pleased that the team is starting to get more and more recognition. The Blue Devils made it to the 1995 and 1996 NCAA Tournaments, though they may not have advanced as far as they would have liked. (They lost to the University of San Francisco this March in the Midwest Regionals.)

Orr is unconcerned by the fact that the women's team is

often eclipsed by Duke's famed men's team. "The men deserve everything they get," she says. "It's only fitting that we are in their shadow; that's how it goes. But, people are starting to realize that Duke has a women's team and that we're to be reckoned with."

With the basketball season over, Orr is focusing on her studies as a sociology major and looking forward to her final year at Duke. Graduation is not far off and she says she's been thinking about the future.

While keeping the option of law school in the back of her mind, she is concentrating on looking into ways of keeping basketball in her life. Men can move into the NBA, but the opportunities for women in basketball have been limited to playing abroad, an option Orr is not seriously considering. However, a new women's professional league is starting up this year in the United States and it could be promising. "It will be my last year at Duke and the league's first year in existence," she says. "So I'll see how I do and how it does and then I'll make a decision whether or not to enter the draft."

—Barbara Kohler '96

1970, a spectacular twelve-hour multi-site extravaganza, "Needle Brain Lloyd and the Systems Kids: A Live Movie." The scale and complexity of the piece anticipated the multimedia dimension that her work would take in ensuing years. Known for her prize-winning music and vocal compositions, theater and film work, as well as her choreography, she has been a major pioneer in multimedia and opera productions, extending and expanding the definition of dance.

Since graduating from Sarah Lawrence College in 1964, where she studied dance, composition, and music, Monk has created more than eighty music/theater/dance and film works. She received a MacArthur "Genius" Fellowship in 1995, two Guggenheim Fellowships, a Brandeis Creative Arts Award, three Obies (including an award for Sustained Achievement), two Villager Awards, a Bessie for Sustained Creative Achievement, the 1986 National Music Theater Award, sixteen ASCAP Awards for Musical Composition, and the 1992 *Dance Magazine* Award. Her recordings "Dolmen Music" and "Our Lady of Late" were both honored with the German Critics prize for Best Records of 1981 and 1986. Her film *Ellis Island* won the CINE Golden Eagle Award, was awarded prizes at the Atlanta and San Francisco Film Festivals, and was shown nationally by PBS.

In 1994, her "American Archaeology," a site-specific music-theater dance work performed outdoors, premiered on Roosevelt Island in New York City. She is working on an opera, tentatively titled "The Politics of Quiet," scheduled to premiere in Copenhagen and Avignon this summer.

The ADF also announced its summer



Eiko & Koma: to perform at Duke Gardens pond

schedule, year two of its five-year celebration of a hundred years of modern dance. Returning in June and July are the popular Pilobolus Dance Theater; the dance companies of Erick Hawkins, Merce Cunningham, and Paul Taylor; Dayton Contemporary Dance Company; the Mark Morris Dance Group; and Mark Dendy Dance & Theater. Eiko & Koma will be performing in the Sarah P. Duke Gardens at twilight within the Teien-oike Garden Pond, with "seating" along the north shore. Debuting are the Parsons Dance Company, featuring Paul Taylor alumnus David Parsons, and the American Repertory Dance Company. International performers include Lenka Flory from the Czech Republic and Joao Fiadeiro & Vera Mantero from Portugal. Tickets and information are available by calling the Page Auditorium Box Office at (919) 684-4444.

POLITICS NOT AS USUAL

The United States is plagued by poor race relations, a mistrust of politicians, and a lack of faith in the economy, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley told hundreds of people packed inside the Sanford Institute in an April address. A New Jersey Democrat, Bradley will be retiring from the Senate later this year.

Bradley focused his remarks on the need for national leadership. A strong leader gives people a sense of hope, unlocks their potential, and takes them to task for lying to themselves about problems like race relations, he said. He said his vision for the country is a "pluralistic, multi-racial, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic democracy where people not only vote, but participate—a democracy with a growing economy that takes everybody, not just a few, to higher ground."

Stagnant wages and the "downsizing" of businesses have people fearful about the economy, he said. An "economic security platform" would require companies to pay for at least one year of health care for a laid-off worker and his or her family; it would also provide for portable pensions and a lifetime education, allowing people "to ride the rapids of these times." Bradley said the public should use its collective power to judge corporations not only on their profit margins but also on their environmental record, their involvement in the community, and their treatment of workers.

Bradley urged deeper consideration of the moral and spiritual dimensions of individual lives, a searching for something "deeper than material possessions." He said the level of materialism in American culture is "shocking." He also called for more direct and honest conversations about race relations. "How do you have better race relations without engage-

ment? How do you have engagement without candor? How do you have candor without trust?" Americans should challenge those whites who play the "race card" and those blacks who play the "racist card," he said.

Declaring he would not be leaving public life entirely after eighteen years in the Senate, Bradley said he wants to "think through this next chapter of the American story," and would push for campaign finance reforms, among other priorities. "Money in politics is a little like ants in the kitchen," he said. "You've either got to get them all out or the few you don't will find a way to stay in."

Bradley's speech was the first in the newly created Lester Crown Lecture Series in Ethics. The series will bring outside speakers to campus to discuss the ethical implications of arts, sciences, medicine, business, and other fields.

JANE'S ADDICTION

Jane Goodall, the world-renowned primatologist who has devoted her life to the study and protection of wild chimpanzees, spoke at an April benefit celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the Duke Primate Center. Television actress June Lockhart, best known for her role in the television series *Lassie*, was the host for an "Evening in the Forest" at Reynolds Industries Theater.

The talk was followed by a gala reception during which Goodall met with audience members and autographed copies of her books. Goodall, Lockhart, and Duke athletes also attended a daylong festival, "Madagascar Odyssey," at the Primate Center, which featured tours, exhibits, talks, and lemur-oriented activities for children. Proceeds went to benefit the animals of the Primate Center, home to the world's largest collection of endangered primates.

Goodall began her research in 1960, recruited by anthropologist Louis Leakey to study the chimpanzees of Tanzania. In 1965, she earned a Ph.D. at Cambridge University and returned to Africa to establish the Gombe Stream Research Center. She has conducted research there ever since.

Among her findings: Chimpanzees are more closely related to humans, biologically and behaviorally, than any other living creature; they show higher-level intellectual abilities once thought unique to humans; they make and use tools; they communicate not only through calls, but with gestures such as kissing, embracing, and holding hands; and they maintain close family bonds throughout life.

In 1977, Goodall established The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation, headquartered in

Ridgefield, Connecticut. The institute supports a wide range of programs to help chimpanzees and encourage environmental literacy in young people. For example, the institute's Chimp Guardian Program supports rehabilitation and conservation of orphan rescued chimpanzees. The institute's Chimpanzee Project aids behavioral studies of captive chimpanzees. And the Roots & Shoots Program for youth supports hands-on environmental education activities.

Duke's Primate Center began with a small collection of lemurs moved to Duke from Yale University in 1966 by primatologist John Buetner-Janusch. In 1977, anthropologist Elwyn Simons became the center's director and was the principal architect in building the collection to its current size and scope. Simons, James B. Duke professor of biological anthro-



Goodall: celebrating the Primate Center's thirtieth

polity and anatomy, is now the center's scientific director.

The Primate Center is supported by the National Science Foundation, the university, and private donations. Duke is the only university that concentrates on studying and protecting prosimians such as lemurs, lorises, and galagos. The center houses about 500 animals of twenty-two species; it also houses the country's most important collection of lemur fossils, numbering in the thousands, as well as fossils of the earliest evolutionary ancestors of monkeys, apes, and humans.

TAPPED BY TRUMAN, CHURCHILL

Three students have been selected to receive scholarships worth a total of nearly \$100,000 in tuition, fees, and expenses. Two rising seniors were named Truman Scholars and a recent graduate was named a Churchill Scholar.

Maria Sanders of Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, and Robert "Bill" Schloss Jr. of Sumter, South Carolina, will receive \$3,000 each in their senior year and up to \$27,000 each for graduate study in preparation for careers in public service. Truman Scholars also participate in leadership development programs and have special opportunities for internships and employment with the federal government. The scholarships were established by Congress in honor of President Harry Truman.

Sanders, a political science major, plans to enter a joint degree program after graduation that will lead to a J.D. in law and a master's in political science. Her career goals include working as a public defender and then public office, or possibly a judicial position.

Schloss is completing two majors—biology and visual arts—as well as a certificate in neuroscience. He is attorney general of Duke Student Government and chairs its Academic Affairs Committee. He plans to pursue a joint doctor of medicine and master of public health degree, with a career goal of working in a public health institution.

Duke was one of seventeen colleges and universities nationwide to be selected as a 1996 Truman Scholarship Honor Institution. The new award acknowledges outstanding contributions to the Truman Scholarship Foundation. Since the competition began in 1977, Duke has had twenty-two Truman Scholars, who are chosen based on their commitment to a public service career, their leadership potential, and their academic record.

Elizabeth Ayer of Los Angeles, California, was selected by the Winston Churchill Foundation of the United States to receive its prestigious scholarship. Founded in 1959, the program awards just ten scholarships annually for graduate work in engineering, mathematics, and science. A political science major, she will study next year at England's Churchill College of Cambridge University. The award covers all tuition and fees, as well as living and travel allowances, totaling \$22,000.

Among her accomplishments, Ayer is credited with creating the ACES (Automated Computer Enrollment System) catalogue on the World Wide Web, an Internet site that allows students to index and read about courses offered at Duke. She is also an Angier B. Duke Memorial Scholar.



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IN BRIEF

¶ Paula J. Giddings, one of the nation's leading scholars of black women's studies, will join the faculty in the fall. The 1995-96 Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar at Duke will become a research professor in women's studies, with a joint appointment in the African and Afro-American studies program. She will teach an undergraduate course on black women in the civil rights movement and a graduate course on race, gender, and social theory.

¶ Ronald James Clack is the new director of Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) at Duke, effective July 1. He was director of the Counseling Center at the University of Virginia. From 1993 to 1995, he was president of the American Board of Counseling Psychology and, from 1992 to 1993, president of the Counseling Center Directors' Association. Clack earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees at Purdue University.

¶ Georgann Eubanks '76 was named assistant director of Duke's Office of Continuing Education and Summer Session. She will oversee marketing, public relations, and fund raising

for the office, which serves about 12,000 local and statewide residents each year. Continuing Education administers the university's on-campus arts and sciences summer courses, helps area residents take regular Duke courses for credit or audit, sponsors the Duke Institute for Learning in Retirement, and offers year-round youth programs in science, drama, and creative writing. Eubanks was part-time director of the Duke Writers' Workshop.

¶ Bruce Kuniholm A.M. '72, Ph.D. '76, A.M. '77, professor of public policy studies and history, is Duke's vice provost for academic and international affairs, effective August 1. He succeeds political science professor Peter Lange. Kuniholm is on leave in Turkey completing a two-year sabbatical and teaching international relations at Koc University in Istanbul. He is a former director of the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy and chair of the public policy studies department.

¶ Richard L. Cox M.Div. '67, Th.M. '69, Ed.D. '82 is a major gifts officer at University Development. He was associate vice president for student affairs and dean of student life.

The Abandoned Generation: Rethinking Higher Education

By William H. Willimon and Thomas H. Naylor.
Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1995. 162 pp. \$11.

In December 1992, English professor Reynolds Price '55 blasted Duke's intellectual climate during his now legendary Founders' Day address. Frustrated by what he considered unmotivated students, uncommitted teachers, and hapless administrators, Price, a Duke faculty member since 1958, claimed that, "All of us, in long collusion, have failed to exert a sustained and serious attempt to nurture the literal heart of a great university."

Just a day before Price's broadside, then-president Keith Brodie, citing concern over Duke's alcohol-saturated social scene, had asked Dean of the Chapel William Willimon to undertake some first-hand investigation of student life. Willimon seemed the logical choice for the job. In 1991, he and Thomas Naylor, a former Duke professor of economics who now teaches at Middlebury College, had created a first-year ethics seminar called "The Search for Meaning." The course challenged students to worry less about grades and professional ambitions and to think more about family, friendship, and spirituality. Willimon was troubled by the lack of direction he encountered in his students, many of them the products of broken homes, and his research at Brodie's behest did little to reassure him. After a series of nights spent sleeping in dorm rooms, crowding into fraternity parties, and watching drunken students dance around bonfires, Willimon issued a report that painted a bleak portrait of Duke student life.

Less than three years later, Willimon and Naylor have expanded that report into a book, *The Abandoned Generation: Rethinking Higher Education*. The authors address three problems that plague an alarming number of college students—alcohol abuse, indolence, and careerism; they argue that these realities are symptomatic of a "culture of neglect," one in which adults have failed to assume their share of responsibility for the moral development of today's youth. For the authors, the most catastrophic shortcoming in higher education since the 1960s has been the "abandonment...of the moral, character-related aspects of education,



the widespread but erroneous assumption on the part of administrators that it is possible to have a college or university without having an opinion of what sort of people ought to be produced by that institution."

Willimon and Naylor are not calling for a return to the days of *in loco parentis*. Rather, they envision universities acting "in loco amicus, as wise friends." The authors ask, "What can we do at the modern university to nurture friendship between adults and those who are becoming adults and to explore friendship as the normative means of education?" They spend the majority of the book answering this question, and their bold solutions should be enough to unsettle everyone from provosts to football coaches.

Willimon and Naylor contend that, in the absence of a well-defined purpose or mission, life in the academy has become consumer-driven. A consumer mentality manifests itself not only in students' perennial demands for more dining options and easier course requirements, but even more seriously as a philosophy of education that values the acquisition of enormous amounts of information without considering how to transform a jumble of facts, ideas, and opinions into knowledge. "Knowledge is not a matter of the technologically aided accumulation of information," state the authors. "Skills of discernment must be acquired. Judgments about the information cannot be endlessly deferred. Yet critical discernment and judgment are precisely the virtues of which modern education is terrified."

For the authors, a community of friendship and discernment will become possible only when existing structures are revamped. Among their suggestions: Abolish tenure and replace it with a series of long-term contracts, require professors to teach three or four courses each semester, increase the number of undergraduate courses needed for graduation, institute residential college systems that permit students to live in small communities, and greatly reduce the amount of money invested in college athletics. And one more minor thing: The authors suggest that during the next decade large universities should "basically withdraw

from the teaching business. The university of the future would consist of a collection of professional schools, graduate-degree-granting programs, high-level research institutions, adult-education programs, and professional outreach services." Undergraduate instruction would occur at small liberal arts colleges modeled after the likes of Amherst or Vassar.

The urgency with which Willimon and Naylor drive home their recommendations stands as one of the book's great strengths. However, their decision to tackle so many topics within the span of a mere 162 pages compromises the weight of their arguments as well as the book's organization. One chapter begins by bemoaning the academic overspecialization that typifies research universities like Duke, but shifts without warning to a discussion of the funds wasted on college athletics. The authors then move on again—this time to claim that too many universities exist in America. All three topics prove intriguing; unfortunately, justice is not done to any of them, as the chapter ends and a new one—appropriately titled "Where is the Glue?"—begins.

Despite its disjointedness, *The Abandoned Generation* deserves a close reading. The authors have listened carefully to students, quoting them effectively throughout the book. They describe undergraduate initiatives, particularly those at Duke, that have helped improve the campus community. In doing so, they remind us that, abandoned or not, students themselves must assume a larger mantle of personal and communal responsibility as higher education lumbers into a new century.

—Stephen Martin

Martin '95 is a freelance writer living in Durham.

The New Rules of the Job Search Game

By Jackie Larson and Cheri Comstock. Boston: Bob Adams, Inc. 256 pp. \$10.

In the *Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, the reader is exposed to one of the first job-hunting books ever written. Reading through the first section is like discovering all the finer points of the do's and don'ts of networking. Franklin makes all sorts of perilous career decisions in his

young. He "quits" a good job working for his brother, heads to the big bad city of New York with no letters of recommendation, nor a résumé. Of course, he can't find work, but, because of his amiable nature, he is befriended and gets a hot lead to a job in Philly. Naturally, as a headstrong youth, and male, he fails to get directions and loses his way, arriving so late that the job has already been taken. He's forced to freelance for a while until his talent and luck offer him full-time employment. From that rather bumpy and inauspicious beginning, Franklin settles down, starts his own newspaper, invents a stove and the stamp, discovers electricity, helps write the Declaration of Independence, puts the crack in the Liberty Bell...well, you know the rest.

A little later on in Franklin's book, one will find his thoughts on life (read "job hunting") summarized in a list of things to do; his thirteen "Articles of Belief and Acts of Religion" are set out as a guide to virtuous living that will surely lead to success in life. He even has a chart to help the reader keep track of progress along this virtuous path. Thus, the outline for nearly every career guide thereafter was wrought: personal experience chronicled through compelling true stories and case studies, surrounded by key points, charts, graphs, and samples. It's a great outline. Over the years, thousands of people have put it to good use and have written career guides, otherwise also known as "autobiographies with a purpose."

Why this rather facetious introduction? Well, job hunting is not rocket science. Once you understand that people are the key to winning job offers, that's all there is. Of course, figuring out how to work effectively with people is important. Getting motivated to do all the hard work involved in a job hunt is important. Understanding the current complexion of the job market is important.

Therefore, reading Ben Franklin's autobiography will probably not do it for you in terms of finding a new job. Reading *The New Rules of the Job Search Game* will. The authors, Jackie Larson M.B.A. '84 and Cheri Comstock, with extensive experience as hiring managers, have been responsible for helping Silicon Graphics meet its staffing needs as one of the fastest growing companies of the Nineties. They have taken this experience, along with a strong background in markets and management, to suggest some innovative methods to uncover the "hidden job market." They correctly identify small to mid-sized employers (those employing between 100 and 1,000) as the best sources of new jobs. They then offer shrewd means for researching and pursuing these companies.

Remember that scene in *The Graduate* in which the well-meaning adult whispers the word "plastics" to Dustin Hoffman? Well, the whisper coming from this book is "mutual funds." By studying the prospecti of the most

successful mutual funds, you gain insight (backed by the massive research divisions of these successful financial gurus) into those companies and industries that are hot. Larson and Comstock go into great detail about where to find and how to use this information. They offer examples and walk you through all the steps necessary to reach important information. My favorite example is that of Calloway Golf, in which the authors search relevant industry articles and company reports to demonstrate why this company would be a good prospect as an employer. The comprehensive nature of their approach encourages the reader to give it a try. Co-author Larson has taken the best of her Fuqua training and translated it into something non-M.B.A. job hunters can use productively.

Another unique aspect of this book is that it takes the reader all the way through each step it suggests. Most job hunting guides leave the reader short on specifics, only providing strategies. This book provides detail, right down to suggested scripts for telephone conversations, including several different paths such conversations might take. It makes the bold and correct assertion that much of the search process in the current job market takes place over the telephone. It also has helpful sections on writing résumés and cover letters and goes into depth on the ins and outs of successful networking.

And, as in Franklin's autobiography, the authors neatly summarize their wisdom into a list they call the Focus Method, although they use a luckier group of seven, rather than Franklin's thirteen. It's not convincing that having a "method" adds much to this book. While a convenient way to sell and summarize the idea, it's something readers have heard before: "Follow this method and you will get a job."

Other minor irritants in the book are by-products of its strengths. For example, the authors suggest that one must make 800 contacts to be effective in one's search. While a nice idea, this recommendation would seem daunting to even the most stalwart of job hunters. There is a bit of a boot-camp mentality to this book in the severity of some of its urgings, but some might say that you need this frame of mind to be successful in a competitive job market.

While the basic messages contained in this book are time honored, the techniques and examples are indeed new. We need insight into how job hunting works in this new era of down-, right-, and what one cynic calls capsizeing, and *The New Rules of the Job Search Game* offers this insight. But, just for fun, read Franklin's book, too, so you'll see how old some of these new ideas can be.

—John Noble

Noble is director of Duke's Career Development Center.

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"Every day in every country, there's something interesting happening."

—**Elena Pritula, a journalist from Ukraine who is a Visiting Media Fellow at Duke's Sanford Institute of Public Policy**

"I was so excited. You just can't even believe it. It was wonderful."

—**Freshman lacrosse player Meghan McLaughlin, on the first win in the history of the new women's lacrosse program over Maryland-Baltimore County**

"Those wishing to debate intellectualism at Duke must not do so with rhetorical attacks on fraternities but must instead find a rational and factual basis for their complaints."

—**Trinity senior Alex Rogers in his Chronicle column "Chocolate Liegeis"**

"The new America in the twenty-first century will be primarily non-white, a place that George Washington would not recognize."

—**John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke history professor emeritus, in a speech on East Campus at a freshman symposium**

"The most radical test I can put to you about your work is what joy do you derive and what joy do others derive from your work?"

—**Author Matthew Fox speaking on "The Reinvention of Work: A New Vision of Livelihood for Our Time" in Page Auditorium**

"The events that revolve around food are good because people show up for them."

—**Campus Council secretary Lisa Levine '98, on quad events and interaction**

"Once a student moves off-campus, the student's behavior translates into the image of the university."

—**A Chronicle editorial on "Off-Campus Etiquette"**

"I used to think that the midlife crisis was so corny and humiliating because there was nothing original about it. I realize now that the midlife crisis is an event and that not having a midlife crisis is a midlife crisis."

—**British novelist Martin Amis speaking at the Regulator Bookshop on Ninth Street**



Ask The Expert

What does the recent resurfacing in Russia of "Priam's Treasure" and other Trojan objects signal about the legacy of Heinrich Schliemann—the German archaeologist and the presumed "discoverer" of the lost city of Troy—and about the spoils of war?

Schliemann always seems to stir controversy; David Trail's most recent book, *Schliemann of Troy: Treasure and Deceit* (St. Martin's Press, 1995), again makes the claim that he did not "find" the Treasure; he merely had assembled it at the end of May 1873. But if so, it only again proves Schliemann's genius, for at the time nothing whatever was known of the Early Bronze Age, and if he had even assembled it, it would have taken great prescience to have brought together so many pieces that did in fact chronologically and stylistically belong together.

Later in the year, he tried to sell the Treasure, along with other antiquities, first to the British Museum and then to the Louvre. Thwarted, he eventually smug-

gled it out to Athens, paid reparations to the Ottoman government of Turkey, and then donated it to Berlin in 1881, where it stayed until the end of World War II, when it was seen "heading east in a boxcar." For more than twenty years, rumors had flown that the Treasure had been rediscovered in storage; now the new exhibit, expected to travel, has raised even more controversy, especially over the Internet, concerning to whom the Treasure belongs.

The repatriation of cultural patrimony is indeed a thorny one, and in this case it seems historically vexed. If it can be argued that Schliemann had "bought" the Treasure from the Turks, then perhaps Germany has the most legal claim from his donation. Even though Russia has the Treasure, keeping it seems out of the question: The Treasure was surely stolen as Berlin collapsed, and the postwar Hague protocol of 1954 expressly prohibits the export of cultural properties from any occupied territories and mandates that all cultural properties exported during war be returned at the end of the hostilities, and not be retained as war reparations. The "right thing to do" would be to give it back to Turkey, but such a beneficence would seem historically uncharacteristic of Russia. And if Russia does give the Treasure back to Turkey, what, as the lively postings on the Internet remind us, should England do about the Elgin Marbles?

I foresee the Treasure traveling abroad for several years, charming visitors to Western museums, while some sort of international agreement is worked out whereby it is handed over to a respectable international consortium that eventually repatriates it to Turkey—this may very possibly coincide with the completion of the new Acropolis Museum in Athens

and the subsequent repatriation of the Parthenon sculptures to Greece. As the Greeks would say, "Makari!" ("oh blessed day!").

—**John G. Younger, professor of classical archaeology**



Pop Quiz

We asked twenty-five seniors: How would you categorize your post-graduation plans?

Definite: 9
Tentative: 12
What plans?: 4

After four years of hard work, the future looms. Seniors with a strategy admit to being more at ease about the direction they're headed. But that isn't very reassuring to the majority of soon-to-be graduates who are still undecided about life after Duke.

Barbara Kohler has her immediate future well-mapped out. "I'm going to drive cross-country with my friends right after graduation. Then I'm headed to Japan to teach English for a year or two. I won't know until I get there where I'll be living, but I'd still consider that definite."

Danielle Lemmon categorized her plans as tentative—but firm. "I'm definitely going to go to Los Angeles to work in film production," she says. "But, beyond that, I have no real plans. I guess I'll set myself up when I get there."

Charlotte Morgan is clueless. "I have absolutely no idea what I am going to do come May 13," she says. "I don't even know where I am going to go."

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SUMMER SCENES

BLACK STUDIES' REVIVAL

LAB EQUITY

EXQUISITE EXPEDITION

A Victorian artist's journey yields lush impressions



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M A G A Z I N E

Cover: The Greek Church of the Holy Sepulcher, one of the drawings from "Jerusalem and the Holy Land Rediscovered: The Prints of David Roberts (1796-1864)," an exhibit at the Duke University Museum of Art September 26 through December 29.

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POISED TO FULFILL A PROMISE

KARLA HOLLOWAY

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Learning to navigate the sometimes conflicting spheres of outside expectations and internal aspirations has served the English professor well. Now, as the new director of African and Afro-American Studies, the private leader is guiding an overlooked program to its potential.

As a young girl growing up in a prominent Buffalo, New York, family, Karla Holloway was always aware of appearances. She and her two sisters were expected to keep their sneakers immaculate by rubbing them with white Kiwi shoe polish. Wearing red was out of the question, as it would reflect poorly on the girls' moral character (or so their grandmother warned). And with parents who worked in education, words and ideas were expected to be as lustrous as hair and skin.

"We were in the public eye, and our conduct was always under close scrutiny," recalls Holloway. "The word that my mother used to describe our behavior was 'careful.' We were always careful."

Learning to navigate the sometimes conflicting spheres of outside expectations and internal aspirations has served Holloway well, although she admits that it's sometimes an uncomfortable fit. As an English professor whose research focuses on linguistics, literary theory, cultural studies, and American and Third World literature, Holloway explores, among other things, the complexities of self-identity and individual expression. As an

award-winning author, she is equally adept at writing academic analyses and conversational reflections. Now, as the new director of Duke's African and Afro-American Studies (AAAS) program, she again finds herself in a highly visible position.

"There's a part of one's professional life that is controlled and a part that's at the behest of whomever is looking at it," says Holloway. "But I realize that it is important for me to be out there, talking about what a wonderful program we have in place and how we are building on it."

During its fitful twenty-six year history, AAAS has been an academic orphan of sorts. When students took over the Allen Building in 1969 calling for better treatment of blacks at Duke, their demands included the establishment of a black studies program. Launched in 1970 with a \$100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, the program, like many around the country, suffered growing pains along the way. By nature a multi- and interdisciplinary endeavor, it offers courses taught by faculty whose primary affiliation is through the departments that hire them. Funding has been inconsistent. Furthermore, the program has



SAM GRANT PHOTOGRAPHY

been hindered by the lack of a dynamic, dedicated leader for any length of time. A series of acting directors, interim appointments, and directors who departed before their contracts were up has left some observers wondering if the university was truly committed to AAAS' survival.

Enter Karla Holloway. Named acting director when George Wright Ph.D. '77 resigned last summer, she has overseen the near-doubling both of courses offered in the AAAS curriculum and in the number of affiliated

faculty; the creation of a graduate certificate program for doctoral students, to be launched this fall; and the successful recruitment of Paula Giddings, one of the nation's leading scholars of black women's studies. In characteristic fashion, Holloway had undertaken these initiatives with quiet purpose, expecting to resume to her normal routine when a new director was found. But her accomplishments had not gone unnoticed.

"Until February, I was fully focused on returning to the English department," she says.

"But before I knew it, I was having conversations with [Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences] Bill Chafe and [Provost] John Strohbehn about what it would mean for me to stay. And more than anything else—more than any specific promises or commitments—we were all interested in the same thing: the stability of the program and its disciplinary integrity."

At the press conference to announce her appointment this spring, Chafe acknowledged the university's historical lack of sustained support for the program. "Too often in the past, we have failed to realize the potential that the AAAS has for becoming a bright and shining star in the firmament of our academic enterprises. Today, we are here to rededicate ourselves to realizing that potential." When it was Holloway's turn to speak, she smiled at colleagues, staff, family, and members of the media in attendance, graciously thanked Chafe and Strohbehn for their vote of confidence, and took a deep, relaxing breath. "Welcome to exhaling at Duke," she said.

Although a relative newcomer to Duke, Holloway is aware of the history of the program she is inheriting, but prefers to look forward. "I have a good overview of what's happened here and interestingly enough, it's not unlike the history of many black studies programs. I was part of the Sixties movement that resulted in black studies programs being established, so I'm not unfamiliar with the conflicts and upheavals that take place. But I don't feel burdened by this program's history. I feel encouraged by the stability that I do see here, and the interest from faculty in identifying and affiliating with the program."

That interest extends beyond Duke's walls as well. In the weeks and months following her appointment, Holloway received phone calls and letters from scholars around the country wishing her well, inquiring about Duke's program, and, occasionally, sending résumés. Houston Baker, past president of the Modern Language Association and director of the Center for the Study of Black Literature and Culture at the University of Pennsylvania, noted that with Holloway's leadership, and with the addition of Paula Giddings, Duke "joins the very first rank of American institutions that have put stated commitments into brilliant action."

In some ways, Holloway might seem an unlikely choice to bear the responsibility for guiding the AAAS program into the next century. Unlike some academic administrators, she is a gifted and sought-after teacher. Students stop her on the quad to ask when she'll offer her autobiography course again, or solicit advice about their schedules or academic careers. She begins each day with silent meditation and retreats to her rocking chairs at home and in her English department office "to spend quiet time with myself." A mother of

two, she is proud and protective of her family, of her Friday Night Women book group, and of her many close friendships. These "non-professional" facets of her life bear witness to her loyalty, sensitivity, mindfulness, and concern for others—traits that, observers say, will likely make her the most successful AAAS director yet.

While the AAAS position might have been an unexpected honor, Holloway's academic destiny was set at an early age. Her father, deputy superintendent of schools in Buffalo, and her mother, an English teacher before going into educational administration, created an environment where books and learning were revered. Holloway still recalls vividly what it was like to be a student visiting her mother's classroom. "I always got very dressed up for her classes," she says. "I would wear one of my velvet dresses and I would sit there in a trance because she had a book in her hand and that was her job! As a child I was always disappearing into the closet with a book. It was dangerous, because I always identified strongly with someone in every book I read, so my family never knew who I'd be when I emerged. My mother, who is an avid reader, could usually tell what book I was reading by the way I was talking and behaving. [Academics] was the only profession I could have and still read books." (Reading is still a passion. In addition to the assorted texts she reads for professional enlightenment, Holloway says she especially loves to indulge in science fiction and biography.)

After completing her bachelor's degree at Talladega College, where she met her husband, Russell, Holloway attended Michigan State University, where she earned her master's in English and her Ph.D. in English and linguistics. (Her dissertation, "Linguistic and Literary Structures in the Fiction of Zora Neale Hurston," was adapted and expanded into a book, *The Character of the Word: The Texts of Zora Neale Hurston*.) After teaching stints at Old Dominion University, Western Michigan University, and North Carolina State University, she was hired at Duke in 1993 as a professor of English and African American literature. She teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in linguistics and literature and theory. Beyond the dozens of articles and essays she's written, she is the author of four books, including *New Dimensions of Spirituality: A BiRacial and BiCultural Reading of the Novels of Toni Morrison; Moorings and Metaphors: Figures of Culture and Gender in Black Women's Literature; and Codes of Conduct: Race, Ethics, and the Color of Our Character*.

Published last year by Rutgers University Press, *Codes of Conduct* combines cultural criticism and autobiographical detail, and is perhaps the most accessible of her books for

an educated but non-academic audience. Through a series of essays, the book addresses some of contemporary culture's most wrenching problems and dilemmas, from the growing number of juvenile criminals to the social forces that shape perceptions of race and ethnicity. In a passage dealing with the linguistic biases inherent in everyday interactions, she personalizes the discussion by admitting her own vigilance as she interacts with scholars and other members of her profession.

**"LIKE MANY AFRICAN-AMERICANS," SHE WRITES
IN CODES OF CONDUCT,
"I AM BI-DIALECTAL—PROFICIENT IN BOTH STANDARD (ACULTURAL) ENGLISH AND IN A DIALECT THAT IDENTIFIES MY ETHNIC COMMUNITY."**

"Like many African-Americans," she writes, "I am bi-dialectal—proficient in both standard (acultural) English and in a dialect that identifies my ethnic community. As an academic linguist and an African-American woman, my public (academic) performances about what was essentially my private (community-based) identity were schizophrenic nightmares. Even though my physical appearance—the fact of my dark skin—called forth lurking prejudices, my standard dialect contradicted those prejudices.... I was certain (on one level) that the day I used a nonstandard form in something as black-identified as subject-verb agreement in a public presentation, I would lose control

(on the other level) of the carefully constructed public persona that I had nurtured so assiduously and the academic reliability I so carefully controlled."

For someone who is so protective of her privacy, *Codes of Conduct* was clearly a risk. In the book's moving and unexpected epilogue, Holloway shares her maternal grief and helplessness over watching her son grapple with legal and emotional troubles. This poignant episode in her family's history continues to

English and African American Literature on July 1, Holloway will cut back on her teaching load to one graduate and undergraduate course during her first year as director. She has already stepped down as chair of the university's appointments, promotions, and tenure committee. This fall, two new faculty come on board: Vonnie McLoyd, a recent recipient of a MacArthur "genius" grant; and Wahnema Lubiano, who was recruited from Princeton. (Their joint appointments are in



shape her view of the world around her. "I think a personal life is exactly that," she says. "But the leak that I made in *Codes of Conduct* was also to let people know that there might be something else going on in a person's life besides what you see, and to step back before judging and think about our own lives. Without intruding, we can be careful: There but for the grace of God go I. Not many people have asked about the epilogue, which intrigues me. But in a way, I've also been relieved that they haven't."

She is more comfortable when the conversation returns to the future of the AAAS program. Named William R. Kenan Jr. Chair of

psychology and literature, respectively.) Other faculty appointments are pending, and negotiations are proceeding for a collaborative effort with Africa News Service. Educational initiatives with other universities are under way, and new courses are being considered for the expanding curriculum.

Housed on the fourth floor of the Old Chemistry building, the AAAS offices are airy and inviting, and students and faculty from a variety of disciplines drop by. As more and more people come into its space for the first time, Holloway says she wants to make sure that the relaxed and genial atmosphere doesn't convey an inaccurate impression of the pro-

gram's purpose. "One of my biggest concerns is our identity," she says. "This is an interdisciplinary, academic program, not a cultural center. And that's not always clear, especially since the history of African and African American studies began during a movement that bunched these things together. My interest is in the disciplinary development of the program in terms of its students, faculty, and curriculum."

Because of the interdisciplinary nature of the program, courses often encompass the historical, cultural, socioeconomic, and political dimensions of a particular subject. This fall, the curriculum includes thirty-five graduate and undergraduate classes, with such diverse topics as "Islamic Mysticism: Arabic Traditions," "Europe's Colonial Encounters," "The Moor in Shakespeare," and "A History of the Working Class in the U.S." It's a long way from 1954, when a proposed course on race relations had to be presented as a religion class to get approved by a comparatively liberal university curriculum committee.

Although the demands of her new job are keeping Holloway extremely busy, she continues to cultivate her non-administrative and personal interests. A forthcoming book, *Passed On: African American Mourning Stories*, explores the rituals and ceremonies of death and dying in the African American culture. (Co-written by Yale English professor Maurice Wallace Ph.D. '95, the book has a target publication date of December 31, 1999.) Text will be accompanied by photographs of the dead and burial places of famous African Americans. "It will be a coffee-table book, if you can stand it," she says. "It will look at the business of burial, the ceremonies of death, and the involvement of the African American church."

Passed On is a scholarly venture, but it also taps into Holloway's own family background. Her father came from a family of morticians, and although he earned a degree in mortuary science, he never used it, "because as soon as he got engaged to my mother, she said no way was this going to be part of her family structure," she says. On trips to visit her cousins, Holloway and her sisters would stay above the funeral home and scare one another by claiming a dead body was coming up the stairs to get them. "It surprised me to see that I was coming to this decision to do a book about death and dying, but I come to it quite honestly. In a way, it's my contribution to the family legacy."

Holloway jokes that the subject might even give her a little more private time. "I know things that most people just don't want to know about being dead. I think that some people will avoid me while I'm researching this book because my sense of casual conversation is probably not appropriate for a lot of folks."

Not that she would mind the extra time alone. Even though she occasionally wears red

these days, Holloway still retains the deeply ingrained lessons of her youth. "I've been very grateful for the awareness my parents taught me about the differences between one's public and private selves," she says. "After spending a day where I'm expected to be congenial and available, or not to mind conversations or worry about this or that, it's important for me to go back to my rocking chair at home and just let it all kind of leak back out."

For more information about the African and Afro-American Studies program, call 684-2830, or visit the AAAS home page at <http://www.duke.edu/~kfch/afam.html>

Dressed and impressed: Holloway, below, in her velvet, Christmas 1953; right, typical outing with mother, Ouida, and older sister, Karen Andrea



WEAVING MEMORIES

"I ALWAYS GOT VERY

DRESSED UP FOR MY

MOTHER'S CLASSES,"

SHE SAYS. "I WOULD WEAR

ONE OF MY VELVET DRESSES

AND I WOULD SIT THERE

IN A TRANCE BECAUSE SHE

HAD A BOOK IN HER HAND

AND THAT WAS HER JOB!"

I do understand well my grandmother's red reluctance. A few years ago I braided my hair in a moment of needing, remembering, and understanding my grandmother. Two thick rope-like braids embrace my head now, holding me all in, I sometimes think, but mostly just reminding me of Celia.

When my daughter was a child, I braided her hair on the front porch. In twilight hours or warm summer mornings I worked intricately braided patterns into Ayana's hair, trying to capture some of that precious childhood time when my sisters and I could not have been closer to our mother or grandmothers Celia and Marguerite than we were when they were braiding our hair. We sat propped between their strong legs, our shoulders leaning against their soft thighs, feeling touched and safe.

Tenderheaded or not, those were times when our bodies and theirs, intimately intertwined and held by the web of their fingers and our hair, were sweetly cared for, and immeasurably valued.

I have taken the long way home, back to my grandmothers' porch and stoop, my mother's kitchen, and my own spiritual space. I have a loving respect for their caution, having gained courage and thoughtful reflection from its example. And I am well aware that my current passion for red could only have been nurtured through the sure touch of their careful love.

— From *Codes of Conduct: Race, Ethnicity, and the Color of Our Character* (Rutgers University Press, 1995). Used with permission.

reunions



Whether it's been five years or 50 years since graduation, your Reunion Planning Committee has planned a weekend you won't want to miss! Reminisce with friends, relive the old days, and get the inside scoop on what's new around campus. Look for your registration forms in late summer, and sign up to be part of the fun.

'96

Homecoming Weekend

October 11-13

Classes of '86, '91 and Young Alumni Classes of '91-'95

All classes are invited back for Homecoming events, including Oktoberfest, the Homecoming Festival on the Quad, the Annual Alumni Association BBQ, and a football game against Clemson. The fifth and tenth reunion classes will celebrate at reunion parties on Saturday night. Don't miss the best chance all year for Young Alumni to come home to Duke!



Reunion Weekends

October 4-6

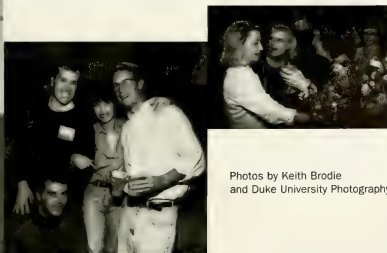
Classes of '46, '51, '56, '61 and the Half Century Club

Come join your classmates and relive the Duke experience. Spend time in the classroom at Duke Directions, the academic mini-college, or "Duke Then and Now," the panel discussion featuring students and administrators from the past and present. Enjoy numerous tours, hear about the course the University is charting at "A Conversation with The President," and spend an afternoon under the "big top" at the Alumni Association Luncheon. Most of all, reconnect with your classmates and renew old ties at your class events. This promises to be a weekend that you don't want to miss!

October 25-27

Classes of '66, '71, '76, and '81

Members of the 15th-30th Reunion Classes will be gathering on campus to meet with good friends and create new memories while recalling the old ones. Make sure to register so you can enjoy class parties, campus tours, "Conversation with The President," a football game (Duke vs. Maryland) and the Blue/White Basketball Scrimmage. There is no better time to return to Duke and visit with your classmates.



Photos by Keith Brodie
and Duke University Photography

ESCAPING TO THE EXOTIC

IMAGES OF THE HOLY LAND

A Victorian artist was one of the first to capture the monumental grandeur of Near East biblical landscapes once closed to travelers.

This fall, his exquisite prints will be on display at Duke.

One of the most remarkable purchases in years by the Duke University Museum of Art is the "Royal" edition of *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, and Arabia*. These 123 unbound sheets are the rare, imperial subscription edition issued by artist David Roberts under the patronage of Queen Victoria in 1842 in six leather folios. Each sheet was hand-colored at the time of completion under Roberts' supervision. The museum's exhibit, "Jerusalem and the Holy Land Rediscovered: The Prints of David Roberts (1796-1864)," runs from September 26 until December 29.

When Scotsman David Roberts' *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, and Arabia* first appeared in London between 1842 and 1844, its intensely colored prints caused an immediate sensation. They were the first artistic views of the biblical landscape and monuments to come out of the Near East since it had become accessible to travelers. The eleven months that Roberts traveled in the Near East, between 1838 and 1839, had yielded a complete visual record of the Holy Land in 123 plates.

Born in Stockbridge in 1796, Roberts at an early age was recognized for his skill in making faithful renderings of the buildings and land around Edinburgh. Without financial means, he couldn't aspire to formal training in the arts. At the age of twelve, he was apprenticed

to a house painter, from whom he learned to paint the *trompe l'oeil* effects of marble and wood that were popular in interior decorating schemes of the time. Fluency in rendering architecture and building materials helped him land a position as a scene painter in a local strolling company. Traveling with the company taught Roberts how to work effectively on the road: He developed the scene painter's ability to keep meticulous order in makeshift studios that could be set up and broken down quickly. He also found time to indulge his first love, sketching out of doors.

The unconventional training ground of commercial theater left Roberts well-equipped for the rigors of topographical painting. His rapidity as a painter was crucial in the field, where he usually had just a matter of hours before the light changed or his itinerary had him moving on. More importantly, the theater gave Roberts direct access to the public taste: Success in set design depended on achieving strong dramatic effects that would give audiences immediate delight.

When Roberts began to practice it in the 1820s, topographical painting had become very popular among British artists and their patrons. The vogue for topography was inspired by Rousseau's call for a return to nature, technical developments in watercolor painting—the highly portable medium most commonly

El Khasne, opposite





used by topographical painters—and an increased appreciation for the beauty of the British landscape. Roberts' first trip abroad was to Normandy; one of his paintings from the trip was "The West Facade, Notre Dame, Rouen." The reception of that painting encouraged him to forego the security of his theatrical salary for the vagaries of the fine-art world.

After a diversion into history painting, Roberts returned to topographical subjects. By the 1830s, colonization and the expansion of Britain had generated an interest in the representation of foreign lands; industrialization brought the Romantic need to escape to "undiscovered" exotic territories. Roberts was attracted to the gypsy costumes, Moorish architecture, and medieval pilgrimage sites of Spain.

He had so much success showing and selling his Spanish sketches that he made plans to publish them as prints, using the printmaking process called lithography—literally "writing on stone"—invented in Germany in 1798. Instead of a metal plate, a smooth stone serves as the surface on which the lines of the composition are drawn with a greasy crayon. The image to be printed is ink-receptive, the blank areas ink-repellent. Lithography achieves greater ranges in tonality at less cost than aquatint and engraving, and closely imitates chalk and watercolor drawing. His *Picturesque Sketches of Spain* came out in 1837 and sold 1,200 sets in the first two months, providing Roberts with enough money to finance his next and most important journey, to Egypt and the Holy Land.

Roberts left London for Egypt in 1838, the first artist to travel in the Near East without a patron or connection to a military expedition or missionary group. He spent four months in and around Cairo before crossing the Sinai desert to St. Catherine's monastery at Mount Sinai. He journeyed next to Petra and then to every major biblical site in the Holy Land, crossing two deserts and several mountain ranges, traversing three different Arab countries, and fighting the threat of the plague in Jerusalem. When he packed up to return to England, he had three full sketchbooks and more than 272 watercolors, comprising enough material to occupy him as an artist for the rest of his life.

In the Holy Land views, Roberts combines elements from the three major traditions of



landscape commonly employed by topographical painters in England: Claude Lorrain's idealized Italianate landscapes; the seventeenth-century Dutch interest in rendering the particular and commonplace, including the changing effects of weather; and Canaletto's crisp, clear sunlit views with large expanses of inactive sky. To these influences Roberts adds picturesque formulae that betray a preference for a constructed, beautified nature bent to the laws of art: the recurring motif of a ruin juxtaposed with colorful vegetation in the foreground, figures placed to one side of the

composition as framing devices, the rendering of the site almost always in the middle distance of the composition.

By the time Roberts returned from the Holy Land in 1839, lithographers had developed and perfected the tinted lithograph, an advanced technique for printing in color that created a more painterly effect by giving the appearance of wash drawings made with individual brush strokes. The tinted lithograph was the ideal medium for reproduction of Roberts' Holy Land sketches; and both Roberts and his publisher felt that the Holy



Land publishing project demanded the best and most prolific lithographer of his day. Louis Haghe was born in Belgium and came to England some time before 1825, where he established himself as a leading reproductive lithographer and a specialist in the tinted lithograph. In addition to color, Haghe was able to coax out of the stone a wide variety of spe-

cial effects that, once noticed, delight in their complexity and abstractness. Perhaps the most difficult effect accomplished by Haghe is the fact that the distances dissolve while the foregrounds remain crisp, a reflection of Roberts' individualistic style.

In 1844, when the last lot came off the press, Roberts was elected to the Royal

The theatre, Petra, left

General view of Tyre, below



Academy. Critical voices were outweighed by the overwhelmingly positive response by the public to the Holy Land prints. In the next ten years, Roberts ventured out on topographical assignments, finally to Italy and Northern Europe, but he admitted that these trips paled by comparison with his Near East adventure. He died of a stroke on his way to his studio in 1864; he was sixty-eight. He had secured a reputation as both the first professional artist of talent to render the Holy Land visible, and one of the Near East's last painters in the topographical tradition.

—by Sarah Walker Schroth, from
Jerusalem and the Holy Land Rediscovered:
The Prints of David Roberts.
The book is available from the Duke University
Museum of Art, where Schroth is curator.

ISRAELI ARTS INITIATIVE

Israel has experienced the extremities of modern human experience: war and genocide, survival and renewal, unchecked urbanism, the challenge of assimilating diverse races and cultures, terrorism, and the moral dilemma of military occupation. As a result, the artwork produced there reflects the vital and complex nature of that society.

"Jerusalem and the Holy Land Rediscovered" is part of a larger state initiative to explore Israeli art and make it available throughout the state and the Southeast. The Duke University Museum of Art (DUMA) is

one of nearly two dozen of the state's leading cultural organizations taking part in this unprecedented examination of Israeli arts. The Israel/North Carolina Cultural Exchange, initiated by Governor James B. Hunt and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, includes museum exhibits, film festivals, artist residencies, and public programs. Exhibitions will open at organizing museums this fall and travel to other venues throughout 1997, and the exchange will serve as a model for future statewide collaborations among arts organizations.

Duke faculty have been

involved in the statewide initiative as well. Religion professor Eric Meyers contributed an essay to the DUMA show's catalogue, providing a historical overview to the "rediscovery" of the Holy Land that began in the early nineteenth century. Meyers was also a consultant to the North Carolina Museum of Art show, "Sepphoris in Galilee: Cross Currents of Culture."

Religion professor W.D. Davies also contributed an essay to the DUMA show's catalogue, writing an analysis of the importance of the land in Jewish law.

SUMMERTIME

and the living is HECTIC

BY SAM HULL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
LES TODD

Summers may be hazy but they are by no means lazy when the sunny season comes to Duke. Activity levels soar along with the mercury, while the average age of the student population probably drops by five years. The two academic Summer Sessions share the quads and facilities with a variety of youth programs and summer camps in the sciences, sports, and the arts.





With American Dance Festival classes and performances as its centerpiece, the campus buzzes like the bumblebees among the abelia bushes lining Chapel Drive.

Duke Action: A Science
Camp for Young Women engages fifth- to seventh-graders in field and laboratory work on campus in June and at Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina, in July. This summer, participants had an actual meteorological laboratory experience when Hurricane Bertha bore down on the beaches, forcing students to return to the Durham campus for a couple of days. Besides outdoor field trips, educational games and simulations, and lab experiments, the camp provides a chance for emerging female scientists to interact with women who work in the field.

Aspiring athletes who want to strengthen their skills find a haven among the multiple sports camps. There's the always-popular basketball camps for boys, a women's basketball camp, baseball, field hockey, football, a golf school for boys and girls, lacrosse, women's lacrosse, boys' soccer camp, girls' soccer camp, strength and conditioning for both, a youth tennis camp, an adult tennis camp, and a girls' volleyball camp.

If a student is drawn to artistic rather than athletic expression, there are creative classroom offerings as well. Now in its four-





teenth year, the Young Writers' Camp, for students from the sixth to eleventh grades, offers three sessions for both residential and day campers. Some courses have included "The Craft of Crime," "Song Writing," "That Perfect Scene," and "Poetry: Pictures with Sound." A post-graduate program has evolved for high school juniors and seniors. And there's even the Writers' Workshop for adults that offers intensive, small-group instruction and readings in all genres.

New this year, and another program spinoff from the writers' camps, is the Duke Drama Workshop. Young authors who have written plays now have a chance to

produce and act in them. The two-week drama experience offers daily acting classes, rehearsals, improvisation, theater games, and a chance to hone works in progress.

Back for its second year is Expressions!, a fine-arts day camp for budding artists from grades five through eight. From a selection of courses in drama, dance, visual art, music, and creative writing, students work on individual and group projects, some highlighting one area of study and some that integrate two or more. Field trips and recreation complete the mix.

For purists, The Brightleaf Music Workshop is an intensive, eight-day program for rising seventh-graders through







high school, college students, and music educators. Master classes, workshops, rehearsals, demonstrations, and performances comprise the curriculum.

TIP, Duke's Talent Identification Program, is an intensive curriculum for academically talented rising eighth- through eleventh-graders who have taken the SAT or ACT and have qualifying scores. Participants generally complete the equivalent of a year of high school or a semester of college-level work in the three-week sessions. There's a summer residential program for college credit, a satellite science program, and a session of courses in French, Japanese, Russian, or German at the Center for Language and Culture. TIP also offers a six-week precollege program for rising twelfth-graders. Students take

part in the regular Summer Session that includes seminars, workshops, and residential life activities.

For those who prefer a brand of summertime when the living is easy, Duke's Summer Festival of the Arts provides passive enjoyment with concerts, films, and special events—from Duke Gardens to Duke Chapel to Page Auditorium and other performance halls.

Information for next summer's fare is available from the Office of Continuing Education and the Summer Session at (919) 684-6259, the Talent Identification Program at 684-3847, ADF and special events at 684-2382, and Sports Information at 684-2633. ■



MAKING AND TAKING MEMORIES

BY NANNERL O. KEOHANE

President, Duke University
Baccalaureate Address

I would like to ask the graduates to think for a moment about what Duke Chapel has meant to you, and to generations of people who care about Duke.

Few if any other major universities are so clearly built around a religious structure. This was not accidental. James Buchanan Duke—whose statue, with his omnipresent cigar in hand, has welcomed you and provided a great space for hanging out, just outside this chapel, since your earliest days at Duke—was quite deliberate in wanting a great towering church that would compel attention and cause all who look upon it to reflect on grander things.

Since then, a great many people have come to look upon his chapel, and although we cannot guarantee that they have all been led to reflect upon grander things, they have surely been moved, awed, amazed by what they found. Modeled upon the great cathedrals of England, Duke Chapel boasts not only intricate stonework, beautiful proportions, a mystical interplay of light and shadow, magnificent instruments for making music, but also one of the most harmonious sets of traditional stained glass still remaining in the world. Stained glass does not stand up well to battles or bombs; thus, most of the great cathedrals of Europe, after incessant centuries of war, have poor modern substitute glass in many windows, like a mouth whose smile is ruined by missing or artificial teeth. But here, amid the red clay soils and pine trees of piedmont North Carolina, is one of the most impressive and fully intact Gothic cathedrals in the world.

It is not surprising, then, that this chapel is the durable symbol not only of our university but of the city, the region, sometimes even the state of North Carolina, on postcards, calendars, tschotchkes of all kind.

We talk a lot these days about Duke becoming more international while we remain faithful to our regional location and traditions. Perhaps nothing fits this dual role so well as this chapel, bringing visitors to our city from all over the world. Most of the stone was quar-



ried very nearby in a special Duke quarry in Hillsborough—but it was cut by master stone workers who learned their craft in Europe. The figures on the front of the chapel are at first glance like any of the saints at the doors of a French cathedral—but if you look more closely, you'll see Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee alongside John Wesley and other saints rarely found on any cathedral in Europe.

The stained glass around you tells stories of the trials and tribulations, victories and heroic accomplishments of saints, prophets, and kings. This form of communication was designed for a preliterate society where worshipers learned their Bible from the glass; now it is here, still communicating, in the heart of a university dedicated to the most profound and sophisticated learning in every mode, printed and electronic, as modern as we can make it.

As cathedrals have been for centuries, this is a destination for pilgrims from throughout the world—and yet these pilgrims are likely to be laughing schoolchildren pouring from a local school bus, or families from many different faiths.

The chapel has from the beginning housed a living religious community; it has never been just a monument in stone. Many university chapels began with required services that all students and faculty had to attend. Over time, as habits and constituencies changed, the requirement was eroded and then abandoned, and with it, the chapel itself. Thus, on many campuses today, the chapel is a lifeless place. At Duke, services were never required in this chapel, but they have always been well attended—a good testimonial to Duke's staunch belief in freedom of choice, which is not limited to food services.

For you as students, even if you never attended a service here between convocation and baccalaureate—even if you never stopped by the chapel just to walk into its cool mysteries on a hot and bothered day—even if your most vivid memories of Duke will be of other sacred

structures such as Cameron Indoor Stadium or Perkins Library or Gross Chem—this chapel nonetheless has, I am quite sure, worked its way into your mental terrain in a fashion that may be hard for you ever to sort out.

Thus it is most fitting that your Commencement begins with a gathering in this chapel. And it is also true that leaving the chapel in some ways symbolizes leaving Duke, leaving behind you those multifaceted, crowded, dearly familiar years to chart an unknown future, leaving friends and classmates to enter a new world. Yet, although it will be wrenching to leave familiar scenes and locations, in a very real sense, you are not leaving Duke behind you. For a university is not, after all, only a location—however beautiful and memorable the place may be; not a terrain or a set of structures or a point on the map. A university—and surely this university—is, above all, the people who make it up: the generations of students, faculty, staff, employees, and alumni who create and sustain this university every day.

Even though you will not be here physically, you take Duke with you in your memories, and in the shaping of your mind and spirit that has occurred here. In this sense, Duke will be with you wherever you may go, for the rest of your lives, just as the *alma mater* says.

And just as you take a part of Duke with you wherever you go, something of you remains here as well, in the ways you have contributed to and shaped the life of this university during your active years on campus. You have made a difference to Duke, and the university's character and fortunes have been directed partly by your own vision and energies at this stage of our history, and thus forever.

And finally, Duke will always be where you are, because from this point forward you will represent Duke, speak for Duke, as an alumnus or alumna, more often than you might ever guess. This university will be judged by your accomplishments and your character—by your well-known deeds, of course, but just as much by how you handle the smaller and less visible parts of life. You will carry forward Duke into the world, and those who become part of your own life in the future will, when they think of Duke, think first of you.

You go with our admiration, our affection, our gratitude, our encouragement, and our confidence in your ability to shape our future. ■

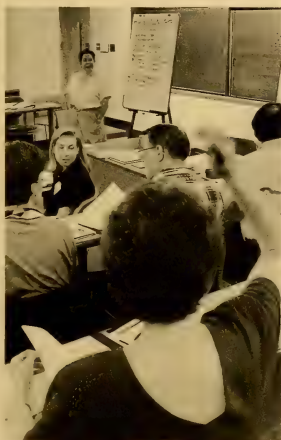
DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Nearly 100 members of Duke's various volunteer organizations—club presidents and the chairs of reunion planning committees, Annual Fund gift committees, and Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees—came to campus in April for a university update and to learn about the roles they play.

The weekend began with a Friday luncheon at the Washington Duke Inn with Duke Alumni Association President Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80 introducing President Nannerl O. Keohane, who welcomed attendees. There were "Duke Today" presentations, introduced by M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, associate vice president and director of Alumni Affairs, that featured Earl H. Dowell, dean of engineering; Ralph Snyderman, chancellor for health affairs; Tallman Trask, executive vice president for administration; and Tom Butters, vice president and director of athletics. Cocktails



and a buffet dinner on the lawn at Alumni House included welcoming remarks by John J. Piva Jr., senior vice president for alumni affairs and development, who introduced the speaker, William H. Chafe, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences.

Saturday's morning schedule at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy comprised different workshops for each group. Besides overviews of volunteer structures, some of the topics were: "Where Does the Money Go?", "Common Excuses for Not Giving, and How To Rebut Them," "The Football Schedule Controversy," "Creating an Event," and exercises for alumni admissions committees that modeled Duke's selection process. The conference offered an afternoon walking tour of East Campus, followed by a student panel and discussion in the Randolph Dormitory Commons, with Dean Suzanne Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78, LL.M. '93 moderating. There was a Southern-style pig-picking at Alumni House that evening.

The conference adjourned Sunday morning after a breakfast buffet—and AAAC workshops—in time for Duke Chapel services.



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and Gay Alumni
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Members receive a quarterly newsletter with updates on LGB happenings at Duke and highlights of members' activities. BiGALA-Duke organizes Homecoming events and conducts fundraising for campus LGB programs.

Join us!

...to create an even more productive network of caring LGB alumni—we can help make Duke a friendlier and more supportive place than the Duke we knew as students.

For more information,
please contact:

BiGALA-Duke
P.O. Box 61026
Durham, NC 27715
BiGalaDuke@aol.com



Sarah Lambert



Min Lee



Colin Williams

SCHOLARSHIP TRIO

Scholarships for children of alumni, awarded annually by the Duke Alumni Association, have been presented to three students entering the Class of 2000. Established in 1979, the \$8,000 stipends are renewed annually and honor the children of alumni who have demonstrated superior academic performance, leadership potential, and meritorious activity outside the classroom.

Sarah Elizabeth Lambert of Wayland, Massachusetts, is the Charles E. Jordan Scholar. The daughter of Susan Rodrian Lambert '66, she was secretary and vice president of her high school's student council, co-president of the Environment Club, and captain of both the soccer and swimming teams her senior year. She does community service at a homeless shelter and spends summers studying oceanography. Her scholarship is named for Jordan '23, LL.M. '25, who served the Duke Athletic Council for forty-one years as assistant secretary, secretary, vice president of public relations, and chairman. He was the first to administer the A.B. Duke Student Loan Fund, which later became the A.B. Duke Scholarship. He retired from Duke in 1966.

Min Jung Lee of Columbia, South Carolina, is the Charles A. Dukes Scholar. The daughter of the Reverend Young In Lee M.Div. '91, she was secretary and senator in her high school student government association, vice president and secretary of the German Club, and co-chair of the Community Service Committee. She was inducted into the National Honor Society her junior year, won the National Forensics League award for the Debate Club, and was coordinator of the Big Brother/Big Sister mentoring program for freshmen. She tutors; volunteers at a hospital, a day-care center, and a nursing home; works for the Food Bank; and accompanies the Youth Choir. Her scholarship is named for Dukes '29, who worked at Duke's Alumni Affairs office as assistant director and head of public relations from 1934 to 1944, acting director from 1944 to 1946, and director from 1946 to 1963. He

retired as an assistant vice president in 1967.

Colin Traian Williams of Boulder, Colorado, is the Alan K. Manchester Scholar. The son of Donald Lee Williams '65, he was a member of the swimming team and several choirs, including a cappella jazz and madrigal groups. He was a member of the National Honor Society and his high school's emergency response team. His scholarship is named for Manchester Ph.D. '30, dean of freshmen from 1935 to 1949, dean of undergraduate studies until 1956, and dean of Trinity College until 1963. He retired in 1967 as University Distinguished Service history professor emeritus.

REUNION— THE MUSICAL

The stage is being set for the first-ever collaboration of Hoof 'n' Horn, Duke Drama, and Duke Dance. In November, students from these groups will present the musical theater classic *Carousel*. This joint production will be the main attraction for another historic occasion: a combined reunion of past participants in all campus musical and theatrical programs and presentations.

A full day of reunion activities is planned for Saturday, November 9, including a breakfast, a history of Duke theater, a celebrity luncheon, tours of campus theater facilities, and an improvisational workshop. The eight o'clock performance of *Carousel* will be followed by a reception with the cast. A farewell breakfast is scheduled for Sunday morning at the headquarters hotel, the Omni Durham.

Registration materials, complete with the final agenda and event prices, will be mailed in early September. If you are an alumnus or alumna of Hoof 'n' Horn, Duke Drama, Duke Players, or Duke Dance and did not receive the preliminary "save-the-date" card this spring, please call Mary Bergson Newman '72 at (919) 660-3344. She is compiling a list of those who should be included in this special reunion. Also, call her if you're interested in assisting with attendance and/or programming activities.

GIVING VOICE TO UNSUNG HEROES

Music can evoke memory—sometimes the memory of times of tragedy. But with its power to play on the emotions, music can inspire hope and satisfaction in the most wrenching of circumstances. Those are the themes given voice by baritone Steven Kimbrough: music as history; music as a human passion, human necessity, and healing force.

Last fall, Kimbrough B.D. '62 sang his current program, "Forbidden Composers Banned by the Third Reich," in a Duke performance. The program focuses on the works of artists singled out by Hitler—Kurt Weill, Erich Wolfgang Korngold, and many more. Those who were not imprisoned or killed were forced into exile; a number of them came to the United States. In theaters, orchestras, and concert halls, the banned composers had been triumphantly greeted by critics and the public. In exile, they had to begin again, often setting to music the poetry of Goethe and other German-language poets. Yet, their repertory has remained largely unsung and unheard. They have remained in large measure, as one of Alexander von Zemlinsky's song titles puts it, "The Lost Crowd."

For Kimbrough, performing and recording the literature of forbidden European Jewish composers has become a crusade. In 1978, after meeting the daughter of Frenz Schreker and researching the composer's work, he sang the title role in the world premiere of Schreker's opera *Christophorus*. That was forty-five years after its scheduled premiere in Freiburg, Germany. The premiere had been canceled by local Nazi officials. Since taking on the opera role, Kimbrough has produced the first-ever Schreker recording, and he has performed the works of the banned artists in concert halls and for radio stations around the world.

The Nazis campaigned to demean Jewish composers by declaring that their contribution was naive and their impact destructive. In their experiments with the classical harmonic structure, these artists were said to be promoting the noxious themes of futurism and Bolshevism. Ironically, in their embrace of the



Kimbrough's crusade: performing the works of forbidden European Jewish composers

culture, "the German-language Jewish community was as much German, if not more German," than the Aryan ideal of the Nazis. "That is why even when you find these composers in other countries, they continue to set the best of German poems to music," says Kimbrough.

"You can't call this Jewish music just because these people were Jewish. And it doesn't deserve to be performed just because they were Jewish. It deserves to be performed because much of it is superb and excellent music; some of it is great. And it is waiting to be heard."

Kimbrough, who made his operatic debut in Italy as a winner of the American Opera Auditions, was for years leading baritone of the Bonn Opera Company. He has sung a broad range of more than forty operatic roles, from Marcellos in *La Bohème* to Eugene Onegin. Also a specialist of modern opera, he has

performed leading roles in twenty-two world premieres, most recently in Siegfried Matthus' *Mirabeau*. His career has taken him around the world, to the operatic, concert, and musical stages of Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Geneva, London, Vienna, Barcelona, Rio de Janeiro, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Miami, and New York. Eclectic as a scholar as well as a performer, he is the author or editor of ten books on literary, historical, musical, and theological subjects—among them, the new Methodist hymnal.

It was pretty much a sure thing that he would enter into a musical career. Kimbrough's father, a Methodist minister, was "a fabulous musician and a marvelous singer," as Kimbrough describes him; his mother was a concert pianist. All around him, "music was both a vocation and an avocation," he says. "I think it was always understood that I would be a musician." At Duke's divinity school, he was happy to discover that he could take undergraduate music-theory courses at no charge. He later earned a doctorate in Old Testament Semitic languages from Princeton.

For a time, Kimbrough thought he wanted to be an archaeologist. He lived in Israel and Jordan, and studied in Italy and Greece. "But I think that desire to excavate carries over into music. I have especially enjoyed over these last fifteen years trying to—to speak—'dig up' the work of these expatriated Jewish composers." Through the vehicles of performance and recording, he hopes to break a long silence—and to revise the notion of the standard repertory of European music.

A teacher of comparative religion as well as a researcher, writer, and opera singer, Kimbrough says it's vital for him to maintain a sense of balance in his pursuits. "You can take a paycheck and applause until the cows come home, but in the end all you take to your grave are your programs and reviews. I've seen that happen time and again. If you haven't given back that very talent that God's given you—if somewhere along the way you haven't learned how to give that to other people and to share it—then I think you miss the whole point. In that sense, ministry and music, for me, have always been hand-in-glove."

—Robert J. Bluiwe



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CLASS NOTES

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FAX: (919) 684-6022 (typed only, please)

E-MAIL: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Alumni Records, Box 90613, Durham, N.C. 27708-0613. Please include mailing label. Or e-mail address changes to bluedevil@development.duke.edu

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s, 40s & 50s

LeRoy Eakin '38 was named a finalist for Greater Washington's Entrepreneur of the Year Award. He lives in Falls Church, Va.

John A. Forlines Jr. '39 was honored as Business Leader of the Year by the Lenoir-Rhyne College Business Council in Hickory, N.C. He is chair and chief executive officer of the Bank of Granite Corp. in Granite Falls, N.C., and former president of the N.C. Bankers Association. A Duke trustee emeritus, he received the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award in 1995.

Kenneth L. Carroll '46, B.D. '49, Ph.D. '53, professor emeritus of religious studies at Southern Methodist University, began his second three-year term as president of the Friends Historical Association (U.S.A.). He was president of the Friends Historical Association in London in 1993. He lives in Easton, Md.

Leonard B. George '46 represented Duke at the installation of the chancellor of the University of the Pacific in Stockton, Calif.

Hugh E. Reams J.D. '50 retired after 45 years of practicing trusts and estates law. An attorney with the St. Petersburg, Fla., office of the firm Holland & Knight, he is also former president of the Pinellas Trial Lawyers Association, the St. Petersburg Bar Association, and Gulfcoast Legal Services. He was honored for his contributions with a banquet at the St. Petersburg Yacht Club.

Robert A. Bisselle '51 retired as treasurer of the National Postal Forum in McLean, Va. A founding member and director, he had also been secretary and chairman of the board for the firm. His 35-year banking career included a 12-year stint at Wachovia Bank of North Carolina.

Ann Davis Butler '53 was honored with the 1996 J. Walter Jewett Community Service Award by the Adirondack Regional Chambers of Commerce. A member of the Glen Falls Hospital Guild since 1974, she served as president, first vice president, and ex officio member of its board of governors. She is also president of the Chapman Historical Museum's board of directors and a trustee of the Crandall Public Library. She and her husband, Bill, live in Glen Falls, N.Y.

Robert M. Failing M.D. '56 represented Duke at the installation of the chancellor of Western Carolina University at Cullowhee, N.C. He lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Herbert B. Ray '56 was re-elected to a second 10-year term as a N.Y. State Family Court Judge for Broome County, N.Y. He and his wife, Sharyn, have five children.

Marcus A. Conant '58, M.D. '61 received the Practitioner of the Year Award from the Dermatology Foundation. He was honored for his extensive involvement with AIDS and Kaposi's sarcoma research and patient care. He is now a consultant to the California Assembly's Ways and Means AIDS Committee.

MARRIAGES: **Helen Whisnant James** '40 to John G. Martin Jr. on Jan. 6. Residence: Macon, Ga.

60s

Frank T. Read J.D. '63 is president and dean of the South Texas College of Law in Houston. After working in private practice, he joined the Duke Law School faculty in 1968 and was assistant and then associate dean.

Jerry Thorn LL.B. '63 is vice president and general counsel for South Texas College of Law in Houston. He was general counsel for the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and had held several key positions with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Jo Harriet Haley '64 retired after 20 years of practicing law, first as a partner in the firm Stone Pigman Walther Wittman and Hutchinson, and then as a founding partner of LeBlanc and Stricker. She was a founding member and president of the Association for Women Attorneys of New Orleans and the National Conference of Women's Bar Associations. She lives in New Orleans.

Patricia Hughes Brennan '65 is a full professor and chair of accounting at The Anderson School of Management at the University of California at Los Angeles. She lives in Los Angeles.

Charles G. "Gary" Stephens '65 is deputy director of the Broward County (Fla.) Department of Natural Resource Protection. He has practiced environmental law in the Tampa Bay area.

Gary Witzenburg B.S.M.E. '65 is manager of vehicle test and development for the newly named General Motors Advanced Technology Vehicles. He lives in East Lansing, Mich.

Charles Middleton A.M. '67 is vice president for academic affairs at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio. He was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Susan Hanabury Wheeler '68 was elected mayor of Grosse Pointe, Mich. She is the first woman mayor in the city's 100-year history.

John E. Krampf '69 represented Duke at the installation of the chancellor of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

70s

John F. Sacha '70 was elected managing partner of the Atlanta law firm of Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers. He has specialized in workers' compensation and general litigation matters since he joined the firm in 1973. He is a member of the State Bar of Georgia.

and the Defense Research Institute. He and his wife, Helen, and their three children live in Atlanta.

R. Glen Smiley '70 is corporate vice president for the Henry Ford Health System's Office of Philanthropy. He was vice president for development at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

Douglas S. Briery '71 chairs the N.J. State Bar Association's Appellate Practices Committee. He is a partner with the law firm Schenck, Price, Smith & King in Morristown. He has chaired the N.J. Supreme Court Lawyers Assistance Program Advisory Committee since 1994, and has taught courses on appellate practice for the N.J. Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

Mark D. Neuhart '71, a Navy captain, is director of public affairs for the U.S. Central Command. The command is responsible for military operations in 20 countries throughout the Middle East and Africa. He and his wife, Sue, and their two children live in Tampa, Fla.

Craig Pearson '71 is dean of faculty and chief academic officer at Maharishi University of Management in Fairfield, Iowa. He is also associate professor of professional writing and associate director of the university's master of arts program in professional writing, which he helped found in 1985. He and his wife, Melissa, and their son live in Fairfield.

Margaret R. Bolick '72 represented Duke at the installation of the chancellor of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

Kenneth H. Friedlin '72, who earned his master's in architecture at N.C. State University, joined the Chapel Hill firm Dail Dixon & Associates as an intern architect. He was a writer and editor for the *Winston-Salem Journal*, the *Raleigh Times*, and the *Durham Morning Herald*. He lives in Raleigh.

Curtis R. Kimball '72 returned to the Atlanta area to open and manage the newest office of Willamette Management Associates, an independent appraisal firm specializing in private business interests, intangible assets, and intellectual property valuation. He and his wife, Marilyn, live in Marietta, Ga.

Paul A. Scopac M.H.A. '72 is executive director and CEO of the Slocum-Dickson Medical Group PC, a multi-specialty practice in New Hartford, N.Y. He was associate director for operations at Montefiore Medical Center in New York City. He and his wife, Sharon, and their two children live in Clinton, N.Y.

Joanne Peebles Wilson M.D. '73 was promoted to full professor in the department of medicine at Duke Medical Center. She is the first woman professor in the department in 30 years, and the second in its history. She and her husband, physician Kenneth Wilson, have three children and live in Chapel Hill.

Susan Porter Robinson A.M. '74 is the co-author of *Going to Plan B: How You Can Cope, Regroup, and Start Your Life on a New Path*, published by Fireside Books. A freelance writer and the director of outreach for the Center of Adult Learning at the American Council on Education, she has had articles on adult psychology and education published in *The Washington Post*, *The St. Petersburg Times*, and other national publications. She lives in College Park, Md.

Desiree A. Carlson M.D. '76 was appointed to the College of American Pathologists' Commission on Laboratory Accreditation. She is chief of pathology at Brockton Hospital in Brockton, Mass. She and her husband, Helmut Renke, live in West Newton, Mass.

Nancy M. Schlichting '76 is Eastern regional leader for Catholic Health Initiatives, a national Catholic health organization. She will lead member organizations, including 11 hospitals, five extended care facilities, and other clinic and primary care practices. She is also a member of the board of

directors of Franklin University in Columbus, Ohio.

Steven C. Bartolucci B.S.E.E. '77 was appointed Distinguished Member of Technical Staff for AT&T Networks Systems. He is a business development manager with the Global Private Systems division. He lives in Suwanee, Ga.

Christopher J.T. Clark '77 was named a 1995 Pacesetter by PaineWebber for his special contributions to the firm as an investment executive. He and his wife, Mary, and their two children live in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Robert F. Holland J.D. '77, an Army colonel, is serving as a military circuit judge in the Army's Trial Judiciary. He is responsible for felony trials by court-martial in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. He is stationed at Fort Campbell, Ky.

KEYS TO CONTENTMENT

As piano recitals go, the spring concert at Central Piedmont Community College was fairly traditional. The attentive audience listened to selections by Brahms, Chopin, Bach, and Debussy, and although the pianist was nervous, he tried not to let it show. But the event was remarkable because it marked the performance debut of the seventy-five-year-old performer, Irving J. Edelman '43, A.M. '47.

Although his public presentation was a long time coming, Edelman has had a lifelong love of music that began with childhood piano lessons. At Duke, he studied music theory and orchestration. He and his wife, Ruth, even bought a baby grand piano right after they got married, but life soon got in the way of musical endeavors. He became a high school—and later college—teacher and coach, launched the basketball program at UNC-Charlotte, and, with Ruth, reared four children, three of whom attended Duke.

After retiring in 1986, Edelman set two goals. He went back to school and earned a doctorate in school administration, and he started playing piano again. "We moved out of our house, and we



Edelman: going public with the piano at age 75

had to decide whether to take the baby grand with us or sell it," he says. "We actually decided on the condo where we live now because it could accommodate the piano." He started taking lessons and studied with three different instructors, improving his interpretive and playing

Peter L. Diaz '78 is vice president of credit card services and business development at Disney Direct Marketing, Inc., at The Walt Disney Co. He and his wife, Barbara, and their two children live in Los Angeles.

Christopher B. Newgard '78 was appointed to the National Institutes of Health's Medical Study Section division of research grants. He is professor of biochemistry and internal medicine at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas as Gifford O. Touchstone Jr. and Randolph G. Touchstone Distinguished Chair in diabetes research.

Elna L. Moberg '79 is executive director of Immaculate Conception Shelter & Housing Corp. in Hartford, Conn., a homeless advocacy firm. She was its residential supervisor and director of case management.

MINI-PROFILE

his instructor, Beverly Russell. Reluctant at first, Edelman soon warmed to the idea. He selected the music for the program and sent out invitations to a select group of friends and family, some of whom came from as far away as Michigan and Ohio.

The *Charlotte Observer* ran an article about Edelman's recital, and the story was picked up by the Associated Press and reprinted in a number of regional papers. He began receiving letters, cards, and phone calls from former students and colleagues, as well as from strangers interested in his accomplishment. He also became something of a local celebrity. "Whenever I'd go to the bank or the grocery or the barber, I'd get recognized."

Although he is clearly proud of his musical milestone, Edelman says he has no plans for a repeat performance. "I'd just as soon stay retired and preserve the flexibility to do what I want to do when I want to do it." But he says he'll keep taking lessons and practicing at home just the same. It sounds as though the Edelmanns' baby grand is finally getting the attention it deserves.

skills as he progressed. "The first couple of years were difficult," he says, "but the last few years have been most enjoyable. I have the patience that I didn't have years before to practice the same thing over and over."

The idea for a recital came about at the urging of colleagues and

Reed Phillips III '79 is a general partner at DeSilva & Phillips, Inc., a New York City advisory firm specializing in media. He was managing director of The Jordan, Edmiston Group, Inc.

BIRTHS: A son to **Steven R. Miller** '73 and Catherine Dumas Miller on Jan. 5, 1996. Named Elias James...Fourth child and third boy to **David C. McNeill** '77 and **Diana Bures McNeill** '78, M.D. '82 on Feb. 12. Named Cameron Caldwell...Third child and son to **Betsy Moore DeCampo** '78 and Joseph DeCampo on Nov. 7, 1995. Named Timothy Salvatore.

80s

Lyle D. Bierma Ph.D. '80 translated a collection of German language Reformation teachings for his book *A Firm Foundation: An Aid to Interpreting the Heidelberg Catechism*. He teaches religion at Reformed Bible College in Grand Rapids, Mich., and chairs the board of trustees at Calvin Theological Seminary.

Richard C. Gaskins Jr. B.S.E. '80 was re-elected secretary of the Environmental Risk Assessment Committee of the American Society for Testing Material. He is a partner in the law firm Petree Stockton L.L.P. in Charlotte, where he focuses on environmental law.

Jonathan William Levin '80 is director of U.S. operations for Kamakura Corp., a financial risk-management consulting and software development company based in Japan. He and his wife, Susy Sarfaty, and their son live in New York City.

Elizabeth "Shakira" Fannin '81 was selected from a pool of international applicants to teach Middle Eastern dance and choreography in Finland. She was also recognized by Egyptian composer Ibrahim El Samahy for her own composition, *Shakira*, which was recorded in Cairo with an all-star orchestra.

Stephen B. Goodwin '81 is a research plant pathologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Research Service in West Lafayette, Ind. He is also adjunct assistant professor of botany at Purdue University.

Josh Margolis '81 is a senior vice president in the environmental brokerage services department at Cantor Fitzgerald L.P. He opened the firm's Northern California office and directs its nonattainment CAA Title I credit trading and consulting operations.

David H. Nikkel Ph.D. '81 is the author of *Pantheism in Harshness and Tillike: A Creative Synthesis*. He is assistant professor of religion and philosophy and college chaplain at Hastings College in Hastings, Neb.

Katherine Ann Smock Garrison '82 is vice president of the Los Angeles Department of Foreign Exchange Trading for Bank of America, where she covers institutional money managers and large multi-national corporations. She and her husband, Austin, live in Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Jennifer Rokus Heath '82 is senior counsel for NationsBank Corp. She rides the hounds and is master of foxhounds for Mecklenburg Hounds. She and her husband, Lee, live in Charlotte.

Judith Pascoe '82, a member of the Folger Collective on Early Women Critics, collaborated in editing *Women Critics 1660-1820: An Anthology*, published by the Indiana University Press. She is an assistant professor of English at the University of Iowa.

Thomas J. Condon Jr. '83 is an off manager at AT&T in Bedminster, N.J. He lives in Long Valley, N.J.

R. Thomas Hicks '83 is partner at the Atlanta law firm Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers, where he practices commercial real estate and business law. He is also

co-author of *Real Property*, a survey of current developments in Georgia real property law, published in 1989.

David B. Manser '84, a Navy lieutenant, is deployed in the Adriatic Sea near Bosnia aboard the aircraft carrier USS America.

Frank H. Myers '84, a Navy lieutenant, earned his M.A. in science, technology, and public policy at George

Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs. Since departing the USS Theodore Roosevelt, he has been assigned to the N.R.O.T.C. unit at George Washington University. He lives in Arlington, Va.

Carol Ann Alpersen Porter '84, Ph.D. '90 is assistant vice president of human resource development at Investors Fiduciary Trust Co. She and her husband, David, live in Kansas City, Mo.

MINI-PROFILE

FUNNY GIRL

Making the jump from college drama to the nation's most respected touring comedy troupe usually takes years of competitive auditions, and making ends meet by waiting tables. Unlike several of her Second City Theatre colleagues, Jenna Jolovitz '85 has never paid her comedy dues on the club circuit as a stand-up artist. "Stand-up was just never my idea of fun—I've always been more character based," she says.

Character graced might be a better term. For the troupe's recent nine-month show, "Piñata Full of Bees," the crowd-pleasing Jolovitz donned a total of six different identities. From a tipsy, aging, Ice Capades skater to an elderly woman attacked by a pet ferret, her characters range from the subtle to the bizarre.

She credits the neurotic wit of Woody Allen, the vulnerability of Gilda Radner, and the physical comedy of the seminal British comedy troupe The Fringe as formative influences on her admittedly "twisted" sense of humor. However, the eccentricity and originality of her collage of characters point to her talents as a keen creator in her own right, transforming passing observations of the mundane into vignettes of comedic brilliance.

Shy during her adolescence, Jolovitz says she considers herself a natural for the role of a detached satirist. "To be a comedian and an



Jolovitz: creating a comic collage of characters for Second City

observer of the mainstream, you really can't be that much of a participant. You can't be calling the play-by-play if you're out on the football field."

At Duke, she performed in plays in East Campus' Branson and the Bryan Center's Shearer theaters, holding down a work-study position in the costume shop during off hours. Close interaction with drama instructor Jeff Storer kindled her interest in improvisational comedy—a favor she repaid last October when she returned to Duke to treat Storer's advanced drama students to a pair of improv workshops.

Moving to the Windy City several months after graduation, Jolovitz studied with various improv teachers. Two years later, she landed an audition for the nation-

al touring company of Second City Theatre. Treading the boards once walked by such comedy greats as Mike Nichols, Elaine May, and John Belushi, Jolovitz was chosen as one of six troupe members from a pool of 300 tryouts.

Rising to the Main Stage, Second City's elite performing corps, she has become more intuitive about what works and what doesn't. "If something's not funny, the next thing will be," says Jolovitz, who emphasizes the importance of experimentation in the Second City writing process. In order to avoid "set laughs"—bits that strike cast members as amusing at the time only to flop later—the six-member troupe settles into a grueling series of video recordings and transcription reworkings

before each production ever reaches the limelight. For the Ice Capades sketch alone, the group editing process spanned days, pairing the original sixteen-page script down to a fine-tuned two-and-a-half.

With her recent appearances on NBC's *Fridays Night* and *The Second City's 149th Edition* pilot for the A&E Network, Jolovitz's focus is shifting to the future of television comedy. Determined to bring an edgier wit and recurring characters to broadcast comedy, she plans to expand her writing career with works for both television and theater. "Television's primary purpose is to sell soap," says Jolovitz. "After that, they'll worry about quality."

—Brian Henderson '98

Ronald O. Sally '84 is general counsel and director of business affairs for both the NBA's Denver Nuggets and the NHL's Colorado Avalanche.

R. Kirk Thompson III '84 is vice president and account supervisor at McCann-Erickson in Atlanta. He has been with the advertising agency for six years. He and his wife, Ellie, and their two children live in Decatur, Ga.

Melinda Moseley '85 is fifth-year associate in the litigation department in the law firm Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker's Atlanta office. She and her husband, Jeffrey Bowie, live in Atlanta.

David Phillips '85, a former agent at the William Morris Agency, launched Corner of the Sky, a management and production company in Hollywood, Calif. Among his clients are the directors of *Hoop Dreams*. He lives in Los Angeles.

Lisa Priddy Spasato '85 and her husband, Tim, own PS Studios, a graphics design and production firm in Louisville, Colo.

Robert Benford B.S.E.E. '86 is a project manager for the New York regional office of Otis Elevator Co. He lives in Manhattan.

Richard C. Friedberg M.D. '86, Ph.D. '88 was appointed to the College of American Pathologists' Practice Guidelines Committee. He is assistant professor of pathology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and chief of pathology and laboratory medicine science at the Birmingham V.A. Medical Center. He and his wife, Diane, and their three children live in Vestavia Hills, Ala.

Diane P. Harper-Haggler M.Div. '86, a Navy lieutenant, reported for duty at the Naval Technical Training Center at Corry Station in Pensacola, Fla.

Patrick Powers Kennelly '86 is returning to the United States after spending four years in Brazil researching his doctoral dissertation. He and his wife, Myriam, and her two sons are planning to move to California, where he hopes to work in the education and research fields.

Marc Krasner '86 is a vice president of public finance for the regional investment bank George K. Baum & Co. He lives in Denver, Colo.

Wendy Elizabeth Lane '86 is assistant sports editor for The Associated Press. She has covered professional basketball for the news cooperative in Dallas, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. She lives in New York City.

Cynthia Pope Tripp '86 is a brand manager at Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati, Ohio. She and her husband, Richard, live in Cincinnati.

Derek M. Wilson '86, M.B.A. '90 is a financial consultant for Smith Barney, Inc., in Dallas.

Paul W. "Whit" Cobb Jr. '87 was awarded a Judicial Fellowship for 1995-1996, a program run by the U.S. Supreme Court to provide a rotating pool of outside talent for the federal courts' headquarters agencies. He and his wife, Mary DePasquale, live in Washington, D.C.

Cary D. Pugh '87, who completed her judicial clerkship, is an associate with the tax division of the law firm Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. in Washington, D.C. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Annabel Co Sheron '87 returned to the U.S. after completing a three-year tour at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, with the Foreign Broadcast Information Service. She and her husband, Daniel, and their two children live in Northern Virginia.

George M. Smart Jr. M.B.A. '87, who works for Strategic Development Inc., is teaching "Service

Thinking: Building a Customer Service Model at Harvard Business School" to the Harvard Business School staff in Boston.

David F. Anderson '88 is inventory manager at the corporate headquarters of Circuit City Stores, Inc., in Richmond, Va. He and his wife, Allison, and their two children live in Richmond.

Jennifer Lindquist Benitez B.S.E. '88 is an information management officer for the U.S. Army Medical Center for Europe in Pirmasens, Germany. Her division provides all of the automation and communications support to the center, as well as medical logistics support to Africa, Asia, and Europe, including the peacekeeping mission in Bosnia.

Tony Coletta '88 is a vice president at The Northern Trust Co. in Chicago. He is a relationship manager in the Metropolitan Group, providing commercial banking services to middle-market companies in the Midwest. He and his wife, Michele, live in Evanston, Ill.

James Woody '88 is manager of systems and procedures at HEARST Ltd., a professional hearing services corporation. He is in charge of creating all training materials for the firm's new proprietary Point of Sale software. He served as a market risk manager with Allstate Insurance Co. for more than six years. He and his wife, Gwen, and their two children live in Boca Raton, Fla.

Stanton Sears Coerr '89, a Marine captain, completed a year as a Forward Air Controller with 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, in Twentynine Palms, Calif. He is an instructor at HMT-303 in Camp Pendleton, Calif., flying the AH-1W Super Cobra helicopter. He and his wife, Kimberly, live in Carlsbad, Calif.

Giraldo Gutierrez '89 is managing director of AT&T's Communication Services Group for the Caribbean and Latin America. He earned his M.B.A. at the Crummer Graduate School of Business in Winter Park, Fla., where he also received the Executive Leadership Award. He and his wife, Tina Mancini Gutierrez '89, live in Pembroke Pines, Fla.

Richard P. Turk '89 began a two-year assignment in Vevey, Switzerland, as part of a strategic business unit of Nestlé U.S.A. He and his wife, Becky, live in Vevey.

MARRIAGES: Katherine Ann Smock '82 to James Austin Garrison on Sept. 23, 1995. Residence: Manhatatan Beach, Calif. ...**Peter Edward Strzelski** '82 to Deborah Joan Lavin on Aug. 26, 1995. ...**Carol Ann Alpersen** '84, Ph.D. '90 to David Michael Porter on April 8, 1995. Residence: Kansas City, Mo. ...**Melinda L. Moseley** '85 to Jeffrey Bowie on Sept. 16, 1995. Residence: Atlanta.

Patrick Powers Kennelly '86 to Myriam Campos Góes de Lima on June 10, 1995. ...**Cynthia Pope** '86 to Richard Allen Tripp on May 27, 1995. Residence: Cincinnati. ...**Jamie Bock** '87 to **Katie Clark** '87 on Sept. 30, 1995. Residence: Arcadia, Calif. ...**David Edward Keen** M.E.M. '87 to Rebecca Anne Patton on Dec. 30. ...**Stanton Sears Coerr** '89 to Kimberly Loffer on June 29, 1996. Residence: Carlsbad, Calif. ...**Karen J. Gottlieb** '89 to **Jason M. Rosenfeld** '89 on Oct. 7. Residence: New York City. ...**Richard P. Turk** '89 to Becky Bentley in November 1994. Residence: Vevey, Switzerland.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Robert Michael Bender** Jr. '80 and **Alice Hunter Bender** '85, M.B.A. '89 on Nov. 10, Named Mary Elizabeth. ...First son to **James P. Cox III** '80 and Kara O'Brien Cox on Dec. 9. Named Ryan Spencer. ...First child and son to **Jonathan William Levin** '80 and Susy Sarfaty on May 23, 1995. Named Roberto

Nathan. ...First child and son to **John Leo Roth IV** '80 and Elaine B. Roth on Dec. 19. Named Daniel James. ...Third child and daughter to **Thomas Marshall deButts** '81 and Charlotte C. deButts on Jan. 4. Named Charlotte Stuart. ...First child and son to **Barbara Greenberg Denton** '81 and David Denton on Nov. 23, 1994. Named Alexander Greenberg. ...First child and son to **Robert Richard Brower** '82 and Shelley Winters Brower on April 16, 1995. Named Dakota. ...First child and son to **Zachary Todd Price** '82 and Anna Marie Price on Sept. 16, 1994. Named Zachary Smythe. ...First child and son to **Daniel Dulany Yellott** '82 and Amy Yellott on June 16, 1995. Named Delany Lykins. ...Third child and daughter to **Yvette Greenstein Sally** '83 and **Ronald O. Sally** '84 on Oct. 26. Named Francesca Lucia. ...First child and daughter to **Mitch Weitzner** '83 and Tygar Tygard on Sept. 22, 1995. Named Tess Tygard Weitzner. ...First child and son to **Bonnie Carlson-Green** '84 and Martin Green on Nov. 4. Named Carter Campbell Green. ...First child and son to **Catherine Gilmer Gray Clark** '84 and Shelton Clark on Oct. 30. Named Shelton Dowdley Jr. ...First son and second child to **Jeannie Poore Geraffo** '84 and **Philip V. Geraffo** '84, M.B.A. '89 on April 18. Named Benjamin Nicholas. ...Twins, first daughters and second and third children, to **Robert S. Jacobs** '84 and Amy Nickell Jacobs on Dec. 30. Named Ellen Bailey and Anne Ross. ...Third child and first daughter to **Mark Stephen Millette** '84 and **Jacqueline White "Jackie" Millette** '86 on May 24, 1995. Named Caroline Louise. ...First child and daughter to **Robert T. Molinet** '84 and **Janet Finch Molinet** '85 on Jan. 26, 1995. Named Elizabeth Lang. ...A son to **John Tyson M.Div.** '84 and Elizabeth Tyson on Jan. 14, 1995. Named John Jr. ...First child and daughter to **Patricia Sipe Burrow** '85 and John Burrow on June 22, 1995. Named Emma Jane. ...Second child and first son to **Marietta Arena Costa** '85 and Anthony Costa on Aug. 26, 1995. Named Grant Anthony. ...First child and daughter to **Dana Todd Risley** '85 and **Marianne Hassan Risley** '86, A.M. '95 on Aug. 7, 1993. Named Sarah Thomas. ...First child and daughter to **Thomas Scott Wilkinson** '85, J.D. '88 on March 9, 1995. Named Caroline Paige. ...First child and son to **Nicholas Anthony Buoniconti III** '86 and Heather Buoniconti on Jan. 11, 1995. Named Nicholas Anthony IV. ...First child and daughter to **Melinda French Gates** '86, M.B.A. '87 and Bill Gates on April 26. Named Jennifer Katharine. ...First child and daughter to **Elizabeth Moody Kunetz** '86, M.B.A. '88 and William J. Kunetz on Nov. 11. Named Caroline Elizabeth. ...A daughter to **Ellen von der Hayden Gillespie** '87 and James Gillespie on Oct. 10. Named Lily Erika. ...A daughter to **Gregory Jenks** M.Div. '87 and Beth Jenks on Jan. 1. Named Hannah Elizabeth. ...Second child and daughter to **Amy Horowitz Naughton** '87 and **George Patrick Naughton** B.S.E. '87 on Nov. 24. Named Sophie Kimball. ...Second child and son to **Annabel Co Sheron** '87 and Daniel Sheron on Dec. 7. Named Jefferson Quinn. ...Second child and first daughter to **David F. Anderson** '88 and Allison Anderson on April 25, 1995. Named Brittany Christine. ...Second child and first daughter to **Jennifer Lindquist Benitez** B.S.E. '88 and Sergio Benitez on Aug. 16, 1994. Named Lucy Renee. ...First child and daughter to **Nancy Risher Ward** '88 and William W. Ward on March 12. Named Mackenzie Munro. ...Second child and first daughter to **Michael Robert Grace** '89 and **Suzanne Carter Grace** '89 on Jan. 21. Named Heather Marie. ...First child and daughter to **Jackie Escano Perry** '89 and **John William Perry** B.S.E. '89 on June 7, 1995. Named Emily Catherine.

Kyle A. Glerum '90, a Marine captain, received the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal in recognition of his outstanding achievement while serving as a squadron landing officer with Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 312, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C.

John A. Jordak Jr. '90, who graduated from Emory University's law school, is a litigation associate with the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Atlanta.

Robin Langdon A.M. '90 is an associate in the environmental brokerage services department of Cantor Fitzgerald L.P., where she supports the firm's nonattainment CAA Title I credit trading and consulting operations. She lives in Lockport, N.Y.

Stephen Nagy '90 is a first-year ophthalmology resident at The Cleveland Clinic. He and his wife, **Ginny Craver Nagy '92**, live in Cleveland, Ohio.

M. Grant Tolson '90, who earned his master's in international affairs and his M.B.A. at Columbia University in 1995, is an investment banker in the Latin America mergers and acquisitions group of SBC Warburg in New York City. He and his wife, Rebecca, live in Manhattan.

Amy Waghmuth '90 is author of *Learning Online: An Educator's Easy Guide to the Internet*, a teaching text designed for new network users. She is lead writer and researcher for IRI/Skylight Training and Publishing. She formerly taught English as a second language at Daley College in Chicago.

Christina C. Chou '91, who earned her J.D. at Vanderbilt University, practices litigation in the Washington, D.C., office of the law firm Fulbright & Jaworski.

Kevin G. Crumlish '91, a Navy lieutenant, is deployed in the Adriatic Sea near Bosnia aboard the aircraft carrier *USS America*.

Douglas C. Gray '91 is an associate in the New York office of the law firm Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P.

Gregory A. Holmes '91, who earned his M.S. in chemistry at the University of California at Irvine in 1994, is an environmental chemist and safety officer for a private laboratory in Orange County, California. He lives in Laguna Hills.

Joshua Lichtman '91 is an associate in the Los Angeles office of the law firm Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. He completed a year-long clerkship for the judge of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

Jennifer Walker McNaney '91 earned her master's in social work at Norfolk State University in Norfolk, Va. She and her husband, Michael, and their three children live in Monterey, Calif.

David R. McAtee II '91, who earned his J.D. from the University of Texas School of Law in 1994, is an associate in specialized litigation and government investigations at the Dallas law firm Haynes and Boone L.L.P.

Catherine Emily Stetson '91 is a law clerk for a federal district court judge in Washington, D.C., and plans to enter private practice after completing her appellate clerkship. She and her husband, John Martin Faust, live in Alexandria, Va.

Kimberly A. Hendrix '92, J.D. '95 is an attorney in the litigation department of the Philadelphia law firm Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young.

Ginny Craver Nagy '92 is a corporate paralegal at a law firm in Cleveland, Ohio. She and her husband, **Stephen Nagy '90**, live in Cleveland.

Mark M. Donahue '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., was designated a Naval Aviator, after completing flight training with Training Squadron 31 in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Amy Katch M.B.A. '93 is the Southwest account manager for Softbank Interactive Marketing, which handles the advertising sites for ZDNet (Ziff-Davis), Yahoo!, America Online, Fodor's, Hollywood Online, and NBC Intellicast. Her e-mail address is amy_katch@zd.com.

Christopher J. O'Reilly '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., returned to San Diego, Calif., after completing a six-month deployment in South America aboard the guided-missile frigates *USS Copeland*.

Stephen Williams '93, who earned his master's with a double major in management and computer resources management at Webster University in St. Louis, is an Air Force first lieutenant working as a communications computer engineer. He is stationed at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

Constantine J. Zepos J.D. '93, M.B.A. '93 works on financial and legal projects of the European Commission in the former Soviet Republics. He lives in Paris, France.

Erica Radloff Schmitt '94 passed the C.P.A. exam and is an accountant with Price Waterhouse

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L.L.P. She is an M.B.A. candidate at New York University. She and her husband, Ted, live in New York City.

MARRIAGES: **John A. Jordak Jr.** '90 to Nancy Yanowitz on Oct. 7. Residence: Atlanta...**Philippe S. Tatinclaux** '90 to **Betsy Lynn Clyde** '91 on Nov. 25. Residence: Cincinnati...**M. Grant Tolson** '90 to Rebecca M. Rosenblum on Nov. 4. Residence: Manhattan...**Mary Martha "Marti" Hatch** M.Div. '91 to Larry Ganster on Oct. 14...**Catherine Emily Stetson** '91 to John Martin Faust on Oct. 7. Residence: Alexandria, Va....**Gwin Dalton Carter** '92 to Matthew Charles Barr on Dec. 9. Residence: New York City...**Elizabeth Hackney M.Div.** '92 to Paul Hood on Nov. 18...**William Giles Beamer** '93 to **Jennifer Lin Meyer** '93 on Jan. 6. Residence: Long Beach, Calif....**Arielle Leigh** **Horman** '93 to Jeffrey Barrett Grill on Nov. 19. Residence: Bethesda, Md....**Amy Lynn Blair** '94 to Haruki Toyama on Jan. 13. Residence: Ithaca, N.Y....**Erica Radloff** '94 to Theodore Schmitz on Dec. 2. Residence: New York City...**Robert Wesley Simpson** M.Div. '94 to Christy Ann Colson on Aug. 5...**Michael Bown** '95 to Suzanne Melchionni on June 24, 1995.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Adrienne Claire Baumer** Port '90 and **Christopher Charles Port** '90 on Sept. 1, 1994. Named Erwin Alexander...Twin daughters, second and third children, to **Jennifer Walker McAneny** '91 and Michael C. McAneny on Oct. 10. Named Elizabeth Lynn and Meredith Anne...First child and daughter to **Bobby Hurley** '93 and Leslie Hurley on Jan. 30. Named Cameron.

DEATHS

Ethel Pickard Whiteley '20 of Dallas, Texas, on Sept. 28, 1995, of a stroke. She was a choir director, organist, and piano teacher. She is survived by a daughter; four grandchildren; six great grandchildren; two nieces, **Sybil Dameron Redfern** '44 and **Sarah Dameron McCracken** '45; and two grandnephews, **Donald McCracken** '75 and **Stewart McCracken** '76.

Flora Marie Meredith '23 of Johnson City, Tenn.

Leonard S. Graham '25 of Raleigh on Oct. 4, 1995. He was a longtime executive at the Raleigh office of General Motors Acceptance Corp. He is survived by two daughters, including **Peggy Graham Smith Crump** '55; a son, **Leonard S. Graham Jr.** B.S.C.E. '60; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Wyatt Livingstone Brown '26 of Greenville, N.C., on March 19, 1995. He was a retired businessman and professor of history at East Carolina University. He is survived by his wife, Petrice, son **Wyatt Livingstone Brown Jr.** '68, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

William Leonard Eury '26 of Bessemer City, N.C., on Sept. 17, 1995. He spent 41 years as library director at Appalachian State University in Boone, N.C., where he led the expansion and diversification of the school's library system. He is survived by five daughters.

Lillian Wilson Umstead '26 of Durham in August 1995. She taught school for 46 years at Hope Valley, Bragtown, Edgemont, and E.K. Powe Schools.

She is survived by a daughter, Vivian Farlow, a son, Thomas, four grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Lena Bragg Austin '27 of Garner, N.C., on May 21, 1995.

Isabel Tadlock Powell '27 of Ahsoskie, N.C., on Aug. 17, 1995. She was the retired owner of Powell's Insurance Agency in Ahsoskie. She also taught at Ahsoskie High School during the 1930s. She is survived by two sons, two grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

H. Bruce Russell '27 of Tarboro, N.C., on Oct. 12. He was a retired fuel oil dealer and taught public school for 10 years. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two daughters, five grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

J. Chalmers Grose '28 of Charlotte on Jan. 24, 1992.

Horace Ware Fowler '30 of Durham on Aug. 26, 1995. He was an official with Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. until retiring in 1972. He is survived by his wife, Louise, two children, three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mary Frances Rodwell '30 of Warrenton, N.C., on Oct. 5. She was a retired deputy register of deeds in Warren County for 40 years. She is survived by a sister, Elizabeth Daniel, and a niece.

Elsie Neal Gibson Farley '31 of Greenville, N.C., on April 19, 1992. She is survived by her husband, **Roland Farley** '30, and a granddaughter, **Jane Farley Barber** '81.

Carl A. Barrington '32 of Fayetteville, N.C., on Oct. 20, 1994. He practiced law for 25 years and was a

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past president of the bar associations of Cumberland and Harnett counties. He also served as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a daughter, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

Bennie R. Bell '32 of Fountain, N.C., on March 6, 1991. He was a farmer and tobaccoist.

James Everett Turner Jr. '32 of Charlotte on Aug. 13, 1994, of congestive heart failure. He was a salesman with Kale Office Outfitters for 46 years. A district commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America, he was a recipient of the Silver Beaver Award, the BSA's highest civilian honor. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a son, two grandsons, and a great-grandson.

Charlotte E. Johnson Bogue '34 of Bellaire, Mich., on March 21, 1995. She had held secretarial positions with Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, and the University of Michigan. She is survived by her husband, Robert, a daughter, a son, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Harry L. Carr '34 of Coronado, Calif., on Oct. 14, of cancer. He began his federal career in 1933 as a junior messenger with the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator. He later worked for the Soil Conservation Service and the Food Distribution Administration. Following World War II, he worked in foreign assistance programs and was posted in the Middle East, Bangkok, Seoul, Pakistan, and Laos. He retired in 1973. He is survived by two daughters, a son, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Claude N. Cook '34 of Alexandria, Va., on Dec. 26, 1994, of respiratory failure. He is survived by a son, Ronald, three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Roger Wilford Marcoux '34 of Centreville, Va., on July 7, 1995, of cancer. He had worked for the U.S. State Department. He is survived by his wife, Jean, and two sisters.

Melvin D. Stevens '34 of Brockton, Mass., on Aug. 29, 1995. He worked for 38 years as engineer and chief engineer at Brockton Edison Co. before retiring as vice president in 1976. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two sons, and five grandchildren.

William C. Whitner '34 of Bennettsville, S.C., on May 20, 1995.

N. Nelson Powell Cheers '35 of Ahoskie, N.C. She was the former owner and manager of the real estate firm Dare Coast Association.

Mary Alice Dille Cobb '35 of Grass Valley, Calif., on Aug. 29, 1995. She is survived by a daughter, Anne DeWitt.

Ogden R. Davies '35 of Emmaus, Pa., on June 30, 1995. In 1947, he started and managed WKAP, the first independent music and news radio station in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania. He later was president at WEEZ in Chester, Pa., and Canterbury Cable, in Columbus, Ohio. He was elected president of the Pennsylvania Associated Press Broadcasters Association in 1970, and retired in 1978. He is survived by his wife, Ann, two daughters, three sons, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Eve D. Keith '35 of Ridgeland, Miss., on July 13, 1995, of lung cancer. A social worker for 50 years, she was a member of the National Association of Social Workers. She is survived by her husband, **Gilbert Keith** '36, a daughter, a son, five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Dorothy Rouse Wright '35 of Kingstree, S.C., on June 25, 1995. She is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth Josephs.

Earl Hall Brendall M.Div. '36 of Baltimore, Md.,

on Aug. 11, 1995, after a long illness. He was a retired United Methodist minister serving the Western North Carolina Conference for 33 years and the Northern Mississippi Conference for 11 years. He wrote also two devotional books, *In the Quietness and Words of Gold*. He is survived by his wife, Meda, a daughter, five grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

John Tyler Caldwell A.M. '36, Hon. '65 of Raleigh on Oct. 20, 1995. He was chancellor of N.C. State University from 1959 to 1975. During his administration, enrollment doubled as he helped establish the former college as a nationally respected research university. After stepping down as chancellor, he taught political science and acted as president of the Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies. He was also a trustee of Princeton University. He is survived by his wife, Carol, four daughters, and two sons.

John R. Hathorn '36 of Wellesley, Mass., on Oct. 12, 1994.

Mary Frances Ivey Hawkins '36, A.M. '41 of Mentor, Ohio, on Aug. 27, 1995. She was among the 119 women of the organizational class of the U.S. Navy's Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES), the first female commissioned officers' cadre, in 1942. Later, she was executive assistant director of Naval History in Washington, D.C. She is survived by her husband, Robert, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

Robert Edwards McNicoll A.M. '36, Ph.D. '38 of Miami on June 11, 1994. A faculty member at the University of Miami since 1933, he helped design its interdisciplinary Hispanic American major and co-founded the Hispanic Institute. During the 1940s, he also served in the U.S. State Department's division of cultural relations. He was a visiting fellow or administrator to University of Miami summer programs in Chile, Cuba, and Peru. He retired in 1970 as professor emeritus. He is survived by his wife, Hortensia, a daughter, two sons, and two grandchildren.

John Daniel McConnell LL.B. '37 of Pinehurst, N.C., on Oct. 14, 1995. He was a retired N.C. Supreme Court judge. In 1960, he was secretary of the N.C. Democratic Party. In 1961, he was appointed to the Superior Court, where he judicated until 1980. He is survived by his wife, Janice, two daughters, a son, 17 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Walter Denson Moffitt '37 of Riverhead, N.Y., on Oct. 9, 1995. His career in active ministry spanned 40 years and several congregations, followed by interim pastorates during his retirement. A former first trombonist for Les Brown's Duke Blue Devils, he also played with the Riverhead Monday Night Band and the Wellesley Symphony. He is survived by his wife, Ethel, two daughters, a sister, a brother, five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Wilbur Mallam Purcell Sr. A.M. '37 of Clearwater, Fla.

Joseph W. Riley '37 of Bryn Mawr, Pa., on May 29, 1995, of cancer. At Duke, he played basketball and was a member of the golf team; the 16th hole at Duke's golf course is named in his honor. In 1952, he started the Joseph W. Riley Co., which became one of the largest food brokerage firms in the country. He was on the boards of governors at both the Merion Golf Club in Ardmore, Pa., and the Country Club of Florida in the Village of Golf, where he wintered. He is survived by his wife, **Dorothy Creery Riley** '39, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

William Joyner Ross Jr. '37 of Durham on Oct. 28, 1995. After serving as a radar technician during World War II, he worked for many years with Clark & Sorrell and Motor Bearings and Parts, Inc. He was a charter member of the Friendly City Kiwanis Club of Durham, serving as Kiwanian of the Year in

1965, and club president in 1969. He is survived by his wife, Beatrice, two daughters, three brothers, four grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Ruth Alexander Waller '37 of Burkummett, Texas.

Mary C. Bender Carl '38 of Lancaster, Pa., in November 1992.

Marjorie Winston "Jo" Collins '38 of Jacksonville, Fla., on March 6, 1994, of massive cerebral hemorrhage. She is survived by her husband, **C. Curtis Collins Jr.** M.D. '40.

E. Gilbert Mathews '38 of Guilford, Conn., on Oct. 1, 1995. He was retired president of his own engineering and consulting company in the packaging field, which he formed after many years as vice president of the Federal Paper Board Co. He was also editor and publisher of the newsletter *Folding Carton* for 25 years. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two sons, and two grandsons.

James McGuire Peery M.D. '38 of Cedar Bluff, Va., on Sept. 13, 1995, after a long illness. After serving as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army during World War II, he practiced medicine at Mattie Williams Hospital, Clinch Valley Clinic, and Grundy Hospital in Grundy, Va. He is survived by his wife, Clara, two daughters, four sons, and nine grandchildren.

John Harrison Rohland B.S.M.E. '38 of Oak Ridge, Tenn., on Feb. 1, 1995, after a short illness. He was a retired accountant for the Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

Guy Hampton Elder Jr. '39 of Columbia, S.C., on May 21, 1995, of a massive heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Eva; a daughter; two sons, including **William S. Elder** '63; a daughter-in-law, **Lillian Wilkinson Elder** '64; and seven grandchildren, including **Jeffrey L. Elder** '90, A.M. '92 and **Jennifer Elder** '94.

Joseph Reade Powell Sr. B.S.M.E. '39 of Charlotte on Sept. 3, 1995, of a heart attack. A former chairman of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he was a retired district manager of the Charlotte Branch of Bailey Meter Co. He is survived by his wife, Frances, two daughters, a son, 10 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Clifford W. Beck M.E. '40 of Topsfield, Mass., on Nov. 30, 1994, after a long illness. He had been employed with the U.S. Forest Service for two years prior to World War II. In 1943, he entered the U.S. Marine Corps as a commissioned officer and saw action in the South Pacific, and was later honorably discharged as a captain in 1945. He was employed in the wholesale lumber industry in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts for many years before retiring as a Realtor in 1981. He is survived by his wife, **Marie Norene Harper Beck** '40; three daughters; four sons; and eight grandchildren.

Beatrice M. Lauffer Kahle '40 of Erie, Pa., on Aug. 18, 1995.

E. R. "Dutch" McMillin '40 of Williamson County, Tenn., on Aug. 31, 1995. He was a retired head of New England Life Insurance Co. in Nashville, Tenn. He played clarinet and saxophone professionally in the 1940s and 1950s, and recorded instrumentally with national artists, including Perry Como, Pete Fountain, and Al Hirt. He is survived by his wife, Helen, two daughters, a son, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mary Hennen Aldridge '41 of Potomac, Md., on July 13, 1994, after a long illness. She was professor emerita of chemistry at American University in Washington, D.C. After joining the faculty in 1995, she directed over 100 masters theses and doctoral dissertations.

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Warren J. Gates '41 of Carlisle, Pa., on July 24, 1995. He was a retired American history professor at Dickinson College in Carlisle, where he taught for 34 years. He was the son of the late Arthur M. Gates, who taught classics at Trinity College and Duke University for 43 years. He is survived by his wife, Alice, a daughter, a son, and a grandson.

Frank Lee Greathouse Jr. '41 of Newton, N.C., on Nov. 17, 1995.

Rudolph P. McCulloch M.D. '42 of Springfield, Ohio, on Aug. 13, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Jean.

Woodrow Wilson Robinson '42 of Woodstock, Va., on June 17, 1994. He served in public education for 42 years. A former adjunct professor at James Madison University, he was past treasurer and president of the Virginia Education Association and was appointed to a six-year term on the State Board of Education. W.W. Robinson Elementary School in Woodstock was named in his honor in 1976. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn; two daughters; a brother, **Benjamin Franklin Robinson Jr.** M.Ed. '40; and six grandchildren.

Robert Nelson Bean B.S.E.E. '43 on Sept. 26, 1995, of colon cancer. He was a recognized retired electrical engineer and scientist for Lockheed Missile and Space Corp., and served in the U.S. Naval Reserves. He is survived by his wife, Doris Eileen, and a son.

Kyrn White Bulger '43 of Fort Myers, Fla., on July 8, 1995.

Henry Hitt Crane Jr. '43 of Scottsdale, Ariz., on Oct. 5, 1995, of complications arising from a stroke. He was former registrar and dean of students at the Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, Calif. He was also involved in establishing the teacher education unit at the college. He is survived by his wife, Jean, a daughter, and a grandson.

Floyd Linwood Driver '43 of Sumter, S.C., on Nov. 14, 1993, of carcinoma of the prostate. He served as an x-ray technician at Camp Butler, N.C., during World War II, and retired as director of x-ray services at Tuomey Hospital. He was also former chief x-ray technician at Warts Hospital in Durham. He is survived by his wife, **Frances Cowan Driver** B.S.N. '42, R.N. '42; two daughters; and four grandchildren.

Robert C. McCormick '43 of Columbus, N.J., on Sept. 6, 1995. He was retired services director of the Burdick Corp. of Norwalk, Conn. He was an Army Air Corps bombardier and navigator during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, two sons, and five grandchildren.

Preson Peek Phillips Jr. '43, A.M. '43 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 9, 1995. He was retired professor of Bible and Christian Education at Tennessee Temple University in Chattanooga.

Donald M. Schlier B.S.M.E. '43 of Roswell, Ga., on March 12, 1994.

Lilla Frances Thornton '43 of Elberton, Ga., on June 24, 1995.

Robert J. Vanderlinde M.D. '43 of Hanover, N.H., after a long illness. He was professor emeritus of clinical medicine at Dartmouth Medical School, and former medical director of Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital. He was awarded a Bronze Star for his service as an Army surgeon with the 10th Armored Division in France and Germany during World War II. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the American Diabetes Association. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Walker Williams Vanderlinde** '40; a daughter; a son; and six grandchildren.

Helen Kinder Behrens '45 on June 15, 1995. A member of Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired

(DACOR), she accompanied her husband on assignments with the U.S. Information Agency to Algeria, Austria, France, Germany, Morocco, and Zaïre during the 1960s. She also wrote several books based on her experiences of dining and entertaining in various countries. She is survived by her husband, Robert, three daughters, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Charles S. Flynn M.D. '45 of Bluefield, W.Va., on Aug. 18, 1995. He was a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and spent 34 years in the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Frances O'Brian Flynn** R.N. '44, a daughter, a son, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Betty Barbrey West R.N. '45 of Wallace, N.C., on Sept. 26, 1995. She is survived by a son, David, and two grandchildren.

Mary Baxter Benbow '47 of Winston-Salem, N.C.

Nancy McMurtrie Eckel '47 on Dec. 2, 1994. She is survived by a son, George, and three granddaughters.

Frances Elder Henderson '47 of Durham on Sept. 22, 1995. She taught in Roxboro, Vance County, and Cheating and Carrington junior high schools. She is survived by her husband, Bradley, two daughters, a son, and five grandchildren.

V. Dare Lovette R.N. '47 of Millers Creek, N.C., on Sept. 3, 1995.

Margaret Peterson Thorpe '47 of Hopkinsville, Ky., on Aug. 3, 1995, of cancer. She was retired bookstore manager of Hopkinsville Community College. She is survived by her mother, Margaret Peterson, her husband, Hillard, a brother, **Robert T. Peterson Jr.** '51, two daughters, a son, and eight grandchildren.

Chester Brandt '48 of Colorado Springs, Colo., on Aug. 28, 1995. He was a registered manager of the New York Stock Exchange for 33 years. He also served as adjunct professor of economics at Queens College and C. W. Post College in New York. He is survived by three daughters, two sons, three brothers, and nine grandchildren.

T. Eugene Rentz '48, A.M. '51 of Hyattsville, Md., on Aug. 30, 1995. He is survived by his wife, **Susie Smith Rentz** A.M. '51.

Richard Beasley Montague '49 of Research Triangle Park on Sept. 25, 1995. He was the retired head of the sales tax division of the Durham office of the N.C. Department of Revenue. He is survived by a son, Richard.

Francis H. Siegfried B.S.E.E. '49 of Alexandria, Va., on Jan. 8, 1996, of cancer. He was the owner of a heating and air conditioning sales engineering firm. He was also director of the junior golf program at Belle Haven Country Club. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, three sons, and a grandchild.

Charles Richard Walker '49 of Burlington, N.C., on May 29, 1995, of a heart attack. A U.S. Army veteran, he served in the African and Italian campaigns of World War II. He was a retired Internal Revenue Service agent. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two daughters, three sisters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Marcus G. "Buck" Carpenter Jr. '50 of Durham on Sept. 19, 1995. He was manager of Carpenter's Chevrolet, a Durham dealership, for 40 years. He is survived by his wife, Mary, four daughters, a son, and eight grandchildren.

Paul James Cato '50 of Charlotte on Aug. 11, 1995, of congestive heart failure. He was vice president of Pilot Life Insurance Co. of Greensboro. He is survived by his wife, Donna; a daughter; two sons; his mother; a brother, **Benjamin R. Cato** '48, A.M. '50; a sister-in-law, **Wilma Roberts Cato**

'49; a sister; a niece, **Karen Cato Doran** '74; and eight grandchildren.

Vincent A. Joy M.D. '50 of Scottsdale, Ariz., on Nov. 5, 1995. He was a noted physician and active politician on Long Island for 35 years. After working in the pharmaceutical industry with Squibb, Merck and Co., he served as director of the medical clinic at Nassau County Medical Center. He was also professor emeritus at Cornell Medical Center. One of the founding members of the N.Y. State Conservative Party, he ran for the House of Representatives as a member of the Fifth Congressional District in 1972. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, four daughters, two sons, and six grandchildren.

Ellen Conner Lepp '50 of Mission Viejo, Calif., on April 4, 1995.

Nancy Alberts Smith '50 of Franklin, Va., on Feb. 21, 1995. She was a former teacher in the Suffolk, Wakefield, and Franklin schools. She was a Sunday School teacher, served on the vestry at Emmanuel Episcopal Church, and was a member of the library board of the Rawls Library and Museum. She is survived by her husband, **Waring W. Smith Jr.** M.E. '51; two daughters; two sisters, including **Vivian Alberts Costlow** '55; and four grandchildren.

Jay Gore Jr. J.D. '51 of Grenada, Miss., on Sept. 4, 1995, following injuries sustained in an automobile accident. He was Mississippi State Bar commissioner from 1970 to 1973 and again from 1990 to 1993. He was also past president and member of the Grenada County Bar Association. He is survived by his wife, Mary Jane, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Leo D. Lamond M.E. '51 of Richmond Hill, Ga., on Aug. 20, 1995, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Annie.

H. Filmore "Fil" Mabry '51, H.A. Cert. '55 of Orangeburg, S.C., on March 7, 1995, of heart failure. He served for 32 years as chief executive officer of The Regional Medical Center in Orangeburg, distinguishing himself as one of the longest tenured hospital administrators in the state. He was a fellow of the American College of Healthcare Executives, where he was named Senior Healthcare Executive of the Year in 1993. He also served on the board of directors of the eleven-state Southeastern Hospital Conference, and was awarded honorary life membership. He is survived by his wife, Joan, four sons, and two granddaughters.

Patricia Crum Morris '51 of Austin, Texas, on March 17, 1995, of pancreatic carcinoma. She is survived by her husband, Frank.

Bruce F. Baehr '52 on Oct. 18, 1995, following a brief illness. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn.

James F. Gibson Sr. '52, M.D. '56 of Charlotte on Sept. 17, 1995. He was captain of the 1951 Duke football team. He was the former chief of staff at Cape Fear Memorial Hospital and Community Hospital in Wilmington, N.C., and Lee County Hospital in Sanford, N.C. He later served as medical director at E.D.S. Federal Corp., in Raleigh, and had recently been appointed to the N.C. Comprehensive Major Medical Plan board of trustees. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three daughters, two sons, and six grandchildren.

Arthur J. Pearce '52 of Morganton, N.C., on Nov. 19, 1993, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Joretta.

J. Harold Peedin M.D. '52 of Pine Level, N.C., on Sept. 23, 1995. A retired farmer, he was a member of the Johnston County Farm Bureau and an officer with the Johnston County ASCS. He is survived by two daughters, a son, six grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Clyde Thomas Whitley B.S.E.E. '52 of Alex-

andria, Va., on Dec. 21, 1995, of cancer. He was a retired Navy aviator, and had served on the staffs of the chief of naval operations and the Secretary of the Navy. He retired as a captain in 1982. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a daughter, a son, two sisters, and a brother.

Shirley Haynes Rumer R.N. '53 of Blounts Creek, N.C., on Aug. 20, 1995. She worked as a registered nurse for 10 years and as a middle-school teacher for 20 years. She was also a member of the Amherst Suburban Women's Golf Club. She is survived by her husband, **Ralph R. Rumer Jr.** B.S.C.E. '53; three daughters; a sister; and two grandchildren.

Robert I. Rosen '54 of Redondo Beach, Calif., on Oct. 7, 1995, of colon cancer. He is survived by his wife, Joy, two children, and three grandchildren.

Ivan Leon Siler Jr. '54 of Greensboro on Oct. 14, 1995, of congestive heart failure. He established his own business, QO Limited, and was actively involved with Alcoholics Anonymous. He is survived by his wife, Sue; a son; a daughter; **Jane Siler Taylor** '85; and a grandson.

C. Reginald Walton M.Div. '54 of Roanoke, Va., on Sept. 6, 1995. He served as minister in the Virginia Conference of the United Methodist Church for 42 years. He also spent the last two years as chaplain for the V.A. Medical Center in Salem, Va. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, a sister, three daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Warren H. Gove B.S.C.E. '56 of Tappan, N.Y., on Nov. 28, 1995, of a ruptured arteriovenous malformation of the brain. He is survived by his wife, Violet; a son, **Charles A. Gove** B.S.E. '85, M.S. '90; and a cousin, **Phyllis Scholl** '73.

Donald James Guy '56 of Williamsville, N.Y., on June 13, 1993, of liver cancer. He is survived by a brother, **Robert George Guy** '54.

Glenn Laporte Johnson '56 of Newton, N.J., on July 7, 1992, of a heart attack. He was a former manager of public relations for Dun & Bradstreet and vice-president of several New York firms, including Charles Barber. He is survived by his sister, **Marilynn Johnson** '56.

Richard Lee Ford '59 of Granville, Ohio, on Jan. 22, 1996. He was the OEM sales and marketing manager for the Holophane Lighting Co. Inc., in Newark, Ohio. He was also a member of the Illuminating Engineering Society. He is survived by his wife, Linda, two daughters, two sons, and four grandchildren.

Francis W. Michel H.S. '59 of Palo Alto, Ca., on Sept. 25, 1994, of complications from leukemia. He was a retired hematologist with the El Camino Internal Medical Group, and had served on the clinical faculty at the Stanford University School of Medicine. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Ann Stark Michel** B.S.N. '57; a daughter; four sons; and two grandchildren.

Eric J. Keller '62 of Snellville, Ga., on Sept. 12, 1995. He is survived by a daughter and three grandchildren.

John Nelson Russell Score II Ph.D. '63 of Georgetown, Texas, on April 23, 1995. He had been a professor of religion and philosophy at Southwestern University for 40 years. An ordained minister, he was also a member of the Texas Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Robert Ross Byrd Ed.D. '64 of Fayetteville, N.C., on Aug. 14, 1995, after a brief illness.

Mary Elizabeth Carl McCollough '64 of

Lancaster, Pa., on May 28, 1995. She is survived by her daughter, **Lesley Mary McCollough** '91.

Henry L. Crouch M.A.T. '66 of Raleigh on Oct. 14, 1995. A retired colonel with 27 years of service before his studies at Duke, he spent 14 years teaching mathematics at N.C. State University before retiring in 1980. He is survived by his wife, Fay, a sister, and a brother.

Martha Hervey McAdoo '66 of Galveston, Texas, on Jan. 15, 1995, of general organ failure resulting from Hodgkin's disease. She was a researcher of protein purification in the University of Texas department of biochemistry. She is survived by her husband, David, a daughter, and a son.

Richard J. Neubauer A.M. '66 of Springfield, Mass., on June 15, 1995. He was a former professor at N.C. Central University, Cleveland State University, and the University of Hartford. He also taught in the Springfield public school system. He is survived by three daughters.

Ronald W. Lindenbloom M.F. '67 of Harrisonburg, Va., on Aug. 19, 1995, of lung cancer. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1967 to 1971, and later entered the forestry service.

J. Michael Hardin '68 of Atlanta, Ga., on Aug. 8, 1995.

Carol Anderson Bellora '69 of St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 19, 1995, of cancer. An avid runner, she was a member of the St. Louis Track Club and placed first in the 1990 Third Olympic Memorial Marathon. She taught French and adult education classes. She is survived by her husband, Robert, a daughter, two sons, her parents, two sisters, and two brothers.

Eric William Lothman '69, M.D. '75, Ph.D. '75



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of Charlottesville, Va., on April 15, 1995, of an apparent heart attack while jogging. He joined the faculty of the University of Virginia's neurology department in 1983 and was appointed to a chair in neuroscience in 1990. He specialized in epilepsy. He is survived by his wife, Deborah, a daughter, his mother, a sister, and three brothers.

Robert C. Frasure Ph.D. '70 on Aug. 20, 1995, during an armored vehicle accident sustained during a U.S. diplomatic mission to Sarajevo. He was deputy assistant secretary of state and had headed the U.S. effort to end the Bosnian conflict.

Joel Bennett Tigler B.S. '75 of Charlotte on July 11, 1995, of complications from chronic myelogenous leukemia and bone marrow transplant. He was a

C.P.A. and controller for Arthur Young & Co. He is survived by his wife, Shoon Ledyard, two sons, his parents, a sister, and a grandmother.

Faith Stewart Graham M.S.N. '78 of Clayton, N.C., on Sept. 12, 1991.

Mary Linda Kemp '78 of Sedona, Ariz., on Sept. 14, 1995, of suicide. She was president of the Kemp Associates lobbying company, which represents local governments in Washington, D.C. She is survived by her mother, Olivia Hyde, her father, William, two sisters, and a brother.

Elizabeth Dunn White J.D. '79 of Greensboro on April 4, 1995, of sudden unknown causes. She was vice chair of the Business Law Section and editor of *Notes*

Bearing Interest. She joined the law offices of Adams Kleemeier Hagan Hannah & Fouts in 1980 and became the firm's first female partner in 1985. She is survived by her husband, Don, and two sons.

W. Peter Januszewski M.B.A. '81 of Pine Island, Fla., on Aug. 12, 1995, of cancer.

Charlotte Englehardt Dean B.S.N. '83 of Irvine, Calif., on Aug. 14, 1995, of a brain tumor. She worked for California hospitals, after spending four years as a second lieutenant in the Public Health Service Corps. She is survived by her husband, Todd, a daughter, a son, a sister, and a brother.

John V. Hannah '84 on Oct. 8, 1995, from cardiac complications after a heart attack.

Carole Lei Chenevert M.B.A. '86 of Mililani, Hawaii, on June 20, 1995, of breast cancer.

Ralph Erich Jones J.D. '89 of New York, N.Y., on July 9, 1995. He was an attorney in the trusts and estates group of the New York law firm Sullivan & Cromwell, and was active in numerous civic and professional organizations, including LeGal, the lesbian and gay law association of New York. He is survived by his life partner, Daniel Duttinger, his mother, a sister, and four brothers.

Carol Irene Baker M.D. '95 of Charlotte in March 1995.

Mathematician Murray

Francis J. Murray, who once collaborated with Princeton University mathematician and computer pioneer John von Neumann, died March 15 in Durham, following a heart attack. He was 85.

Murray earned his Ph.D. in 1935 at Columbia University, where he was a professor until coming to Duke in 1957 as director of special research for numerical analysis. For his work in that post, the U.S. Army awarded him its Outstanding Civilian Service Medal in 1967. He retired in 1980.

Between 1936 and 1943, he worked with von Neumann at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study on a type of mathematics known as rings of operators. He was also well-known for his proof of the complex version of the Hahn-Banach theorem of functional analysis.

He wrote three books, including *Mathematical Machines*, and was a member of most major mathematics international societies and associations.

He is survived by his wife, Madge; four sons; two daughters, including **Grace Murray Carter** '62; a brother; a sister; and six grandchildren.

Trustee Emeritus Miller

A former Duke trustee, past president of the Duke Alumni Association, and past president of the Duke Medical Alumni Association, **Benjamin Neely Miller Jr.** '32, B.S.M., M.D. '35, died December 10 of heart disease in Lexington, South Carolina. He was 84.

At Duke, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Omega Sigma, and Alpha Omega Alpha. After serving his residency at Duke Hospital, he was an instructor at the University of Alabama Medical School, visiting lecturer and later clinical professor of medicine at the University of South Carolina Medical School, and a practicing physician of internal medicine in Columbia for fifty-three years.

Miller, a recipient of the Order of the Palmetto, was a past president of the Columbia Medical Society, South Carolina Society of Internal Medicine, and the Southeastern Allergy Association. He was instrumental in forming the South Carolina Internal Medicine Association, the Southeastern Allergy Association, and the American Society of Internal Medicine.

He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Gambill Miller** R.N. '36; two daughters, including **Elizabeth "Betsy" Miller Fuller** '64; a son, **Ben Neely Miller III** '68; two sisters; and six grandchildren.

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ACTION AND REACTION

Editors:

Your feature article on affirmative action ["Color-blind or Color-conscious?", March-April 1996] was a timely and thought-provoking treatment of an increasingly troublesome subject. The issue evokes ambivalent feelings because affirmative action manifests itself today in so many different forms. As an alumnus, I find it encouraging that the question is being addressed openly at all levels of the university community, and particularly by student groups representing divergent views.

As a parent of an entering freshman, however, I find it somewhat disconcerting that Stanley Fish, a member of the Duke faculty, would preface the expression of his opinion by condemning those who disagree as intellectually and morally deficient. Among the most enduring lessons I learned at Duke: Educated people who seek to forge well-founded opinions are not afraid to defend their beliefs in reasoned and respectful discourse with persons of differing perceptions; and, one who dogmatically rejects differing views by attempting to trivialize the experiences on which they are based is retreating into the first refuge of the intellectually insecure. Evidently, Dr. Fish values a diversity of "experiential perceptions" on every subject except the value of diversity itself.

I was among the hundreds of students who stood outside Allen Building to support the cause of our African-American classmates on that February afternoon in 1969. At that time, there seemed to be a broad consensus about both the purpose and propriety of affirmative action. Many of us had witnessed firsthand the conditions that preceded desegregation, and it was beyond dispute that black Americans had suffered economic and educational disadvantages to an intolerable degree as the consequence of categorical racial discrimination. Based on our own experiences, we recognized

then that the widespread deprivations resulting from past wrongdoing could not be remedied, at least in our lifetime, unless deliberate efforts were made to accelerate the process of "integration" by providing those who were historically disadvantaged the means to achieve competitive equality in political, economic, and social spheres.

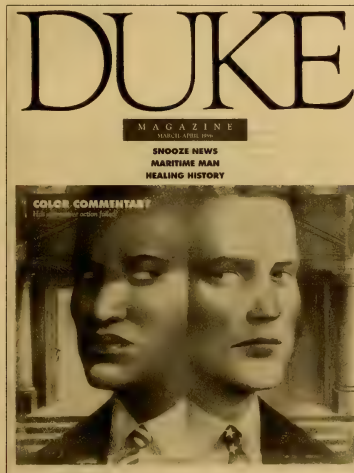
Unlike Dr. Fish, however, I do not find that history ceased to unfold in 1969; indeed, I believe that the ensuing changes in the character of affirmative action programs, as well as the conditions that spawned them, may warrant a reassessment of means and ends. An entire generation—the children of those very students who were inside and around Allen Building twenty-seven years ago—has grown up in much different America. While only a fool would dispute the fact that we have failed

hoods, participated in the same activities, and been subjected to the same cultural influences as most of their Caucasian classmates. Although they undoubtedly encounter some prejudice on a personal level, these individuals have suffered few of the historical disadvantages that affirmative action was designed to offset; nor does their presence really promote the kind of "multicultural diversity" that is often cited today as a justification for affirmative action. Yet they continue to benefit from the same preferential consideration in admissions and scholarship eligibility that other minority applicants more deservedly receive.

Just as I remain convinced that affirmative action was an appropriate measure to rectify the disparities created by past racial discrimination, I am certain that such policies can continue to serve an important function in the future—if the focus is adjusted to coincide with contemporary perceptions of fairness. The proper objective of affirmative action was never to ensure that racial minorities realize success, but only that *disadvantaged individuals* are afforded a *fair opportunity* to achieve success. Regrettably, we must acknowledge that this objective remains unfulfilled; history did not come to a halt, but neither has it advanced far enough to eliminate the need for affirmative action.

While it remains a lamentable fact that most of the disadvantaged who deserve the benefits of affirmative action to achieve competitive equality are from racial minorities, it no longer follows that all members of any particular minority group should automatically qualify. Nor should non-minority individuals who come from disadvantaged backgrounds be categorically excluded. Unless these programs re-evaluate their goals, and begin looking beyond race to emphasize more relevant (and less divisive) factors, the erosion of public support for affirmative action may eventually become irreversible.

Michael L. Rosen '70
Tallahassee, Florida



to eradicate racism, it is no less naive to ignore the fact that the disadvantages we originally sought to remedy can no longer be attributed solely to race-based discrimination.

A substantial number of African-American students who enter Duke and other selective-admission colleges today have attended the same schools, resided in the same neighbor-

Editors:

Those supporting affirmative action fail to observe *all* the changes that have taken place in the period that the country has been struggling with affirmative action. Significantly, a large percentage of students now are less knowledgeable than were their predecessors at an equivalent stage in their schooling. In recent time, society has become very worried about this decline. Is it possible that by reducing the necessary qualifications for employment (teachers particularly), school entrance for students, course grades, and the like, society is moving in the direction of the lowest common denominator, rather than advancement? If so, will it be beneficial to society as a whole to continue on a road thus proving to lead to inferiority?

Ed C. Vandenburg '40
Dubuque, Iowa

Editors:

Once again, there is a long discussion about affirmative action policies in hiring faculty and, once again, I see no mention of how your affirmative action policies will affect the students who are, after all, the primary reason for the existence of Duke University.

Every teaching institution owes its students

the best instruction available to the institution. In the case of a school like Duke, with very high endowment and equally high tuition, a prospective student would have every reason to expect the best. It seems that his expectations would be wrong; the best instructor will be hired only if he or she happens to be whatever minority the school happens to be looking for at the time.

In my opinion, the discrimination you are practicing, and that is what it is, is unfair to both the students and the prospective faculty members, whatever their backgrounds. I would not want my grandson taught by the second-best teacher available just because that person happens to fit the university's plans. Nor, if I were an instructor, would I care to face a class whose members might well believe I was there for reasons other than academic excellence.

Racial and gender discrimination still exists, but anyone who tells you it's as bad as it was fifty years ago wasn't here fifty years ago. The gradual improvement continues but it is not helped by the policies Duke's administration still supports. You are wrong; you are not being productive; concentrate on your obligation to your students and forget this other priority which is not supported by the real world.

Fred Dennerline '48
Palm City, Florida

Editors:

Bill Sasser's even-handed treatment of the core issues fueling the debate over affirmative action can serve as an introduction to a case study of an ethical dilemma in which Duke is at the center.

When affirmative action became public policy in the 1970s, it was seen by many, if not most, as "good" and "ethical." Nevertheless, it was largely an imposed policy with top-down enforcement and encountered silent but significant resistance at various levels in society, business, and institutions. If there were at the time any discussion of the need to incorporate time limits or "Sunset Provisions" in the legislation surrounding E.E.O.C. and affirmative action, I am unaware of it.

The process of change is not as slow and fleeting as our observation of events might suggest. Affirmative action values are now rooted in an entire generation. It is time, as Duke senses, to re-think affirmative action, not necessarily to dismantle it, but amend it so that it continues to provide a positive benefit for Duke and its greater community.

Does the continued support of an initiative to hire more black faculty members, despite the practical and ethical considerations which exist, meet this test? I fail to see how it does.

I agree with William Raspberry, who is both for and against affirmative action. In my opin-

ion, affirmative action policies should remain at the undergraduate, graduate, and administrative levels since they continue to provide a positive benefit for Duke, its greater community, and society as a whole.

There are, at times, valid reasons to make exceptions to important principles. Once the large gap which now exists between the demand for top black academics and their supply narrows, the problem of representation of blacks in the Duke faculty will cease to be an issue.

In summary, the continuance of the faculty affirmative action initiative is both unfair and unrealistic. As a top educational institution, Duke should be one of the first to recognize the ethical dilemma such a policy imposes upon it and its greater community.

John J. Mackowski '48
Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida

Editors:

The article "Color-blind or Color-conscious?" in the March-April issue was a breath of fresh air to us who have about given up on our alma mater. Professor [John] Staddon is to be commended in his questioning of the furthering of "social justice" as the proper motivation for a university.

It has been some forty years since the Supreme Court school desegregation decision burst upon the country. Have the children, black and white, been better educated in these forty years than the children in "separate but equal" days? I think not.

President Keohane is paraphrased as believing that affirmative action helps make up for historical injustices. Certainly forced public school desegregation was one of those historical injustices foisted upon all Americans, both black and white. There is no way to make up for the historical injustices President Keohane perceives; no more than we can today "make up" to the American Indians the injustices to them in the days of discovery and settling of our country.

Let us all forgive and forget and get on with our lives of today.

John Staddon's views are to be recommended to all, the students, the faculty, the administration, the research departments of all the colleges of the university, and perhaps Duke will regain some of its lost alumni support.

Harry T. Hance '47
Lowell, Oregon

CORRECTIONS: We apologize for misspelling the name of Shelton Waldrep A.M. '91, Ph.D. '95 in the article "Inside the Mouse" that appeared in the November-December 1995 issue. Also, Susan Willis' second book, *A Primer for Daily Life*, was published by Routledge Press.

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AN OLYMPIC STORY

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

BY CASIE MORRIS
WITH BRIDGET BOOHER

Six years ago, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided that the 1996 Centennial Games would be held in Atlanta, Georgia. The announcement came as something of a surprise. After all, the United States had just hosted the 1984 games in Los Angeles, and many observers assumed that the bid would go to Athens, Greece, birthplace of the modern games. Atlanta and Olympic officials barely had time to congratulate one another before the reality hit: The City Too Busy To Hate would have to become a very busy city, indeed, to pull off this monumental historic event.

Thousands of employees were hired to toil around the clock, changing the look of the city, improving streetscapes, creating parks, building competition sites, and reviving deteriorating neighborhoods. Months before the Opening Ceremony, the most common sounds in downtown Atlanta were generated by the buzz of construction. Jackhammers and cranes pounded and hauled into the night. Streets were impassable. Restaurants and shops spruced up in preparation for the arriving guests.

But with the Opening Ceremony on July 19, the frantic preparations were eclipsed by the athletic performances and human dramas that define the Olympic Games. Dozens of Duke alumni and friends are players—literally and figuratively—in the spectacle. In the weeks before the games began, a few of them shared their perspectives on being a part of history.

MEDICINE MEN

It's kind of like preparing for war," says John D. Cantwell '62, chief medical officer for the Games. "Questions of terrorism and multi-catastrophes cross over into the medical domain. I get calls from people daily saying, 'You need to worry about this,' or 'You need to think more about terrorism.' But I pretty much feel we have thought of every scenario that could happen."

A cardiologist at Georgia Baptist Hospital in Atlanta, Cantwell was tapped to handle the awesome responsibility of the Olympics' medical well-being. That includes 10,000 athletes from 197 countries, 70,000 volunteers, and 1.5 million spectators, international Olympic officials, and dignitaries. Cantwell will supervise a

multilingual, volunteer medical staff of 4,000 doctors, nurses, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, massage therapists, athletic trainers, physical therapists, and administrators. Although the crew consists of highly-trained professionals, they are all donating their time to staff the medical stations at each venue, as well as other high-traffic areas such as the Olympic Village and the Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport. Services will vary from the routine—caring for injured athletes, reviving heat-stricken spectators—to drug testing and full-fledged disasters.

The Olympic Village "polyclinic" will be a major hub of the medical operation. Designed to serve athletes and team members exclusively, the twenty-four-hour-a-day operation will include a pharmacy, laboratory, and resources for such routine needs as dental, eye, and podiatry care. Supplies and equipment have been donated, doctors recruited, schedules verified, facilities contracted, transportation arrangements confirmed, disaster plans drawn out, and drug tests ordered. Response teams of ambulances and helicopters from a number of emergency medical services companies will be waiting in the wings to ferry patients to hospitals in case an emergency occurs. Each venue will be equipped with a helicopter landing pad.

"Someone has likened our job to that of caring for the medical needs of eight Superbowls for seventeen days," says Cantwell. "But the Superbowl is in one place. We have to deal with five different states with venues spread out."

He seems to be a natural for the job. The fifty-four-year-old physician has been a sports enthusiast since childhood. At Duke, the five-foot, eight-inch Cantwell helped the basketball team win the Atlantic Coast Conference title in 1960 and make it to the NCAA tournament quarterfinals. Hired in 1976 as a team physician for the Atlanta Braves, where he remains one of six doctors, he is also a mountain climber who has trekked around the world.

His international travels have also included trips to three previous Olympics that prepared him for 1996. To understand fully the scope of what to expect in Atlanta, he attended the competitions in Albertville, Barcelona, and Lillehammer. Like Barcelona, Atlanta's scorching heat and humidity could pose major problems. But Cantwell has maintained an optimistic out-



Torchbearer: Al Buehler, Duke track coach, carried the Olympic flame through campus on its way to Atlanta

look about the forecast. "We've plotted temperatures during the Olympic time for the last three years," he says. "Last year was the second driest year ever, two years ago was the wettest year ever, and three years ago was the hottest year ever. This year, it's going to be just perfect."

Because he is the medical spokesman for the press, public relations is another cornerstone of his job. "We have to make sure that we don't let rumors get out of hand," he says. "A lot of media people are waiting for [bad] stories to unfold. It's not news if everything's going well, but if there's an outbreak of food poisoning in the Olympic Village, it will make the front page."

For almost an entire month, Cantwell will reside at the Marriott Marquis Hotel, head-

times to ensure the integrity of the forecast.

Despite the weighty responsibility of his position, Cantwell says he's not too worried about the unpredictable nature of his duties. "I sleep like a baby," he says. "You have to shake me awake in the morning."

Working alongside Cantwell is radiologist S. Boyd Eaton Jr., '60, medical director of the Olympic Village polyclinic. As is the case with many physicians involved in the Olympic effort, Eaton has sacrificed his vacation time to be away from his medical practice for the duration of the games. "Everyone from my practice has made a big commitment," he says. "Two other people will

tricky question when it comes to drugs from other countries."

Another concern—the possibility of terrorism—became a reality when a bomb exploded in Centennial Park a week into the Games. While no athletes or coaches were injured, one volunteer physician sustained minor injuries. Otherwise, Eaton says that, to a person, every member of his volunteer staff reported to work the next morning on time, ready to continue.

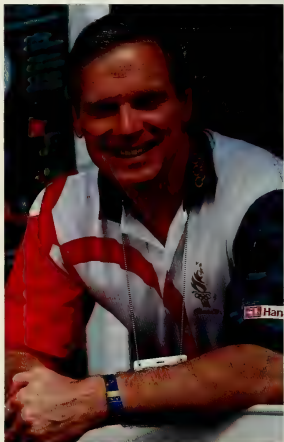
"The most common sentiment I've heard—from athletes and coaches to local citizens and visitors from other countries—is that we will not let terrorists deter us. As soon as we give in to fear, the terrorists will have won."

While drug testing and terrorism are modern



Cantwell: main medicine man for all Olympic venues

**CANTWELL WAS TAPPED TO
HANDLE THE AWESOME
RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
OLYMPICS' MEDICAL
WELL-BEING. THAT INCLUDES
10,000 ATHLETES FROM
197 COUNTRIES, 70,000
VOLUNTEERS, AND
1.5 MILLION SPECTATORS,
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC
OFFICIALS, AND DIGNITARIES.**



Eaton: directed the Olympic Village's polyclinic

quarters of the IOC commission, where he will run the "medical command center." His day will begin at the crack of dawn, when he'll review the previous day's activities with top-ranking members of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG). During the day, he'll monitor incoming data from each of the strategically located medical stations and troubleshoot all medical operations. He will work late into the night, reviewing reports with the IOC and preparing for the next day's events.

Cantwell is also responsible for overseeing 1,900 athlete drug tests. After each competition, top finishers and randomly selected competitors are tested. Staffers will monitor athletes before these tests, escort them to the test sites, and supervise the actual screening. Samples are kept under lock and key until a courier delivers them to the testing lab. A "chain of custody" must be maintained at all

be coming with me to the Olympic Village, and those who are here will be left with the work."

But Eaton says it's an honor to be involved in such an exciting endeavor, and to have Cantwell as his "boss." "Doctors generally have big egos. But John is such a humble and basically good person that he makes this operation what it is. His example makes everyone feel like contributing," rather than claiming personal glory.

Among Eaton's primary responsibilities is screening athletes for banned substances. Medication may be taken intentionally to enhance performance, but a more likely situation is discovering that an athlete has inadvertently ingested prohibited medicine. "It has happened in the past," he says. "For instance, some asthma medications contain substances considered stimulants. Or athletes come in with over-the-counter drugs they have been taking and ask if it's okay to take. That's a

phenomena, Eaton got to experience some of the more historical highlights of the Olympics in June. He ran alongside athletes and enthusiasts from around the world in the symbolic Nemean Games marathon in ancient Olympia, Greece, celebrating the first Olympic games, held in 776 B.C.

"I can see why they had the Games there," he says. "I walked down to the Olympic stadium and it was a magical experience. To walk out into this stadium where athletes competed 2,500 years ago and to now be a part of these modern games was quite an experience. Of course, in the ancient games, they ran nude. We ran in tunics."

MAYORAL ORDEAL

Talk about being in the political spotlight. Perhaps no one feels the weight of responsibility for the Games as much as Mayor William C. Campbell J.D. '77, whose



In sync: Holden, right, and partner Dickert put the paddle to the medal in vying for hardware in the C-2, tandem-decked canoe competition

administration will be remembered for years to come based, in part, on Atlanta's performance as the host city of the 1996 Games.

Since stepping into office in 1994, Campbell has seen his political fate inextricably linked to the Olympics. Supporters and detractors alike worried that the city's aging infrastructure and increasing crime rates could thwart the city's obligation to provide a safe, inviting welcome to the world. But Campbell has tackled each new problem with aplomb, keeping the city's long-term interest in mind. When major water lines erupted and streets caved in only weeks into his term, he refused ACOG's offer of assistance, proposing instead a \$150-million bond referendum that passed overwhelmingly last summer.

"I didn't want the issue of the Olympics tied to the infrastructure," he told *Atlanta Magazine*. "I didn't want the public to believe even

for a minute that we would be fixing our infrastructure for two weeks in 1996." In response to concerns about crime, Campbell created mini police-precincts and shifted officers from desk jobs to walking or bike beats. He created Operation Take-Back, a plan in which residents, community and religious groups, local governments, and police work together to make neighborhoods safer and provide alternatives to at-risk youth.

Campbell notes that the city will continue to reap benefits long after the Games have concluded. An advisory group has been charged with redeveloping the area around Centennial Park, including multi-family housing, shopping, and entertainment facilities. Through successful negotiations with businessman Ted Turner's organization, a new arena will be built downtown for the Atlanta Hawks.

"Our success from hosting the Games won't

be measured in gold, silver, or bronze medals, but by how the lives of all Atlantans have been enhanced, uplifted, and improved," he says. "There is no other city in the country, or in the world for that matter, that has experienced the incredible growth and transformation we are experiencing in Atlanta. It is unprecedented."

MAKING A SPLASH

If Horace P. Holden Jr. '85 had competed in the 1992 Olympics, he might never have met his wife. Holden, still disappointed over just barely missing qualifying for the whitewater canoeing team, traveled to the Grand Canyon where Alisa "Ledee" Thompson was working as a guide. Four years later, his outlook is a bit more buoyant. The couple married and has two young children, and Holden is going to the Olympics.

Representing the United States, Holden and his partner, Wayne Dickert, will vie for a medal in the C-2, tandem-decked canoe competition. All of the canoe and kayak events will be held on the Ocoee River near the North Carolina and Tennessee border; it's the first time the course will be natural, rather than manufactured. Holden is the assistant director of the Nantahala Outdoor Center (NOC), the largest canoe and kayak center in the country, which his father founded. Because Southern rivers are so familiar to him, it might seem he has the home-team edge. "We'll have a little bit of an advantage, but the Europeans have been over here quite a bit, so we'll see what happens," he says. "The best boats are from the Czech Republic and France, and Poland won the World Championships last year. But we're not as worried about our competitors as we are the event itself."

Held July 26-28, the paddling competitions are gated, timed events. Athletes must navigate upstream and downstream around a series of markers; the boats with the best times win, but there are penalties if a gate is touched, missed, or passed in the wrong order. Holden says that teams that win medals will have "clean runs." For single-person boats, it's challenge enough. For a two-person competition, both members must perform flawlessly. Surprisingly, Holden says, once a race begins, he and Dickert don't talk to one another.

"You really have to be in sync with your partner, on the same wavelength. You know gate placement in advance, and you get to take a practice run, so you have time to analyze and visualize the course before the race. Because once it begins, things happen so quickly that you almost go on automatic pilot and let your body do what you've trained it to do," he says.

Holden and Dickert began practicing together in 1990, but amiably parted ways after failing to qualify for the 1992 Olympics. For a time, says Holden, they both assumed their Olympic dreams were behind them. But last No-

member, they decided to try one more time—even though there was only one C-2 spot available for the United States. At the team trials in July, Holden and Dickert defeated a brother duo that had been expected to win. It was a poignant moment, as one of the members of that team was their former coach, Fritz Haller.

"Fritz is a really good friend," says Holden. "We have tremendous respect for him as an athlete and love for him as a friend. It was a big disappointment for them, because they were favored to win. We knew we had to have a great run. If they had had their best run, we wouldn't have beaten them. But they had a touch and were penalized."

After coming so close in 1992, Holden says

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SOCCER TEAM.**

fields. "The core of the team has been together since 1988," says Overbeck, who is co-captain of the U.S. team. "We've played together in two world championship—in 1991 we won in Japan and last year in Sweden we came in third—so we're veterans by now. We're all good friends and we love to play the game together. For so long we weren't compensated, but now we're fully funded by the U.S. Soccer Federation. We are very fortunate."

Overbeck, a former North Carolina All-American, may not be quite as visible as star forward Mia Hamm or midfielder Michelle Akers, but she did get to meet President Bill Clinton in March. "We have a lot of superstars, but no one has a big ego," she says. "Any



Overbeck: co-captain for the U.S. Women's Soccer Team in its Olympic debut

he's happy just to be going to the Olympics. If he and Dickert win a medal, so much the better. But he admits he's looking forward to getting back to a normal routine once it's all over. Traveling around the world to compete has put a dent in the family finances, so he's intent on becoming financially secure. And he and Alisa will finally get the first real vacation of their married life. In October, they'll drop off their kids with her parents in Utah and return to the Grand Canyon for a long-postponed honeymoon.

SOCCER SUCCESS

Although 1996 marks the debut of women's soccer as an Olympic sport, the U.S. Women's Soccer Team has a long history together. For Duke assistant women's soccer coach Carla Overbeck, that familiarity will help them when they hit the

attention our team gets, whether it's in magazines or at practices, helps the sport. And part of our job is to promote soccer."

As the youngest of four children growing up in Dallas, Texas, Overbeck kept up with her athletic siblings by excelling in volleyball, basketball, softball, and, of course, soccer. Because there wasn't yet a national women's soccer team, Overbeck says she didn't have any women soccer players that she looked up to. Instead, her sports heroes were the Dallas Cowboys and tennis player Chris Evert.

But as soccer's popularity grows, Overbeck and her teammates are finding that they have become idols to the next generation of soccer players, particularly girls. The team is hounded for autographs, sent fan mail at their Florida training camp, and even has a ragtag booster club called "Sam's Army." As described by *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*,

Sam's Army is "a motley band of exhibitionist soccer fans who will drive hundreds of miles to stir up lethargic newcomer fans." Started by three Internet correspondents, the club now numbers near 2,000.

"They're great; they show up everywhere," says Overbeck. "It's amazing how much this sport has grown. We do a lot of clinics and when you see the looks on these kids' faces, it makes all the hard work you've put into the sport worth it."

AN OLYMPIC BYLINE

Walking around muddy building sites in a hard hat wasn't quite what Michelle Hiskey '86 expected



Hiskey: her Olympic beat covered more than sports

when she was hired in the sports department of *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* ten years ago. But the Olympics, which is a sports reporter's dream assignment, has more dimensions than just athletic prowess.

"When I came here ten years ago, I never thought I'd be covering the Olympics," says Hiskey. "But the competition only lasts seventeen days, so I'm not really covering sports. The biggest Olympic story here has been the changes in the city over the past six years."

Hiskey has been following the Olympics as a reporter for the AJC's "Olympic Weekly" section for the last five years, focusing on how the city of Atlanta and the intown neighborhoods have been affected. She's been in the trenches, watching as the city has transformed itself—for better and worse—at a breathtaking pace.

More than \$2 billion worth of new construction will be completed by the time the

Olympics begin. And although this construction has brought new housing, jobs, visibility, and infrastructure improvements to the inner-city neighborhoods, some residents have argued that the improvements are cosmetic, designed more to please visiting tourists than to alleviate urban, intown poverty. Many of the Atlanta venues have been placed in poor, black communities, says Hiskey, "creating interesting public policy issues. It's been a great story to watch unfold."

Her coverage of Olympic construction hasn't always been easy. The most challenging story was the collapse of a light tower at the stadium that killed a steel worker in March of last year. "The person was someone who we had met

sports department, says she predicts Atlanta will suffer a collective hangover. "I think everyone's going to have a big letdown because this giant party we've been getting ready for six years will be over. But even with that letdown there's going to be the feeling that it was worth it. I think that Atlanta will find the benefits of the Olympics will outweigh the negatives."

ARDENT INSIDER

Joyce Harrold Hamilton '65 was one of the Olympic faithful even before Atlanta landed the Games—and has been in overdrive ever since. She chaired the Atlanta Organizing Committee's speakers bureau and the hospitality and invitations

interviews with athletes, and coordinating photographer requests.

"So few of the world's population will be able to attend the Games in person," says Hamilton. "The media will be the eyes and ears for the world. With all the pressure the international press is under—the language barriers, the deadlines—we will do whatever we can to help them do their job." She says that more than \$40 million in equipment and software has been donated by major companies, and that technological innovations will make life easier not only for journalists, but also for judges, umpires, athletes, coaches, and trainers.

As a behind-the-scenes participant in

**"THE OLYMPICS ARE NOT
JUST ANOTHER SPORTING
EVENT," SAYS HAMILTON.
"THEY ARE ABOUT PRIDE—
PERSONAL PRIDE,
NATIONAL PRIDE—HARD
WORK, PERSEVERANCE,
AND ETHICS."**



Hamilton: an early Games organizer and promoter, she then helped see to the needs of 15,000 credentialed members of the media

when I was interviewing the steel workers a month before that happened," she says. "It was horrible. To have actually met a person a month before he died was very troubling."

In 1993, Hiskey took a five-month break to backpack around the world with her husband, Ben Smith. But she didn't abandon her beat entirely. They visited five cities that were bidding for the Olympics in the year 2000—Sydney, Beijing, Istanbul, Berlin, and Manchester. Observing how those cities promoted themselves put Hiskey's Atlanta experience into perspective. "Atlanta is very geared toward business and promoting itself, and it's very modern," she says. "It's not Barcelona or Berlin; it's a typical Sunbelt city. And it's not pedestrian friendly."

In the August glare, as the last tourist heads home and Olympic T-shirts are marked down for sale, Hamilton, who will return to the AJC

committee for the delegation that went to Tokyo in 1990, when Atlanta won the honor of hosting the Centennial Games. As part of the ACOG speakers bureau, she has presented dozens of lectures to rally support for the Olympic movement within Atlanta. And as a member of Duke's drama advisory board since 1988, Hamilton encouraged drama director Richard Riddell to submit the program's "New Works" series to the ACOG Cultural Olympiad. Duke received a Regional Designation Award in the Arts, one of thirty programs so honored.

During the Olympics, she is working with ACOG press operations, which will handle the needs of 15,000 credentialed members of the media. Hamilton is staffing the basketball and gymnastic events at the Georgia Dome, assisting journalists in getting factual information about the competitions, setting up

numerous Olympic initiatives, Hamilton has witnessed the highs and lows of coordinating such a massive effort. But, she says, she never loses sight of the big picture. "The Olympics are not just another sporting event. They are about pride—personal pride, national pride—hard work, perseverance, and ethics. There is something unique about the Games and the way they reach out globally to celebrate youth and excellence. While thousands of spectators will remember many aspects of the Games, the shared memories of thrilling athletic performances, the cross-cultural friendships, and the \$550-million legacy in athletic facilities left for the citizens of Georgia, what the Olympic Games are really about is the potential of unifying the world through peaceful and friendly competition."

On a personal level, Hamilton admits that the greatest honor that's come from her tire-

less efforts is being selected to run with the Olympic torch hours before the opening ceremonies. "The Olympic torch is the most celebrated symbol of peace and good will," she says. "American people connect with the Olympic flame on a deep, pure level because it symbolizes the light of spirit, knowledge, and life passing from one generation to the next. Having the opportunity to move the Olympic flame along its journey represents a small piece of history, but for that brief, shining, thrilling moment, my hand truly will touch history."

PRODUCTION VALUES

Look," says Wendy Marantz '95, her arm sweeping over the majestic Centennial Olympic Stadium, its field and stands brimming with the colorful activity of hundreds of dancers and props. Today is the first dress rehearsal for the Opening Ceremony, the first visible evidence of ten months of hard work for Marantz and thousands of others. "This is my office. The whole world will be looking at Atlanta, and I'm knee-deep in it."

Though she claims to be a "very small piece of a large puzzle," Marantz is being a bit modest when she describes her involvement in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Centennial Games. Over the past ten months, she has built a volunteer corps of more than 2,100



Marantz: recruited and trained volunteers, the "meat and bones" of the Olympic ceremonies

from the ground up. She has personally recruited and trained each new face, coordinated the entire volunteer program, and still found "free" time to develop a rewarding intern program for sixty college and high-school-aged students. Her volunteers are dispersed throughout the backstage production team, working in wardrobe, props, the office,

and choreography, among other departments. These volunteers are what Marantz calls the "meat and bones" of the Olympic ceremonies.

The Opening Ceremony is intended as a welcoming party for the athletes and officials, as well as a celebration of 100 years of Olympic tradition. Each of the four-hour performances is packed with song, dance, and fabulous costumes and props that have been in the works since 1993. Touted as the "largest production in world history" in terms of cast, audience, and production, the ceremony was long ago a sell-out for 85,000 tickets, even at \$600 to \$1,200 a head. Approximately 3.5 billion viewers—roughly 80 percent of the world—are expected to tune in to the televised extravaganza.

Olympic opportunity came at a perfect time in Marantz's life, the crucial "year off" between undergraduate and law school when she was looking for an exciting, interesting job to occupy herself before settling down to study again. She moved to Atlanta specifically to work on the Games, began as a volunteer last September when there were only six paid employees (there are now more than 200), and began logging twelve- to fourteen-hour days, seven days a week. Not surprisingly, she was soon hired full-time.

Once the stadium was built, the entire operations department was moved to a cement, windowless room below the stands that the staffers refer to as "the cave." Within the colorfully decorated and spacious office, Marantz is joined by Tom Oastler '85, who works in the accounting department, and Harriett Fox '72, who runs the volunteer base.

It's only natural that Marantz would be such an Olympic booster. She grew up in a house decorated from wall to wall with colorful Olympic memorabilia. Her father is one of the biggest collectors in the United States of Olympic pins, and a frequent visitor to the International Olympic Headquarters in Switzerland. Marantz has attended four of the five Games that have occurred since she was born, missing only the Moscow games in 1980. (She was only three years old for her first outing, to Montreal in 1976.)

Marantz, formerly a young-alumni representative on the Trinity College board of visitors, returns to the real world as soon as the Olympics end. Two weeks after the Closing Ceremony, she will leave her job of "tangential fun" for several years of graduate study in law and public policy at the University of Michigan. In addition to being part of a historic occasion, Marantz takes with her an important lesson that will be useful in graduate school and beyond: "Attention to the smallest detail of a project is very important."

Morris is an Atlanta-based freelance writer. The profile of Wendy Marantz was written by Lessie Arnold '97.



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MARIE CURIE'S PERSISTENT SISTERS

For two years, Katherine DeBruin idly wondered what lay behind an unmarked door on her floor in the Hudson Hall engineering building. It sat next door to the men's room. "I figured maybe it was a janitor's closet," she says. Finally one day, DeBruin, a graduate student in biomedical engineering, decided to poke her head in the mysterious door, and she made a discovery that will benefit women engineers at Duke until the end of Hudson Hall—a long-lost women's room.

When notified of DeBruin's discovery, the engineering dean's office immediately installed a handsome sign, and now the second floor of Hudson Hall boasts equality in both laboratory and laboratory.

However droll, DeBruin's discovery reflects several truisms about the experience of women in science and engineering at Duke. First of all, Duke's infrastructure and administration have been more open and encouraging to women in science than have many universities, from bathroom construction to policy construction. However, for all kinds of reasons, from innocent oversight to not-so-innocent discrimination, women still find the road to the laboratory a rocky one.

The statistics remain discouraging. Nationally, women receive only about 16 percent of undergraduate engineering degrees, although they receive nearly half of degrees in the sciences. Among graduate students in engineering, only about 14 percent are women, with women comprising 37 percent of graduate students in all science, math, and engineering fields. These women have few role models in academe: Only about one in seven faculty members in science, math, and engineering are women.

Duke generally does better than the national averages. According

BREAKING BARRIERS

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

The deck is still heavily stacked against a woman entering science or engineering. But Duke women have learned to play their hands cleverly.

to School of Engineering Dean Earl Dowell, about 25 percent of senior undergraduate engineers, and 20 percent of its graduate students, are women. Nevertheless, he refuses to be sanguine. "They're impressive numbers benchmarked by national standards, but they're still only small percentages of the total," he says. Like his fellow Duke administrators, Dowell is keenly aware that unless women and minorities are given a better opportunity to enter science and engineering, the fields will remain forever incomplete. They will not fully reflect society and, thus, will not serve it as well.

Because of their low numbers in science and engineering majors, women students often face a sense of isolation. According to DeBruin, the isolation is more likely not among undergraduates, whose large classes offer a chance to meet other women, but among graduate students—strangely, even in the life sciences, where they are well represented. "At least in that sector, it's not underrepresentation that's the problem, because there are plenty of women running about," says DeBruin. "For some reason, the women in those departments still feel isolated, still feel that they're not perceived at the same level as men."

To Dowell, the isolation could arise partly from the corrosive effect of being "different," which men need to understand. "Most men, with the exception of those who are members of ethnic minorities, have never had the feeling of being in a minority group. Everybody's found themselves in an occasional situation where they were the odd one out, but for men that feeling may have been for an hour or a day. We can't imagine the effect of having that feeling for weeks at a time."

To help overcome that sense of isolation, DeBruin and fellow grad-



PHOTO BY

DeBruin: biomedical engineering grad student and WTSE woman

uate student Jennifer Hirsch, who co-directs a new group at Duke, Women in Science and Engineering, or WISE. Launched with a grant from the National Science Foundation, WISE organizes lunches, seminars, and career workshops to give women scientists and engineers not only information, but also a connection with other women. Current funding for WISE programs comes from the Clare Booth Luce Fund. The Duke administration has supported WISE, says DeBruin, and is now considering its proposal for a center on campus. Nevertheless, she says, Duke still remains behind other universities in formally establishing such centers. "It's not that Duke is any better or worse than anywhere else in terms of this ethereal concept of 'climate' for women in science and engineering," she says. "I think Duke just hasn't felt the need to create an initiative to deal with these issues."

Besides overcoming isolation, WISE aims to attack such barriers as the lack of encouragement for women to enter graduate school in science and engineering in the first place. It's a subtle but damaging process, DeBruin says. "Maybe nobody says to a woman, 'No, I don't think you should go to grad school,' but there are differences between men and women in terms of how much encouragement you get. I would never have gone to get a Ph.D. unless I was told a number of times by various people, 'We think you'd do really well in graduate school, perhaps you should think about it.'" Nor do women receive sufficient encouragement once they are in graduate school, she says. "I have been told by other graduate women that many advisers, mainly men, often don't know quite what to do with women graduate students. Male advisers somehow feel women are different and thus don't give them the same kind of attention or legitimacy. And when it comes to getting a job, advisers don't go to bat for women quite as much, if at all."

For DeBruin, assertion has been the better part of valor, in relationships with faculty and in class. "In class, I just forget this hand-raising stuff. If they ask the question and I know the answer, I'll just blurt it out. But for a lot of people, men or women, it isn't their personality to be as outspoken."

WISE steering committee member Nancy Rosebaugh, a program coordinator in Women's Studies, sees the continuing masculine definition of science and engineering as part of the problem. "What I hear from women graduate students in science is that they are trying to meet standards established by white males they work for. And unless they meet those demands, they won't become credentialed and become scientists."

Women are fundamentally disadvantaged at even figuring out the political rules of academe, says DeBruin. "You're playing this game, but you don't know what the rules are. My



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"THERE'S A DIFFERENT
RHYTHM TO WOMEN'S
SCIENTIFIC CAREERS."**

guess is that, for some reason, the men are more likely to be schooled into them. They somehow get more coaching in this whole political game that goes on in academe at any level. So if everyone else around the women knows more of the rules than the women do, it makes it even more challenging to play."

These rules include both work and social expectations, say Rosebaugh. "I've heard women students talk about the number of hours that are required in the lab, such that it's impossible to have a life. The lab becomes the family, and the white, male faculty director the *paterfamilias*. All your activities are determined by its patterns, even including the expectation that you'll drop your own work at the lab bench to spend two hours over the coffee table helping somebody else or just B.S.-ing. Women know they're doing stuff that doesn't feel good to them, but they have to spend the two hours over coffee because they're not one of the family if they don't do it."

One purpose of Women's Studies' involvement in WISE is to offer women a sort of psy-

chic energy boost to overcome these problems, Rosebaugh says. "We're looking to level the playing field for women. We're not trying to say that all women should have careers, but that women should have the freedom to choose for themselves what makes a good life." In particular, the program teaches that a knowledge of history can be a powerful source of support. "There is a history of women in science, and if you know some of it, you're empowered. It's valuable, for example, to understand what strategies Marie Curie used to survive. She survived basically on her husband's sufferance. He was a scientist, and so she could work in his lab until he died. By that time, she had established her reputation such that she could have her own lab. To know where you are in the historical movement of women in science gives you a different kind of peer group."

Besides inspiration from individual scientists, she says, there are far broader lessons history can teach. "The history of women in science shows us that women have always been interested in science, and capable of doing science, but that opportunities are always limited by larger structures and needs of society as a whole, which are not often defined in enlightened terms." History shows that women have been welcomed into the laboratory and the workshop during times of need, she says, only to be rendered expendable when the demand ebbed.

History offers useful insights into the stereotypes that society propagates, says Rosebaugh. "People who teach science to kids in elementary and junior high schools have discovered that when they ask the children to imagine a scientist, regardless of the children's ethnic background, the image is of a white male. If that's still the pervasive image, those images take a long time to change."

And history offers some useful insights into Duke itself. "Duke is an institution with a strong history of supporting women in education. I think because of that history and having the Woman's College here and now Women's Studies, there's some attention paid to the issue of equity for women that has been very positive. The administration has listened to women. It hasn't always done what we would hope or moved as quickly as one would wish. But I think there's a climate of being able to talk about things and work toward positive goals. I think President Keohane is very much in that tradition."

Even with such efforts as WISE and Women's Studies, administrative support for women in science and engineering remains critically important, Dean Dowell says. However, he says administrators and faculty must be careful not to single women out. "I really try not to come across as saying, 'You're a woman, therefore, you're going to have a lot

more trouble than a young man in engineering.' On the other hand, I tell both men and women that not everybody they meet will be sensitive and sympathetic and easy to get along with. They should be aware of that and not take it too personally."

Dowell and his fellow administrators take very seriously horror stories of sexist remarks and discrimination. He knows many from his daughter Marla, who has a Ph.D. in physics. "She's heard all the stereotypical remarks that you read about but think that no human being would be dumb enough to make," he says. "She's had faculty say they didn't think it was a good thing for a woman to be studying physics, and ask why was she taking up a spot that could have been filled by a young man." Fortunately, says Dowell, Marla's science career was given a strong start by a very encouraging atmosphere during her undergraduate days at the University of Michigan.

When any such discrimination comes to light in his school, Dowell deals with it emphatically, he says. "Sometimes we bring faculty in and quietly talk with them—and sometimes not so quietly." He also sets a positive public tone. "At faculty and other meetings, you try to emphasize clearly that women faculty, staff, and students are valued people, that they're important." Nevertheless, he recognizes there are still problems. "If you sat down and talked to women here, they could tell you that there are folks on our faculty or elsewhere at the university, or for that matter maybe some male students, who occasionally don't behave as they should toward women."

Pharmacology professor Cynthia Kuhn Ph.D. '76 credits such enlightened administrative leadership with making it easier for her

to build an academic career and make key discoveries about the physiological effects of cocaine and opiates on infant animals. From her earliest days as a graduate student with pharmacologist Saul Schanberg, she found the climate a positive one. "When I came to the graduate program in 1970, it was 50 percent female," she says. "Dan Tosteson [now dean of the Harvard Medical School] was the chairman of physiology, and he felt very strongly that women should have a place in research. He really set the tone from the beginning."

And when she returned to Duke in 1978 as a faculty member in the newly established pharmacology department, she again found a supportive environment for women in science. "My chairman, Norm Kirshner, did everything that you should do for a beginning faculty person who's a woman. First of all, he expected me to succeed. But I was given a little time, a little protection during the periods that I was pregnant and having children. He said, 'Look, as long as you give your lectures, and write your papers and work on your grants, we're happy.'"

The professional leeway women sometimes need certainly doesn't translate into lower career productivity, says Kuhn, but rather productivity that may peak at a different time than for male scientists. "There's a different rhythm to women's scientific careers. When I was in my early thirties I was having children, and I was very busy with a lot of different things in my life. Now, I'm at an age where my kids are teenagers, and I'm having a recommitment to my research and a new enthusiasm about it that most of my male peers aren't having. I'm having a ball!"

In her view, the key to a successful scientific

career for a woman is to take the initiative in defining a direction. "You should know yourself and what makes you happy, and know what you need to do. Then you should go to your chairman and say, 'I feel a sense of responsibility to accomplish the work that I need to do. I know what the institution wants me to do—teaching, getting grants, writing papers. I agree with that completely. Here's my plan on how to accomplish this.' Even with such support and assertiveness, she cautions that women must be especially determined to have a career in science or engineering. "You really have to have the desire to spend your days doing this. And if you do, then it is imminently doable."

For other Duke women scientists and engineers, having a research career has meant blazing new, sometimes roundabout, intellectual trails. Laura Snook, assistant professor of the practice of conservation biology, began her career as a book editor, only later attending graduate school in the sciences. She worked six years in Mexico as a researcher and a professor before getting her doctorate; she's now considered an internationally recognized expert in the ecology of the mahogany trees growing in tropical forests of the Americas.

Snook, a faculty member in the Nicholas School of the Environment, will direct the first Duke/Nature Conservancy Program in Applied Conservation Biology. Perhaps because her career path has been atypical, she says she has sidestepped some of the problems women might have getting connected in research. "Being a woman has been an advantage during the years I've worked in Mexico. It gives me greater access to households and communities and colleagues. If I had been an American male, I think people would have felt a bit nervous about me. But since I was female, even the fact I was an American was not threatening."

"In Mexico, there were few professionals in the field of ecology when I went there to work. My immediate bosses in Mexico were women, and there are a lot of women in the biological sciences in Mexico. I think it's tougher being a woman professional in the United States because we are perceived as threatening here. And, of course, the institutional framework, and the criteria by which we are evaluated, are largely constructed by men," she says.

To Dowell, such efforts as WISE, and such role models as Kuhn and Snook, are critical to enhance the role of women in science and engineering. "Whether you're talking about a gender perspective or an ethnic perspective or a perspective from industry versus academe," he says, "I think all these enrich the culture of science and engineering. Each adds a valuable component to what we do. And I think we all learn by virtue of having that more intellectually diverse experience."

FIELD ADVICE

Encouraging Duke women to enter science and engineering doesn't stop at the laboratory door. Duke's Career Development Center also helps new and older graduates launch technical careers.

Scouting the corporate landscape, Patricia O'Connor, also an adviser for WISE (Women in Science and Engineering), sees both good news and bad news for women. "Many more corporations are receptive to women scientists and engineers than there were. However, many others haven't seen as many women, so they haven't had that opportunity to realize how good women can be. They have to see that women can manage just as well as men, work just as hard as men, and put in the same hours that men will."

O'Connor advises women in particular to visit a prospective work site, to make sure it's a place where women are accepted. And, she says, if a woman decides to become a pioneer, "Don't try to be a superwoman. Do the very best you can. But know what you're getting into. Know why you want to do it."

In fact, she says, most women should wait until their careers are established to become the first woman in a company. "Once a student has been in the work environment, she has more confidence and a better feel for her own abilities to make it happen."

She also counsels women not to tolerate the occasional illegal interview that probes personal topics such as family planning. And, she says, women and men

alike should remember that they are in control. "No one can make you take a job. No one can make you take an interview. No one can make you do anything."

Finally, she advises both men and women students to take advantage of DukeSource, the list of volunteer Duke alumni/a formed by the CDC and Alumni Affairs to advise graduates on careers. The service can also always use more women volunteers, she says. "We would especially like to include more women who have been out maybe six or seven years, long enough that they've begun to start a career path."

DukeSource can be reached at (919) 660-1050 or <http://careerstaff.duke.edu/>

ART AND
ADVICE

As 15,000 graduates and guests braved the hot sun and high temperatures, commencement speaker Jane Alexander, who chairs the National Endowment for the Arts, shared her passion for the arts and her hope for the NEA's future. "The arts endowment was created in 1965 to help make the arts accessible to Americans everywhere, not just in the major cities, and to attract money for the arts from the private sector. And, in this regard, it has been immensely successful," the Tony Award-winning actress said. "For every dollar we award, we in fact are able to attract twelve other dollars from public and private sources. In this way, we have helped to sustain thousands of arts organizations and artists all across America, in every single pocket, including North Carolina, of course.

"Yet, of 110,000 grants given in the thirty-year history, we've had about forty that have caused some people some problems. And when that someone is a certain senator from North Carolina, the whole country hears about it. Well, in my tenure as chairman, I wanted the entire country to hear the good side of the story as well, because art, of course, is challenging but it is also beautiful. And it's part of who we are, individually and as a society."

Alexander quoted the late Nancy Hanks '49, the second NEA chairman, who said, "It is part of the essential idea of our country that the lives of the people should be advanced in freedom and in comprehension of the tough and soaring qualities of the spirit. This is not possible without the arts. They are not a luxury; they are a necessity."

Turning to more traditional advice for the graduates, Alexander said she hoped the 1,558 undergraduates and the 1,700 graduate and professional students receiving degrees would become the "I care" generation. "Care about the legacy that you leave behind," she said. "After all, when we think about places that we have loved, we remember mostly three things. We remember the natural beauty, the people, and the cultural stamp of the place. Long after wars are won or lost, art and science endure. Our cultural legacy tells the next generation about the people who have lived then and there—how expansive they were or how



prosaic. Great people leave a great testament: beautifully designed buildings, enduring stories in books or on film, timeless visual art, and the legends of the ephemeral performing arts."

In addition to the 3,258 degrees awarded at the Mother's Day commencement, there were five honorary degree recipients: Alexander; civil rights attorney and North Carolina Central University Chancellor Julius Chambers; business leader and philanthropist Frank Keenan; scientist and educator Daniel C. Tosteson; and Cambridge University vice chancellor and legal scholar Sir David Williams.

WHEN CHILDREN KILL

In Rwanda, officials must decide how to punish hundreds of people below the age of fifteen imprisoned for participating in the 1994 massacres in that central African nation, according to a report produced by the Save the Children Federation U.S.A., three Rwandan human rights groups, and three departments at Duke.

There are 1,213 Rwandans younger than eighteen who are imprisoned because they are suspected of participating in the massacres that claimed more than a half-million lives from April to July 1994. Of those 1,213 youngsters, at least 221 are younger than fourteen. Rwandan national law states that if a person fourteen to seventeen is convicted of a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment were he an adult, he will instead be sentenced to a penalty of ten to twenty years in prison. Children under fourteen do not incur criminal responsibility under the Rwandan penal code.

Because these are unprecedented crimes in Rwanda, it is not clear if the country's new government will adhere to the national laws. The report, "Children, Genocide, and Justice," lays out some of the punishment options available to Rwandan officials and has been approved for publication by Rwanda's Ministry of the Interior.

Rwanda's Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs, which is charged with revising the juvenile penal code, has decided to perform a more in-depth study of the issue, says Kirk Felsman, a senior adviser for the Save the Children Federation and a visiting professor at the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy at Duke. "We see this as a very good sign," Felsman says.

Organizers say their project, financed by the Irish aid organization Trocaire, had two principal objectives: to discover if Rwandan adults believe that juveniles accused of massacre-related crimes should be granted certain legal protections that they now enjoy under the current legal system, and to inform officials of

those beliefs in an effort to protect the juveniles' rights. Duke Law School student David Archev, who is based in Rwanda for the year, guided the field work and the writing of the report and is assisting Rwandan officials in their decision-making process.

TWIDDLING ITS WAY TO SUCCESS

Science Schmience, just put the little rubber fish in the water! That's the line accompanying a national advertising campaign by the Boston Museum of Science for its new exhibit called "It's Alive." The featured creature in the ads and exhibit is none other than the Twiddlefish, the cunning gadget first invented by Chuck Pell and Stephen Wainwright of the Duke Bio-Design Studio, profiled in the May-June 1993 issue.

The "little rubber fish," is basically, well, a little rubber fish, with a stiff cable sticking out of its head. When the fish is put into water and the cable twiddled between thumb and forefinger, the fish swims with a startling realism.

"The museum bought hundreds of the Twiddlefish, and when you enter the exhibit, they give you one and you can swim it through coral reefs and other obstacle courses," says Pell. "You can be the fish!"

Now marketed by Twidco, a division of Nektan Technologies, Inc., the Twiddlefish is the epitome of "stealth science," a gimcrack that produces both giggles and insight.

"If you buy some toy that's a cartoon character, that determines how you're supposed to think about it and use it," says Pell. "But this toy is open-ended. People learn while they're having fun. Instead of being some cartoon character, it's a real thing that happens. The toy swims for the same reason that a fish swims."

To broaden the twiddle experience, Twidco is spawning a school of different fish, besides the current clown fish and great white shark. Soon to surface are a barracuda and a trout, and more ideas lurk in the depths of Pell's fertile imagination. "These fish all swim in different ways because they occupy different niches," says Pell. "The shark, an open-water swimmer, swims differently than the clownfish, which hangs around in coral reefs. When we give people both fish

DUKE

SALVAGING HOPE IN THE BALKANS
LIVING IN CHEMNODEN'S SHADOW
PRIME-TIME SURGERY



and they play with them, they immediately see that they're different."

Such insights are the reason Twiddlefish are also finding their way into such universities as Wake Forest, where they're used to teach fish locomotion. And, besides the Boston Museum, the fish can be bought for far less than a couple of fins—that's under ten bucks—at museums across the country.

While the Twiddlefish is the Bio-Design Studio's most visible product, the lab's denizens are hard at work on all kinds of nature-mimicking experiments. They're building the first artificial whale blubber, a complex, elastic substance they believe is a key to efficient swimming by blubbery animals. And they're working under a grant from the Office of Naval Research to discover which fish are the most efficient swimmers.

Pell and his colleagues are also developing prototypes for a radically different species of submarines and boats based on their simple, elegant designs. The craft would be propelled by powerful, quiet, maneuverable elastic "tails" instead of propellers. Now sitting in the lab is the early beginning of the Twid X-1, a man-sized, Twiddle-equipped submarine made from a military surplus nose cone.

It's all part of the quest to understand the natural magic of animal propulsion through model-making, says Pell, who has dubbed himself a "nektologist," after the Greek word *nekton* for things that swim. The models invariably offer new insights, he says. "Every single model we've made surprises us in unexpected ways."

—Dennis Meredith

said they were aware that children were involved in massacre-related crimes, including murder, rape, the burning and destroying of houses, theft, and pointing out people in hiding to the militia. The vast majority of the participants said that they did not believe the minors were forced to commit these crimes, and blamed their involvement on a tradition of ethnic intolerance and hatred in Rwanda and a culture of impunity that allowed ethnic violence to go unpunished.

While the focus group participants generally agreed that society should punish minors less

severely than adults for everyday offenses, most of the participants rejected the excuse of age in the case of genocide. "Many said these children are not like other children; that they are not normal," the report states. Every single participant in one group said, "a child who committed murder was no longer a child and thus merits the death penalty."

Only the participants at the National University focus group and isolated participants from other groups expressed the opinion that minors taking part in genocide should receive some form of leniency. Those suggesting sanc-

tions other than the death penalty proposed a variety of punishments, ranging from thirty to fifty years' forced labor, to imprisonment for life with the possibility of parole if they are judged to be rehabilitated, to re-education and counseling from trained psychologists.

"Some proposed re-education not out of conviction that these children deserved to live, but rather in the belief that there are simply too many accused children to kill," the report states. Others who advocated long prison terms said this type of punishment "would isolate the children from society, and this would serve to educate these children and the rest of the population on the culture of peace. When these children finally returned to society, it would be too late for them to exert any negative influence because the roots of national reconciliation will have already taken hold."

The participants offered several reasons why it is important to severely punish those minors convicted of crimes: "to eradicate the culture of impunity," to deter future atrocities, to show the survivors there is sympathy for their plight, and to prevent adults from using children for violent purposes. "The responses were remarkable in that the goal of punishment was never described in terms of 'revenge' or 'vengeance.' ... Justice, thus, is a preamble to reconciliation and peace," the report concludes.

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HAT TRICK FOR ZOOLOGY

MacArthur Foundation Awards, the so-called "genius grants" of \$280,000 for professional or personal interests, were doled out this year and two winners—Tom Daniel Ph.D. '82 and Barbara Block Ph.D. '86—are Duke zoology graduates. That makes three from the department who've been so honored since Mimi Koehl Ph.D. '77, a biology professor at the University of California, Berkeley, won the prestigious prize in 1990.

Daniel, a zoology professor at the University of Washington, was recognized for research applying the study of animal movement to robotics. He praised Duke's faculty for providing "world-class role models for their graduate students, not just as scientists, but as gifted advisers. They—Steve Vogel, Stephen Wainwright, Knut Schmidt-Nielsen, and Fred Nijhout—represent a unique commodity: broad knowledge of biology with highly quantitative approaches."

Block, assistant professor of biological sciences at Stanford University, is becoming one of the world's experts on the economically important family of fish that includes tuna, marlin, and swordfish. She also studies the way

fish keep warm and how fish muscle tissue may explain certain rare muscle diseases in humans.

Duke also boasts MacArthur awards for faculty, both past and future. Pat Wright, a primatologist who taught for several years in the anthropology department, won a MacArthur for her work in creating a primate preserve in Madagascar. And Vonnie McLloyd—who will join Duke's psychology department, social and health sciences, and the African and Afro-American Studies program, in the fall—was one of this year's honorees for her work. It centers on the relationship between poverty and child development, particularly for African-American children.

GOLD, SILVERS AND A GRAND

The *Chronicle of Higher Education* bestowed its grand gold award for higher education reporting to Duke Magazine at the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) Annual Assembly in July in San Francisco. The award also included a \$1,000 gift to the publication.

The selection of stories submitted for judging in the category was Science Editor Dennis Meredith's "Biting the Bullet," about Duke Medical Center's pediatric neuro-oncologist Henry Friedman; Taylor Sisk's "Pay for Play?," on Dick DeVenzio '71 and the cam-

articles on faith and spiritual growth in students, residential life at the university, and student athletes were engaging and illuminating. They also provided a real window on life at Duke. We felt the stories in the Duke entry were, simply put, the best written of all those submitted." Last year, Duke shared the grand gold in higher education writing with the University of Dayton.

Silver awards were also given in other writing categories. In "Periodical Staff Writing," the magazine was one of six silver medalists among fifty-four entries for the selection "Battling Delicate Monsters," "Biting the Bullet," "Journeys of Faith and Learning," and two by Bliwise, "Has Society Lost Its Civility?" and "Litigation: Too Much of a Good Thing?"

A first-person account by John Petty '92 of a medical student's confrontation with an emergency-room crisis, "A Matter of Life and Death," was one of seven winners among 104 entries in the category "Best Articles of the Year."

HONORING BRODIES

Duke's new student recreational facility under construction on East Campus will be named for President Emeritus H. Keith H. Brodie and his wife, Brenda. The Keith and Brenda Brodie Recreation Center, a 31,000-square-foot addition to Memorial Gym, will house two basketball courts, an aer-

obic studio, a fitness area, a multipurpose room, and a weight-training area.

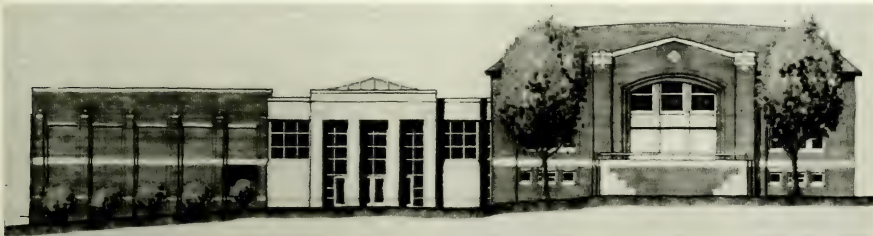
From December 1984 to June 1993, is James B. Duke professor of psychiatry and still teaches freshman and senior courses in psychobiology. His office is in the East Duke Building. Brenda Brodie, an avid supporter of the arts, has also spent much time on East, the home of most of the university's visual and performing arts programs and departments and several of its performance spaces. She is a past president of the Durham Arts Council and has served on Duke's Women's Studies Council, the drama program advisory board, and Friends of Duke Chapel.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SUICIDE

When a team of Duke researchers surveyed nearly 3,000 North Carolina residents, they discovered that women with a history of sexual assault are six times more likely to attempt suicide at some point in their lives. Women at particular risk are those who reported having been sexually assaulted before reaching age sixteen.

The researchers say their findings convey an important message to primary care and mental health providers who are assessing potential suicide risks among their patients. Results of the study, funded by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, were reported in a June issue of the *Archives of General Psychiatry*.

"The immensely damaging effects of an



Namesake: the East Campus addition to Memorial Gym

paign to pay college athletes; Features Editor Bridget Booher's "Biting the Bullet," on Congress and higher-education financing; Editor Robert Bliwise's "Journeys of Faith and Learning," on campus religious life; and Bliwise's "Transforming the Campus Community," on residential-life changes.

According to the *Chronicle* judges, "There was unanimous opinion that Duke did the best job reporting on issues that are of importance on its own campus and in higher education nationally. Its article on universities under fire was an example of just that. Other

obics studio, a fitness area, a multipurpose room, and a weight-training area.

A resolution approved by the trustees in May reads: "It is the desire of Duke University and its Board of Trustees to remember always that many of the initiatives that have enhanced the beauty, the facilities, and the sense of community on East Campus were begun during the Brodie years." The resolution also praised the Brodies for the "many contributions they have made to the university community since their arrival in Durham in 1974."

Brodie, who was Duke's seventh president

event such as sexual assault cannot be stressed too strongly, particularly in individuals with other vulnerability factors, such as family dysfunction and emotional or developmental problems," says Jonathan Davidson, psychiatry professor and principal investigator of the study. Co-authors of the study were Dana Hughes, Linda George, and Duke psychiatrist Dan Blazer, dean of medical education at Duke.

The link between sexual assault and suicide remained strong even when researchers accounted for the effects of other suicide risk factors, like major depression, panic attacks,

substance abuse, and demographic factors such as age and health status, the survey found. The researchers said they were careful to distinguish between the effects of the assault itself versus the recurrent emotional symptoms associated with a traumatic event, or post-traumatic stress syndrome.

To help identify women at risk, the researchers suggest that all health-care providers—from nurses and physician assistants to emergency doctors and primary care physicians—raise their awareness of how sexual assault influences the risk of attempted suicide, especially since a significant number of sexual assault victims never seek mental health care.

"Women may not be seeking help for problems specifically related to their sexual assaults, but they are going to the doctor for other reasons," says Davidson, who noted that sexual assault victims visit health-care providers more often for physical and mental health symptoms.

The researchers also said their data do not prove that sexual assault is the cause of a higher attempted suicide rate in women—only that the two factors are strongly related. Further studies will need to examine the cause-and-effect relationship between the two variables, Davidson says.

SWEET NEWS

Sugar is not our enemy after all, according to a Duke Medical Center study. In fact, healthy people can lose weight on a high-sugar, low-fat diet without experiencing mood changes or adverse health effects—as long as they keep a close watch on calorie levels.

Research by Richard Surwit, professor and vice chair of the department of psychiatry and behavioral science, contradicts the commonly held belief that sugar contributes to a host of health problems, including obesity, elevated triglycerides, hyperactivity, depression, and premenstrual syndrome. "Sugar has an undeserved bad reputation," he says. "This may be due, in part, to the fact that sugar is often used in combination with other ingredients, such as fat, which are known to have adverse health effects. Average, healthy people trying to lose weight can include sugar and sugary foods in their diet as long as they reduce their total caloric intake."

Surwit and his colleagues examined the effects of sugar in humans following two animal studies that dispelled negative stereotypes about sugar. The first study, published in the May 1995 issue of *Metabolism*, found that sugar had no effect on weight gain or location and

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE

When John W. McConnell left Duke in 1949 two credits short of earning an economics degree, all the military veteran had on his mind was marrying his longtime sweetheart, Dottie, and running the family business back in Pennsylvania. At the time, he says, he had no idea he'd complete his senior year as a senior citizen at Duke. But after forty-seven years, the sixty-eight-year-old Pi Kappa Phi fraternity member and grandfather of four found himself doing just that.

McConnell, a recently retired manufacturing marketing executive, and his wife, Dorothy Watters McConnell, who live in Sterling, Illinois, spent June in Central Campus apartments with other Duke students while he attended summer school. After completing two courses—one on sports and society and the other on managerial excellence—the first thing he said he'd do is to call and thank his daughters for the inspiration they've brought him. Both women excelled in their college careers, graduating with honors, and have been greatly supportive of their father's return to college.

The second thing he planned to do?

Put in an order for a new Duke class ring. He lost the original, which he got during his senior year in 1949. When he tried to purchase a replacement during a visit for a fraternity reunion, he was told he had to graduate before a new ring could be issued.

"You know how you are when you're young. I was irritated that I hadn't realized until too late that I was short [some credits], but I didn't think much more about it. I was just eager to get back home to marry Dottie and to take over the running of the family hardware business for my mother, who'd been doing it all herself since my father's death some years earlier," he recalls.

He was forced to close McConnell & Brothers, begun in 1860 by his ancestors, when the conversion from coal to oil

burning closed mines in Ashland and cut its population by almost half. A representative from the National Manufacturing Company encouraged him to parlay his lifelong knowledge of hardware into a sales career.

Despite his business success since then, McConnell says that mild irritation about not earning his degree became nagging disappointment. "I felt incom-

plete. When they told their friends, they were pleasantly surprised by the responses. "I was amazed that not one person I told said, 'Why are you going back now that you've retired?' Everybody was so excited and supportive and seemed to think it was a great idea."

He remembers worrying about studying and exams, because his memory "isn't what it used to be. But my biggest



McConnell: then, inset, and now, completing final credits for a delayed bachelor's degree

plete. I'm not exactly sure when my plans to return to Duke to finish my degree began—probably about twenty years ago," he says. About seventeen years ago, he wrote a letter to Trinity College to find out how to go about getting his diploma.

"The letter from one of the deans was most gracious—she offered me the opportunity to get my degree if I'd complete two courses, preferably at Duke," he says. Work and life kept him very busy, but upon retiring, he decided to pursue some unfinished business.

"Dottie encouraged me to take the necessary steps because she knew this was something I'd wanted to do for years. So I wrote the school and waited, rather anxiously, to see if the kind offer still held."

The offer was reissued by Dean Martina Bryant of Trinity College, and the McConnells began to plan spending the summer of 1996 in Durham.

concern was how the other students would view me. Back when I was at Duke before [in 1945-46; then after Navy flight school, 1947-49], people were a great variety of ages. There were GI's in their mid- and late twenties returning to school and no one seemed to think much about it," he says. The students in his more recent senior class were accepting and helpful, according to McConnell. "It's a tribute to the sophistication of Duke students—they just treat me like one of the guys."

"The most important thing I learned from this experience is that it's never too late. I had this gnawing feeling of not completing a job I started out to do. Now I'm excited about taking some of the things I've learned in class back to my colleagues at the company's home office."

—Debbie Selinsky
Selinsky is associate director of Duke News Service.

size of fat deposits in mice. The second study, which appeared in *Physiology and Behavior*, found that sugar had no effect on hyperactivity or behavior. Both studies were funded by the MacArthur Foundation and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Surwit said the current study in humans, funded by the Sugar Association, validated the animal studies and provided additional data on how sugar is metabolized—specifically, that the body seems to process simple carbohydrates (sugar) and complex carbohydrates (starches) in much the same manner. “The public perception is that high-sugar foods, like hard candies, are more readily converted to fat than low-sugar foods, like grains. But our study showed that the body does not differentiate between simple and complex carbohydrates, unless you are diabetic,” Surwit says. “Once sugar reaches the gut, the stomach’s enzymes break it down in the same manner as they break down complex carbohydrates, such as pasta and grains.”

Surwit says the major benefits of complex



carbohydrates is that you can consume a larger volume of food without adding more calories. In other words, when a dieter chooses a 150-

calorie snack, there is no difference between two slices of bread or one cup of sugar-sweetened cherry gelatin.

Concern about the health effects of sugar has increased in recent years because popular, low-fat foods often contain a high percentage of calories from sugars, according to the researchers. In the Duke study, forty-two women consumed identical low-fat, low-calorie diets, except that one diet was high in sugar (simple carbohydrates) and one was high in starches (complex carbohydrates). The two groups showed no difference in weight loss, mood, concentration levels, or hunger. Both groups exhibited an equal decrease in blood pressure, percentage of body fat, resting energy expenditure, stress hormone levels, thyroid hormones, and plasma lipids.

Women on the high-sucrose diet consumed 43 percent of calories from sugar; women on the high-carbohydrate diet consumed aspartame sweetener in place of sugar. The average American diet consists of 15 percent to 20 percent sugars, says Surwit.

IN BRIEF

% Divinity School Dean Dennis M. Campbell '67, Ph.D. '73, after fifteen years as head of the school, will step down at the end of the 1996-97 academic year. A theology professor and co-director of the Lilly Endowment-funded project on United Methodism and American culture, he plans to take a year-long sabbatical before returning to full-time teaching.

% Bruce Cunningham, former registrar at St. Louis University, is Duke's first full-time registrar, effective August 1. He succeeds Albert Eldridge, associate professor of political science and director of the Center for Teaching and Learning, who left the part-time position after eight years. Cunningham implemented several innovative technological systems at St. Louis and created its on-line student information system. At Duke, he will also supervise Duke's transition from its old software system to a new one that will tie together information on each student, such as class, admissions data, and grade point average.

% David S. Ferriero, associate director of the library system at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected as the university librarian and vice provost for library affairs. He has worked in some capacity for the MIT libraries since mid-1965, most recently overseeing five major subject libraries and their branches. He also led a number of efforts to modernize the library and related information technology programs. Ferriero suc-

ceeds Jerry Campbell M.Div. '71, who left Duke in December to become dean of libraries at the University of Southern California.

% Debbie LoBando, former director of residential life at the University of Evansville in Indiana, and Carmen Tillery, associate director of housing and residential life at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University, are new assistant deans of student development at the Office of Student Affairs. LoBando succeeds Frank McNutt, who is now a part-time youth minister with Westminster Presbyterian Church in Durham. Tillery succeeds Linda Studer-Ellis, who moved to Arkansas.

% Sandy Kopp McNutt M.Div., A.H.C. '83 has been appointed associate director of development for the Divinity School. She has worked for the university for a dozen years at the alumni affairs and development offices, most recently as associate director of development for Trinity College of Arts and Sciences.

% Michael D. Israel, chief operating officer of Duke Hospital, has been named vice chancellor for health affairs and chief executive officer, responsible for overall hospital operations and other hospital-related businesses. Israel came to Duke in 1993 after more than six years at St. Luke's Hospital in Houston. He replaces Mark Rogers, who accepted a senior position at Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

% Susan Tift '73 and Alex Jones have been named Eugene C. Patterson professors of the practice of journalism, and will begin teaching at the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism in the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy in January 1998. Tift, former national writer and associate editor for *Time* magazine, and Jones, former press reporter for *The New York Times*, are married. They wrote an acclaimed biography of the Bingham newspaper family, and are collaborating on an exhaustive biography of the Ochs and Sulzberger families, who have owned and managed *The New York Times* for a century. The book will be published by Little, Brown and Company in 1998.

% Elizabeth Kiss, an assistant professor of politics at Princeton University, was named the first director of the Kenan Program in Ethics, effective January 1, 1997. The former Rhodes Scholar will head the university-wide program that will emphasize not only the involvement of ethics in both teaching and research, but also the practical application of ethical thinking outside academe. The program was established last September with a \$250,000 grant from the William R. Kenan Charitable Trust.

FRESH SAMPLINGS

WINNING COMPOSITIONS FROM THE CLASS OF 2000

Numbers can tell us something about the first-class Duke Class of 2000. Here's one number that reflects Duke's international reach: Thirty-nine foreign countries are represented in the class.

Admissions officials say that it's not just the pool of admitted students that was strong; the applicant pool itself would be the envy of most colleges. Out of more than 13,500 applicants, 1,248 were class valedictorians, 6,251 ranked in the top 10 percent of their class, and 1,278 had SAT scores of over 1500 (out of a possible score of 1,600).

What follows is a small sampling from members of the incoming class, in their own words—four personal statements, which are required of each applicant as part of the admissions competition. These statements signal something about the sharp insights and the good humor, the life experiences and the life objectives of this, the last class of the twentieth century.


ILLUSTRATIONS BY ANDREA COHEN

All I really need to know I learned from skiing.

I learned that speed isn't always bad. But the faster you go, the sooner it's over.

I learned that it's better to save the little kid in front of you than to make the cool jump. And that there's always someone better—and he's ready to tell you so.

I learned you have to share the lift to keep the line moving—even if you have to make small talk with some loser.

I also learned that that loser can sometimes turn out to be a great person. And that hard work pays off.

I learned that cold, wet, and tired can be good. And that hot chocolate tastes better when you earn it.

I learned that trees, birds, and nature look better whizzing by. And that you sometimes have to slow down for your parents.

I learned you have to be in control to have fun. But if you don't let go, you'll never get better.

I learned you have to wait fifteen minutes for seven minutes of fun. And that seven minutes seems like three.

And finally I learned that everyone depends on the guy higher up on the hill.

These are the essentials (inspired by Robert Fulghum's *All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten*). They are the simplest and most important beliefs and truths to understand. While they are sometimes difficult to follow, they make life happier and more rewarding. In skiing, the goal is clear; in life, it seldom is. Reality provides no downhill slope pointing the way. But these values help me in choosing a better trail and often take me to the bottom of the hill safely.

Hard work, patience, and modesty are all traits for which I strive and are qualities that I believe will make me a better person. I believe the more work you put into something, the sweeter the reward—both in the physical sense and a personal one. And that it's better to do what's right than what is flashy. I realize that good things take some waiting and work, and that they often end too quickly. It's not cynicism to say so, but a reminder to me to savor every moment.

I share the slopes with many people, all with the same mission—some fast and reckless,

others slow and determined. Understanding these differences allows me to appreciate my fellow skiers, learn from their style, and to stay out of harm's way.

—Carleton Lee Kingsford
Amherst, New Hampshire



Break these bonds that hold my soul and

I'm on my way
I can't help feeling there's no time to lose
I done made my mind up yesterday and
I just can't stay

So hand me down my highway shoes

—from "Let Me Ride," by James Taylor

Highway 65 shoots straight through the Mississippi Delta, from somewhere up in Arkansas on down to a crossroads in mid-eastern Louisiana. Fields and farms and little country towns are all that a body can see for most of the trip, the kinds of pictures that call to mind the phrase "way back when." One of those towns, set three miles off the highway and reached only by intention, is mine. St. Joseph, Louisiana, is the seat of Tensas Parish and has a population of about 1,600, if one includes the Lake Bruin residents and those people living "out in the country," my particular designation. It feels much smaller, though, due mainly to the racial and social circles in which old customs keep us revolving. Despite this, there is little malice or dissension in this piece of the Old South; for that is all St. Joe is—an untouched remnant of a way of life

most of the world has long since passed by. We have no movie theater, restaurant, or traffic light. Change is a strange and infrequent visitor, one who probably thinks by now that his stay isn't worth the trouble. For that, a part of me is thankful.

I am thankful because I believe that little corners of the universe like St. Joseph keep certain values alive that die in other places, and because I appreciate the upbringing that a small town has afforded me. Home is where the heart is, and my heart is here, with my family. But my soul, my mind, are those parts of me that have not been content while the clock has slowly ticked away my days here. They have long since hit the road.

I have been a traveler for as long as I can remember. It began in a childhood of make-believe, aided by insatiable reading, that took me to almost every continent in almost every century. As I grew older, my imaginary voyages slipped into reality with the advent of long family vacations and summers spent away from home. Away from home: It seems I have spent half my life dreaming about that phrase. Sometimes it has been hard for the people around me, including my family, to understand that that does not mean that I have been so unhappy or that I have regarded them as the instruments of unhappiness. It has simply been that I have always known that there is something larger, in myself and in the "outside world," that I cannot reach from here; and I have been impatient for fulfillment.

My school is too small to offer honors courses, too small to offer music or art classes, too small to attract students other than white-bread American kids like me. I say "like me," but another difficulty has been that similarities have existed only in race and in background. My ideals and ambitions have been vastly different from those of most of my peers, leaving me with plenty of friends and buddies, but no "kindred spirits." It is not anyone's fault; it is simply the way life chanced this go-around. Still, the resulting lack of stimulation and feeling of separation have left me feeling restless. And so most of my life has been spent with my body in one place and my mind, or perhaps I should say my dreams, in another.

Now, suddenly, my time in St. Joseph is almost up. I am finally going to go to college. I have been thinking about it so long I almost feel as though I have already been, as silly as that sounds. Really, it borders on the ludicrous, because the one thing I expect from college is that which I have never experienced. (This actually comprises much more than just one thing.) However, I am keeping in mind what I was told at the very first summer camp I ever attended: Happiness is a path, not a destination. College is not some nirvana that once reached will never disappoint or disillusion me, but it is a stop on that

path to happiness, the path to the person I want to become. The time for my rest stop in this dot on the map off Highway 65 is coming to a close, so somebody hand me down my highway shoes. I've got a lot of traveling to do.

—Catherine Hart Waters
St. Joseph, Louisiana



If I had to describe myself using only three adjectives, I would use tempestuous, boring, and nihilistic, with the following explanations.

Tempestuous: I'm a hurricane incognito. I'm not so one-dimensional that I'm simply cloudy or windy (though an argument could be made that during the morning I'm a bit foggy), my focus isn't so limited that I should be a tornado, and I'm too warm, with a body temperature of 98.6°F, to be a blizzard. I'm nothing short of a tempestuous hurricane, which I reveal, to varying degrees, every day.

Boring: To be totally honest, I'm as boring as toast. Toast without jam or jelly, certainly not French Toast, not even toast with a small pat of artery-clogging butter, just unadorned toast, the dry, burned kind that no one wants to eat, so dry that not even mold will grow on it so as to make it more colorful and thus more entertaining. Yet I accept and embrace my toastiness; I have no delusions of croissant-dom nor do I suffer from bagel envy.

Nihilistic: I deny the existence of myself and the rest of the universe, and thus should Duke University reject me, I'd take consolation in the fact that it doesn't really exist.

—Sara Lynn Smith
Westboro, Massachusetts

Dawn is quite beautiful over the Rio de la Plata, bursting through a polluted sea of chocolate brown. The curve of the coast shows the soul of Buenos Aires—the derelict wharves, the squatter shanties, the stucco houses of the middle class, and the elegant high rises. A chunk of rust posing as a small freighter drifts by; it would sink, but lacks the necessary orga-

nizational skills. Unfortunately, I rarely saw dawn on the river. My view was usually obstructed by the drab apartments of the San Fernando, if my view of them was not blocked by the back of a tired construction worker with a consumptive cough.

I lived in the *campo*, the country, twenty-five miles from Buenos Aires because the rents were lower out there. I went to school in the *campo* until ninth grade, when I had to transfer to the American school in town so that my credits would count in the United States. We had no car, so, under the Southern Cross, I rode to the bus stop on my rickety bike that had only the suggestion of brakes. In the gloom before dawn, I waited for a *colectivo*, a 1950s relic with the stylish, bulging lines of a cartoon bus.

Over the years, the buses have rarely been repaired, but are personalized conscientiously by the drivers. Stopping to let passengers board is not the rule—drivers slow only enough for one or two desperate travelers to lunge aboard. The shout of "señora-a-a" gets the driver to pause long enough for a woman to find her footing on the bottom step. Men hang on the outside of the bus as it hurtles



along at 50 to 80 miles per hour. Suppressing my instinct for self-preservation and ignoring the echo of my mother's commands, I hung out in the cold wind, grinning into the face of a horrible and inglorious dismemberment. At the next stop, the mob would do what I could not do alone, pushing me inside and ending my insane tango with death.

While the driver takes the fares, counts his bills, lines them up, and adjusts the ticket dispenser, he is also going all out on the Pan American Highway, shifting gears around the legs of passengers leaning over his seat. There are no rules; and every driver expects every other to do any fool thing that enters his mind. There are no true limited access highways in Argentina; drivers make their own entrance ramps. Changing five lanes and exiting the highway in one move is a common procedure, and a third of the traffic drives on the dirt shoulder of the road.

When I was not snugly protected by my fellow
Continued on page 55

Engineers of Dreams: Great Bridge Builders and the Spanning of America

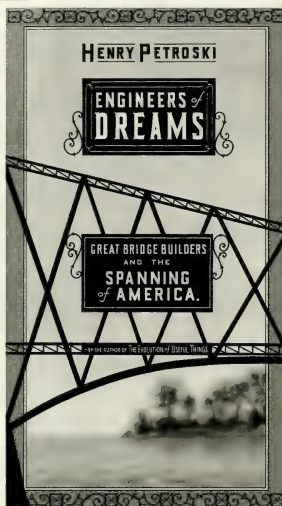
By Henry Petroski. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995. 479 pp. \$30.

Some years back, Henry Petroski and his family toured England, taking a number of odd jogs off the more familiar tourist routes to look at England's much-documented array of bridges that span rivers, bogs, and highland gorges to carry trains, automobiles, cyclists, and pedestrians to new destinations. The Petroski children were not thrilled. Dad's obsession with bridges became something of a family joke.

Fifteen years later, his fascination with bridges and their builders has turned into his sixth and most ambitious book, *Engineers of Dreams: Great Bridge Builders and the Spanning of America*. Petroski, who is Aleksander S. Vesic Professor of Civil Engineering, chairman of the department of civil and environmental engineering, and professor of history at Duke, says he wrote *Engineers of Dreams* because he could not find a book about America's bridges and their builders comparable to the volumes written about England's achievements in the field.

Among his previous works are the remarkably successful account of the history of a most common object, *The Pencil*, and his more expansive *The Evolution of the Useful Things*. In the fiercely competitive and unforgiving market of trade-book publishing, he has managed to carve out a literary niche that is almost his alone—namely, rendering the technical accessible to the lay reader while maintaining enough scientific substance for his books to be quite popular as texts in engineering courses around the country.

In his latest book, his considerable talents as a writer and historical researcher are tested in a new form for the author. While his other works have been peopled with interesting characters—both engineers and entrepreneurs—the books were more essay-like and stylistically variable. *Engineers of Dreams* is, most fundamentally, biography. "The subject is so convoluted, complex and long," says Petroski. "I needed some way to organize the story of bridge building in the United States besides the evolution of technology."



He devotes a chapter to each of five distinguished engineers, along with their competitors and colleagues: James Eads, who finally connected Illinois and Missouri by spanning the Mississippi River at St. Louis in 1874 with the bridge that still bears his name; Theodore Cooper, whom Eads mentored and who would go on to design the ill-fated Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence River in Canada; the cautious Gustav Lindenthal, one-time commissioner of bridges for New York City, who designed spans across the Monongahela and the Allegheny in Pennsylvania but is most revered for his masterpiece, the Hell's Gate Bridge, a railway link across the East River in New York; the quiet Othmar Ammann, chief designer of the George Washington and Verazano-Narrows bridges in New York City; and David Steinman, who grew up in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, who worked closely with both Lindenthal and Ammann, argued prolifically in print for better professional standards in the field of engineering, and ultimately designed the Mackinac Bridge in Michigan, his masterpiece.

Most notable in all these stories is the complexity of the building process itself. Petroski describes the technical challenge of spanning great distances over water and gorges while anticipating the effects of local weather, river currents, and other load stresses. He also gives due to the political, financial, social, and aesthetic issues inherent in bridge construction.

Bridge building in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was often a tragic story, costing many laborers' lives and leading to several spectacular failures. Petroski manages these dramas with as much tension as the cables that held together the ill-fated bridges in suspension for only so long. He also suggests much about the disruption of historic neighborhoods and the changes wrought by the "communication" bridges immediately provided between what had been two separate and distinct communities. In this way, *Engineers of Dreams* is an anthropological study.

Today, America's bridges—those monuments to the pioneering spirit of American industrial and (mostly) urban development—are often taken for granted by travelers and government officials. "Barring accidents," Petroski writes, "bridges, like health, are most appreciated when they begin to deteriorate and fail. Thus, politicians seemed to become interested in bridges when they found that so many of them were structurally deficient. In 1992, for example, this included about one out of every five of the half-million or so bridges in the United States—an improvement over some previous years."

But Petroski urges us to see these grand structures anew, to appreciate the daring and the human cost that went into their designs. Demonstrating his gift for sensuous detail, he explains: "...unless these bridges are approached with a proper perspective, whether by the armchair traveler from behind a book or the actual traveler from behind a steering wheel, their greatness and achievement can hardly be appreciated. The right of way that approaches a massive cantilever head-on affords no view of the bridge to speak of, and the way across can appear from a train window to be little more than a series of slanted steel obstructions to the view of a majestic river. The *whoosh-whoosh-whoosh* of relative motion gives no hint of the human dreams and drama that began over a blank and silent drawing board."

By his own monumental project, *Engineers*

of *Dreams*, Petroski himself has built a sturdy bridge—between past and present, between engineer and layperson, and between literature and technology. For the reader, there is great pleasure in the crossing.

—Georgann Eubanks

Eubanks '76 is assistant director of Duke's Office of Continuing Education and Summer Session.

Three Gospels

By Reynolds Price. New York: Scribner, 1996. 288 pp. \$23.

Anyone who's taken a course taught by Reynolds Price '55, James B. Duke Professor of English, knows of his maddening habit of answering complicated questions by asking deeper, more complicated questions. Students who hope to sit passively at their desks and feed off Price's knowledge instead find themselves being forced to discern and defend their own conclusions about God and sex, faith and friendship, error and redemption. As he tells his students on the first day of class, if you're not willing to engage in thoughtful dialogue, don't bother coming back for the next session.

It's not surprising, then, that difficult questions and the promise of extraordinarily complex answers abound in *Three Gospels*. In his latest book, Price translates the Gospels of Mark and John from their original *koine* Greek and also writes a gospel narrative of his own. A student of *koine*—a colloquial form of Greek popular in late antiquity—for more than two decades, Price published a translation of Mark in his book *A Palpable God* in 1978. Nearly twenty years later, the Gospels still seem to stir within him a sense of obligation, a feeling of wonder, and, of course, endless questions. "Reading the Gospels, in whatever language or era," he writes in the general preface to *Three Gospels*, "is the same perilous and incessantly demanding transaction that we conduct by the moment with our nearest kin and loved ones. What do you mean? How have I failed you? What do you demand of me?"

Price deems Mark and John the two most important Gospels. He chooses Mark not merely because it is thought to be the oldest of the four but because it "single-handedly invents a literary form which has only three other successful companions in history and which constitutes, with them, the most successful known form of narrative." John, meanwhile, merits special attention for being the only gospel that claims to provide an eyewitness account of Jesus' life and furnishes "steady and convincing narrative support to that singular claim."

Price's goal as a translator is to celebrate the Gospels not as documents of sociological or historical interest but as the remarkable and truthful stories he believes them to be. He concludes that rendering "the great and spare eloquence" of Mark and "the plain but supremely daring verbal strategies" of John in a modern English as faithful as possible to the spirit and style of the original Greek requires taming the lofty language of the King James Version and eschewing the New Revised Standard Version's penchant for liberal paraphrasing.

In Mark, Price's strategy results in a lean and powerfully abrupt description of Jesus walking across the Sea of Galilee toward his disciples:

But seeing him walking on the sea they thought it was a ghost and cried out—all saw him and were frightened.

But at once he spoke with them and said "Courage. I am. No fear."

And he went up to them into the boat and the wind dropped.

In John, a blunt, colloquial, occasionally humorous edge prevails, such as when Jesus responds to a Samaritan woman who tells him she's "got no husband" with the words, "Well said, I've got no husband" since you've had five husbands and the one you've got now isn't your husband. You spoke truly."

Price, an award-winning novelist, cannot resist constructing his own gospel story, "An Honest Account of a Memorable Life," which he bases on his study of the four Gospels, the early apocryphal gospels, and a number of canonical letters. Following Mark's chronology of Jesus' life and death, Price flavors the narrative drive of Mark with the sometimes mystical, sometimes nearly comic language of John. He describes in the following way Jesus' encounter with a woman in Capernaum who has suffered for years from incurable hemorrhaging:

So she came up behind him in silence and knowing she only needed to touch him, she reached and touched the hem of his coat. At once the hemorrhage stopped inside her.

Jesus had felt the power leave him. He turned and said "Who touched me then?"

The pupils said "In all this mob you expect us to know?"

By now the woman was on her knees in tears of thanks and mingled fear—would he grudge her the health?

But Jesus only touched her again and said her trust had made her well.

Though he surely does not intend *Three Gospels* to be as spiritually self-revealing a work as *A Whole New Life*, the memoir in which he recounts his battle with spinal cancer, Price still evidences his own robust trust

in Jesus as he ponders, in the prefatory essays to his translations of Mark and John, exactly what Jesus demands of those who claim to have faith in him.

More at home with questions than with answers, Price is not about to compose a catechism to answer this ageless enigma. Nevertheless, his astute and at times startling observations on the subject of Jesus as moral teacher promise to surprise at least a few readers who have grown too comfortable in their assumptions about the teachings of Jesus and Christianity. But shaking bedrock assumptions to the core is the very business of Mark and John.

With his trademark intellectual and artistic agility, Price proves a faithful servant to their mission, recasting two stunning tales and creating his own in graceful but everyday language that beckons, and ultimately dares, believers and nonbelievers alike to listen.

—Stephen Martin

Martin '95 is a freelance writer living in Durham.

FRESH SAMPLINGS

Continued from page 53

low passengers, I would scan the area constantly, maintaining a high level of internal tension. Kidnapping for profit was still practiced by moonlighting cops, veterans of the dirty war. A blond fourteen-year-old with a backpack full of textbooks didn't exactly blend in with the maids and construction workers, whom the lighter Argentines called *negritos* for their Amerindian black hair. But most mornings, one hundred or even two hundred people crammed into a bus with an official capacity of sixty-four. One could go entirely limp and not move an inch. Riding a *colectivo* in the early morning is a dance cheek-to-cheek with four or five perfect strangers, swerving and lurching in the dark.

When it was time to jump off, I hoped the driver would slow enough for me to leap commando-style, but still land on my feet, not sprain an ankle, and catch my next bus. Where I changed buses, I had to dash across a stretch of dirt, skirting an open sewer. The erratic schedule of the *colectivos* often made me late for biology class, but I was never once tempted to take the short cut and vault the sewer. From the last bus stop, I ran five blocks to the school. After eight hours of school, I would return home, retracing my journey, and then steel myself for the next day. My *compadres* still take the bus from the *campo*, two hours every morning in the dark.

—Brian James Savers
Rockville, Maryland



Ask The Expert

People traveling internationally may routinely check average temperatures, the value of the dollar, and required immunizations in their destination country. What other factors should be part of planning a trip abroad?

Tourists have to be aware that it's going to take longer to get through airports because of security concerns. Things aren't going to be as relaxed as in the past; when they say to get to the airport more than one hour before a flight, they mean it. This is a fact of life that we may as well get used to because it's here to stay.

These "unsafe" or "insecure" warnings that you may see posted in airports as you pass through customs primarily deal with security worthiness and say, in effect, that security at these airports is fairly lax. This can, for example, make it easier for a hijacker to get a weapon on to a plane departing from there. Warnings about airports and countries might mean there's likelihood of political violence, perhaps because there's some sort of separatist or independence movement in that region.

There are some good brochures for business travelers that offer tips to help individuals avoid dangerous situations. For

example, they say, don't wear lapel pins with your corporate logo or anything that draws attention to you as opposed to another traveler. This is a good tip in less developed countries where corporate executives are subject to kidnapping or hostage situations.

—Albert Eldridge, associate professor of political science



Reading List

We asked a few campus administrators to share some of their titles from summer reading.

Duke's senior vice president for public affairs John F. Burness offered a grab-bag of books. Doris Kearns Goodwin's biography of Eleanor Roosevelt, *No Ordinary Time*, was on his list, as was *Fly Fishing Through the Midlife Crisis* by Howell Raines, the editorial editor of *The New York Times*. "I know nothing about fly fishing, but Raines uses it as a metaphor for whole questions in life. It's hilariously funny and thoughtful." He included *The System* by David Broder and Haynes Johnson, a book that tracks the health-care process, using it as an example of "why the American political system is failing." Burness says he was so impressed by the book that he sent copies to several officers at Duke.

One of those was Tallman Trask III, Duke's executive vice president and chief financial and administrative officer, who said he was "halfway through *The System*." He recommended *Caring by the Hour* by Karen Sacks, a 1988 book subtitled "Women, Work, and Organizing at Duke Medical Center." He also mentioned *How Buildings Learn* by Stewart Brand, about how edifices change after they're built.

Myrna Adams, vice president for institutional equity, was reading *Multicultural Citizenship* by Will Kymlicka; a biography of Chicago's first African American mayor, *Fire on the Prairie: Chicago's Harold Washington and the Politics of Race*, by Gary Rivlin; and *Coming Through the Fire: Surviving Race and Place in America*, by C. Eric Lincoln, William R. Kenan Jr. professor emeritus of religion and culture at Duke. "It will be interesting," Adams said, "to compare those two books."



ILLUSTRATIONS BY MARTY KATZ/STUDIO

Heard Around Campus

"It was a very difficult decision to make, even without factoring in the money aspect. But the bottom line was that Emory offered me a lot more money, so I decided to go there."

—Alexandra Bellos in *The Chronicle* on turning down the A.S. Duke Scholarship, which is facing, for the second year in a row, one of the highest decline rates over the past decade

"I wouldn't say we should get paid if the NCAA was not getting paid as they are."

—Jeff Capel, a Duke senior and guard on the men's basketball team, speaking as a panelist debating the pros and cons of college athletes receiving stipends beyond athletic scholarships

"The Supreme Court—and most others—speak quixotically of a 'color-blind' Constitution. But by attempting with this decision to take a step toward that goal, they ended up taking two steps back."

—from a June 20 editorial in *The Chronicle* on the Supreme Court decision to nullify voting districts in Texas and North Carolina on the grounds that race was used as the predominant factor in their creation, thereby violating the 14th Amendment rights of the districts' white voters

"I've marched in so many Olympic Opening Ceremonies where your hair just stands on end, and you tingle all over because you're proud to be part of the U.S. Olympic team. There's something special about the Olympics."

—Duke track and field coach Al Buehler, who carried the Olympic torch on campus

"Modern engineering students learn to use equations at every design occasion. There is, however, a great deal of difference between the engineering of beaches and the engineering of steel beams.... No equation describes the exact response of a beach to a particular set of waves."

—Duke geologist Orrin Pilkey and his co-author Katherine Dixon M.E.M. '89 in their new book *The Corps and the Shore*, which takes the Army Corps of Engineers to task for poor coastal management

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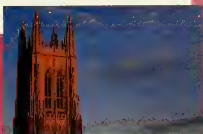
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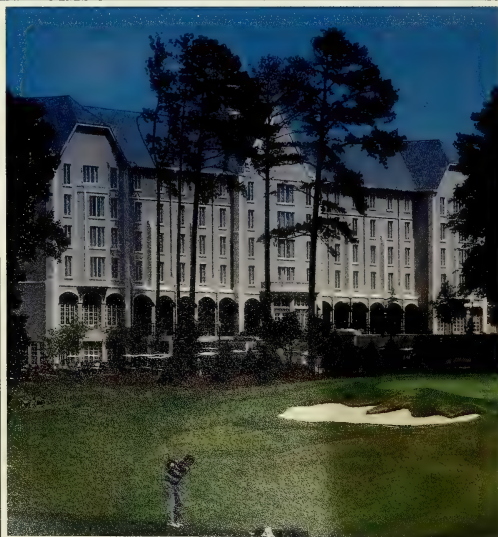
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MASTER OF NEW YORK

CLAY FELKER

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

New York magazine reflected the pioneering editor's view of the world—an outlook that accented status and ambition.

Way up in the Berkeley Hills, along a serpentine road named for a Spanish adventurer and dotted with home-construction projects that reflect the late unpleasantness of a neighborhood burnout, a pensive Clay Felker strolls out on his back porch. He looks out beyond the sprawling stuccoed houses, beyond the fields of wildflowers, beyond a pleasantly pink resort hotel, beyond a San Francisco Bay that, from here, seems steel-gray and steel-smooth.

"The view," he says, "gives you a sense of endless possibilities."

Inspired by endless possibilities, and driven by a boundless curiosity, Felker '51 invented a magazine. More than a magazine—a magazine movement. With his *New York*, Felker the trend-spotter became Felker the trend-setter.

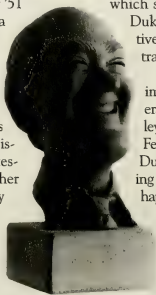
For Felker, journalism wasn't so much a choice as a given. In his hometown of Webster Groves, Missouri—which he calls "the quintessential American suburb"—his father was managing editor of the weekly newspaper *The Sporting News* and editor of the monthly *Sporting Goods Dealer*, a trade publication; his mother had been a women's editor before her marriage. When

he was eight, he started his own neighborhood newspaper—"the publishing equivalent of a lemonade stand," he says. Both his parents, along with his grandparents and other family members, had graduated from the University of Missouri. He figured he would go to Missouri's journalism school. "My parents said no, that was not a good idea, that as a journalist, you use everything in your life that you've ever learned. So I should try to get the best general education possible, and I could pick up the techniques of journalism on the job."

One night his father came home and spread out a pile of college catalogues. He asked Clay which school he found appealing. "The Duke catalogue had the most attractive layout to me. I've always been attracted to publication layout."

There's a historical figure who, improbably but providentially, hovers over Felker's career: Horace Greeley, the nineteenth-century journalist. Felker grew up on Greeley Street. As a Duke undergraduate, he was wandering through the library one day and happened upon some bound volumes of Greeley's *Civil War-era Tribune*. "I spent the whole afternoon reading these things; I didn't even realize where the time went, because they were so gripping. They

At Berkeley's journalism school: still spotting trends, still asserting the enduring place of print in an electronic age



SCULPTURE BY RYAN GROSSMAN; PHOTOGRAPH BY MATTHEW KLEIN, FROM "UNCOMMON CLAY: NOTES ON A BRILLIANT CAREER"



were written in a narrative structure. And I realized that they were so much more interesting than the magazine stories I had grown up reading."

Greeley saw news as narrative. In a characteristic report from 1863, the *Tribune* took the reader onto a Virginia battlefield with a hardly disinterested correspondent. Using precise topographical detail, tight chronology, and vivid discussion of technical feats and military tactics, the story followed the Union forces as they mounted a surprise river crossing and then surrounded and captured the enemy. "On Wednesday morning," went part of the narrative, "long before the day had dawned, the tramp of feet was again heard on the floating way, and, when the gray light of morning rose on the scene, long black lines were projecting themselves in radia from the pontoon landing, and the plain beyond the river was soon covered with moving masses of men."

Now Felker, on his own terms, is heeding Greeley's immortal advice to an inquirer: "Go West, young man, go West!" At the University of California at Berkeley, he is teaching a graduate seminar and heading up a Magazine Center that bears his name. And he is still spotting trends, still asserting the enduring place of print in an electronic age. This spring he had this to say in *The New Yorker* about the Microsoft-Michael Kinsley project to create an electronic magazine: "Our eyes get tired quicker on a computer screen. Plus, it isn't very practical. People look at a screen as work, not pleasure. It doesn't have the portability of print. As a result, you have to write differently in order to keep people interested."

If he discovered the potential of journalism from his library diversion, he discovered something of his own potential as a journalist from *The Chronicle*. He entered Duke in the spring of 1942, before graduating from high school (not an unusual circumstance during the war years). He quickly rose through the editorial ranks. As editor, he committed himself to increasing the publication frequency to twice a week; he committed himself as well to "The Journalist's Creed" as set down by a former journalism dean at the school he turned aside, the University of Missouri. The creed concluded that "the supreme test of good journalism" is "the measure of its public service."

In a later editorial, he reflected on how students should respond to the onslaught of communist revolutions—expressing an exuberance for learning, an appreciation for the power of history in providing context, and a faith in democratic institutions that, for Felker, would be enduring themes. "Study and become well-informed, because education is the first step toward peace. Have unshakable faith—in democracy and the American way of life and above all have faith in God, and His divine wisdom."

To some extent, Felker was a force on every student publication. He was an assistant editor of *Duke and Duchess*, a humor magazine edited by Peter Maas '50. For one of his contributions, Felker interviewed a professional humorist named Max Shulman. ("How do you get to be a successful writer?" went one of his questions. "Poverty isn't an essential, of course, but it helps make a man work," answered his subject.) For *The Archive*, edited by Robert D. Loomis '49, he wrote a short story about a twenty-four-year-old aspiring writer, a New Yorker, who is struggling to come up with a fresh idea.

Maas, who went on to become an investigative reporter and author of books including *Serpico* and *The Valachi Papers*, worked on Felker's *Chronicle*. He says Felker served up the moment that gave him his start in journalism. Walter Reuther, president of the auto workers union, had been moved to Duke Hospital after being shot in an apparent mob "hit" attempt. "He's down at Duke and nobody can get to him—no reporters," Maas recalls. "They're going crazy. They want to get all the details on the attempted hit. And Felker says, 'You've got to go over and interview him.' And I say, 'Look, nobody can get to him.'" Felker told him to find a way.

And Maas did, walking through the hospital carting a pile of books—an image chosen to make him look more like a preoccupied student than a determined student journalist. He found Reuther's room unguarded, and he walked in. "I said, 'I'm from the *Duke Chronicle*, the student paper, and I'd like to interview you. He said, 'Sit down.' I guess he was dying to talk to somebody." Maas ended up with an exclusive interview, which was picked up by the Associated Press.

Felker's time at Duke was twice interrupted. During a three-year military hitch, beginning in the fall of 1943, he worked for a Navy newspaper, *Blue Jacket*, and was trained by the Navy in photography. In the fall of his junior year, 1948—the year of his *Chronicle* editorship—he was expelled for staying out with his date beyond the Woman's College curfew. He would marry his romantic partner, Leslie Blatt (he's since said that college-age individuals are "just too young" to handle the responsibility of marriage); he was allowed to return in the fall of 1950, and finally earned his degree in 1951.

In that interim period, Felker got a job with the New York Giants baseball broadcast group. He traveled with the team and worked as a statistician. He also contributed daily stories on the team to newspapers that didn't have their own traveling correspondent, and wrote on occasion for his father's *Sporting News*. Felker says that sports was never particularly interesting to him. But because of his father's connections, sports was his route into journalism; and he had a hard time changing paths.

After he graduated, he began with *Life* as a sports writer. His earliest scoop came from a secret Brooklyn Dodgers scouting report on the arch-rival New York Yankees. Enterprising effort got him the report: He managed to strike a common bond with the scouting official, another native of Webster Groves. "There was one striking item in the report: that Joe DiMaggio's arm was shot, his throwing arm, and that it was only strong enough to make one throw a game from the outfield. So after that one throw, anybody who hit a ball to him could run unimpeded."

"Well, DiMaggio is a very proud man. And although he had a very good series, he quit baseball after that. And the Yankees never forgave me: They accused me of causing DiMaggio to quit baseball. Well, he was at the end of his career and he might have quit on his own. In any event, that's what happened. And whenever I would have to cover the Yankees, they wouldn't let me sit in the press box, they wouldn't answer my questions."

Because of his sports seasoning, Felker was put on the development staff of a new time, Inc. sports magazine. He considers that move a turning point in his professional life. Some years later he told an interviewer: "In that unit—which was isolated in that vast Time, Inc., building—we also had financial people, promotion people, advertising people. We were all working together as a unit in a compartmentalized corporate style.... So for that first time I saw all the elements of the publication being put together."

Sports Illustrated was unveiled in August 1954. Felker was already pushing another idea on his bosses, "a magazine about New York using *Life* magazine picture techniques." But the corporation wouldn't buy it.

He worked for a couple of years in Washington as a political reporter for *Life*. Then, in 1957, Peter Maas was offered the editorship of *Esquire*. Maas turned down the offer but suggested Felker instead. So Felker spent five years, in a sort of audition for the top spot, as features editor of *Esquire*. *Esquire* turned out to be an inviting laboratory to put into practice the Greeley-inspired notion of reporting. Its pages saw some of the earliest expressions of the New Journalism, which applied, Felker says, "the standard literature techniques rather than the standard newspaper techniques—narrative structure, scene-setting and characterization, dialogue."

The November 1960 issue published a long, lyrical Norman Mailer piece on the previous summer's Democratic Convention that nominated John F. Kennedy. Mailer mused on the convention city, Los Angeles, as a place seemingly "built by television sets giving orders to men"; the competing strains of American politics—the concrete and practical against the ferocious and romantic; and

the "incredible dullness wreaked upon the American landscape" in the Fifties—"a tasteless, sexless, odorless sanctity in architecture, manners, modes, styles." He declared that with the prospect of a Kennedy White House, the country might "recover its imagination, its pioneer lust for the unexpected and incalculable." Politics might become "America's favorite movie, America's first soap opera, America's best-seller."

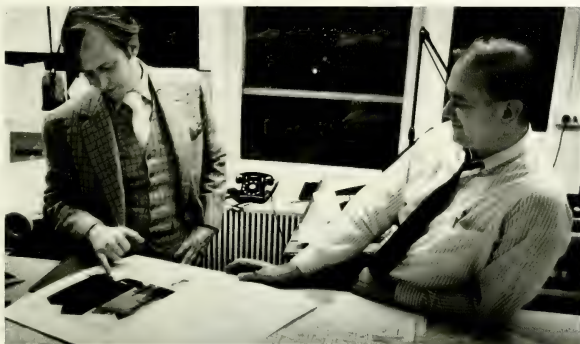
"Journalism is very often about the future," Felker says. "And that's one of the things that interests me more than anything else—to try to come to the meaning of something and extrapolate that into, if not the far future, the immediate future. It's just a way of thinking about something. And I had learned this technique at *Esquire*, where we had to project three or four months in advance. And I found out that you could do this very safely if you just did more research than other people and particularly if you could go back and get a historical perspective on something that would show the historical trend."

Time, Inc.'s legendary Henry Luce, whom he came to know through the *Sports Illustrated* project, was an early influence on Felker. So was Arnold Gingrich, the longtime editor of *Esquire*.

"Their magazines reflected them, and I realized that you had to have confidence in your own point of view about things, that news isn't just what happens, but news is what you thought it was. Luce used to say, what news is, is what gets off the page and into the reader's mind. So it wasn't just going out and getting a story. It was also presenting it in a way that would engage the reader's mind, whether it was in writing or in graphic presentation or both."

From Gingrich came some lasting lessons in the nurturing of writers. "He used to say, he who edits least edits best. What he meant was, take the best people that you can. You come up with the ideas—and editors more often come up with ideas than writers do. In that way you get the essential control of the subject matter. You ask questions: Here's a question that I want to have answered. That's how you define a story."

Felker left *Esquire* in 1962, when he lost out to Harold Hayes in competition for the editorship. (Some Felker associates say he hurt his chances by operating from the start as if the editorship were destined to go his way. Others insist the organization was simply more comfortable with Hayes, an ex-Marine who placed a premium on punctuality and discipline that didn't exactly square with the Felker style.)



SAYS WRITER TOM WOLFE: "CLAY REALLY WROTE AN ENORMOUS NOVEL ABOUT THE CITY. IT WAS HIS VISION, HIS PLOT—A HUGE NOVEL CALLED THE CITY OF AMBITION."

But Felker had mastered the city. Bob Loomis, now executive editor at Random House, says, "Clay was really amazingly adept at finding out what the hell he should know" in New York. "He came to a strange town, and he managed very quickly to find out what was going on, what it was about. He became very, very knowledgeable about stuff he didn't know anything about, like the art world. That took a good deal of intuition and skill."

That skill included adeptness at social climbing, according to Peter Maas. A mutual friend, *New Yorker* writer Michael Arlen, "represented the ultimate in sophistication as far as we were concerned," he says. One Friday night the three of them headed to Twenty-One; they weren't allowed in, and settled on the somewhat downscale Stork Club. "We were sitting at the bar and Arlen ordered a Ramos Gin Fizz, which I had never heard of, nor had Felker. It's got the white of an egg in it; it's a complicated drink, which apparently was invented in New Orleans. So we ordered two more, and we're all sipping at it. And I said, 'It's really pretty good.' And Arlen said, 'No, it's not up to snuff.' Really?" Clay says. "So where do you get the best ones?" And

Arlen says, "At the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans." And Felker says, "Let's go."

"And we went out to the airport to catch a plane. There were no jet planes in those days; it was a six-hour flight, something like that. It wasn't like walking three blocks to another bar. I'll tell you that."

Felker worked as a consulting editor to Viking Press, Curtis Publishing Company, and

for both *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Holiday*, thinking up story ideas. In 1963 he was taken on as a consultant by *The New York Herald Tribune*; he was named editor of the paper's Sunday supplement magazine when the incumbent editor, Shelly Zelanick, was given charge over the whole Sunday paper. *The Herald Tribune's* city-centered supplement was called *New York*. "As opposed to *The New York Times Magazine*, which was international, national, and local, ours was just to be local," Felker says. "Well, this happened by coincidence to be what I had in mind."

One thing he didn't have in mind was re-

sponding to the shooting of a president. Felker was in the city room of the *Herald Tribune* when he heard that President John F. Kennedy had been assassinated. "I knew from experience in Washington, when Eisenhower had had a severe heart attack, that very soon the focus would be on the vice president possibly becoming the president. And in this case it was certain."

Back at the 1960 Democratic Convention, Norman Mailer—on the scene for *Esquire*—had introduced Felker to Jacques Lowe, the official photographer of the Kennedy for President campaign. Lyndon Johnson had just become Kennedy's vice-presidential nominee, and Lowe had photographed their momentous meeting.

On November 22, 1963, Lowe was back in New York running his studio, which was just blocks from the *Herald Tribune*. As Lowe recalls: "A man suddenly burst through the door and ran up the stairs, screaming as though pierced by a spear: 'Where are the pictures? Where are the pictures?' I came out of my reverie. 'What pictures, Clay?' 'The pictures of L.B.J. getting the nomination.' " Felker dashed out clutching the negatives, and then was on

the phone bawling Lowe for a write-up. The story took up the entire front page of the *Tribune* on November 23.

Such dramatic moments aside, the paper was tottering financially; Felker began planning a city magazine—preparing sample budgets and building advertising and circulation models—while taking part in the chronic strikes against management. In 1966, three major New York newspapers—the *World-Telegram & Sun* and the *Journal-American* along with the *Herald Tribune*—folded and then merged into the *World Journal Tribune*.

Under Felker, the Sunday magazine became another laboratory for the New Journalism. "It was a more complete way of interpreting reality in journalism," says writer Tom Wolfe. "It was also something that captivated readers." Because the newspaper was fighting for its life, it was willing to take big chances, he says. "Sunday supplements were junk, with the possible exception of *The New York Times Sunday Magazine*, which was merely boring—a serious-minded magazine, but very boring."

The *World Journal Tribune* survived for just ten months. When it shut down, Felker began making plans to sustain the magazine. He used \$6,575 of his severance pay to buy the rights to the name *New York*. (Wolfe had suggested *New York Noon*; there were visions of delivery trucks announcing "The moon is out!") After a year of courting investors, he had exhausted his personal checking account and rounded up financial backing of \$1,100,000.

With that he began shaping the revival of *New York* as an independent publication in collaboration with some of his old editorial team. The staff, and some of the furniture from the old *Herald Tribune*, moved into the fourth floor of art director Milton Glaser's Push Pin Studios at East 32nd Street. Money raising remained a priority that enlisted—in fact, hinged on the involvement of—Felker's stars. "We had endless lunches with rich people," says Gloria Steinem, another early contributor. The writers would refer irreverently to their "tap-dancing" shows—being on their toes, as it were, for the financially well-heeled.

Wolfe had been producing a weekly story for the supplement while still a *Herald Tribune* general-assignment reporter. One of his early efforts, in 1965, was a sardonic profile of William Shawn, the legendary editor of *The New Yorker*—a publication that Wolfe dubbed "The Land of the Walking Dead." Shawn called the piece "a vicious, murderous attack on me and on the magazine" that was "wholly without precedent in respectable American journalism." In a letter to the publisher of the *Trib*, he said: "For your sake and for mine,

and, in the long run, even for the sake of Wolfe and his editor, Clay Felker (God help me for caring about them), I urge you to stop the distribution of that article." Felker publicly professed to be "amazed" at the request, which went unheeded. In Wolfe's view, Felker enjoyed the spat.

From their start together, Wolfe says, Felker impressed him as a glamorous and theatrical

**FELKER HAS THE CURIOSITY
OF "A PERPETUAL OUTSIDER,"
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personality—a quality accented by Felker's second marriage, to actress Pamela Tiffin. "I guess the first thing I noticed about Clay was that all his clothes were custom-made. I was kind of a clothes nut, and you didn't see this very often. I remember he had tiny shoes. They were so small they had to be cut for him; otherwise they couldn't have fit on his feet. And he had custom-made shirts, he had gold cufflinks, he had a gold ballpoint pen. And then when I saw his apartment, I couldn't believe it—the same apartment he has now, a two-story living room. Anytime you went in, it was like the beginning of a drama of some kind."

With a talent for scene-setting and for encapsulating popular culture through its most outlandish exponents, Wolfe says he and Felker were "very much in tune" about the al-

lure of status. An annual feature in Felker's *New York* centered on the city's power brokers. Wolfe had been interested in the subject of status since his graduate days at Yale, where he focused on Max Weber, the status-oriented German sociologist.

"Clay's real interest, although I'm not sure he ever thought it out conceptually, was status and how it operates in New York," says Wolfe. "At *Esquire*, he was the creator of this idea of making charts out of what part of a restaurant you should be seated in, and rating all kinds of things by their status. And so much of Manhattan is concerned about that; that was the key to the success of *New York* magazine. Manhattan is in love with ambition, and Clay made *New York* magazine into a reflection of the drama of ambition that Manhattan is. There is no other reason to be in New York but to be around ambitious people. The quality of life is dreadful. But the people are fascinating."

"*New York* magazine was not market-driven, it was Clay Felker-driven. It was Clay's view of the world. In *New York* magazine, Clay really wrote an enormous novel about the city. He had a lot of collaborators and writers. But it was his vision, his plot—a huge novel called *The City of Ambition*."

New York's fixation on Manhattan status-seekers mirrored Felker's own Manhattan status-seeking. "Clay was the boy from Missouri who was going to make it in the city—which he did," Wolfe says.

Some years after the start-up, in 1974, Felker moved the magazine to expensive quarters on Manhattan's Second Avenue. The new quarters included a gym and a staff dining room, presided over by a figure who grandly signed each day's menus "Felipe—Executive Chef." There has always been a creative tension between two strains of Felker's career: his exuberance for the elite, and his reverence for rough-and-tumble democracy. He enjoyed operating from "the editorial bullpen," and part of his style was to station his desk in the midst of the reporting action.

"The instant communication gives you a collective wisdom that you might not have if you're working in an isolated office," he says. "But later on I realized that I had stumbled onto something: that our principles as Americans are increasingly egalitarian, and if you don't make artificial barriers or symbolic status barriers between people such as private offices, you get more out of people. The issue of personal parity is very important to people."

But personal quirkiness, not personal parity, was Wolfe's concern. In 1968 *New York* ran his feature on the psychedelic-drug-suffused world of writer Ken Kesey and his "Prankster"

hangers-on. In language that rips, roars, and rushes, he tracked them in a cross-country bus trip that becomes an allegory of ripping, roaring, and rushing lives. (The bus headed out of Kesey's California retreat with a destination sign in front reading "Furthur" and a sign in the back saying "Caution: Weird Load.") The story evolved into a book, *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*. Wolfe describes his approach as an effort to portray subjective reality—from the viewpoint not of the writer but the characters he's writing about. He discerned those subjective states through interviews, tapes, and correspondence, and represented them through a kind of stream-of-consciousness reporting. Critic Michael Johnson called the result "perhaps the best single work of New Journalism to date."

Wolfe's devastating portrait of conductor Leonard Bernstein's stylish party for the Black Panthers, which took up most of a 1970 *New York* issue, paralleled his writings on California communes: It was weirdness, and feel-good therapy, in a peculiarly New York setting. The label "radical chic" became—well, a chic disparagement. Wolfe wondered whether "the Panthers like little Roquefort cheese morsels rolled in crushed nuts this way, and asparagus tips in mayonnaise dabs, and meatballs *petites au Coq Hardi*, all of which are at this very moment being offered to them on gadrooned silver platters by maids in black uniforms with hand-ironed white aprons." In his dialogue-rich write-up, he reported one guest's awed response to the evening: "I've never met a Panther—this is a first for me!"

Today, Wolfe says he sees the write-up as "social comedy. To me this was not serious business—more mock than serious."

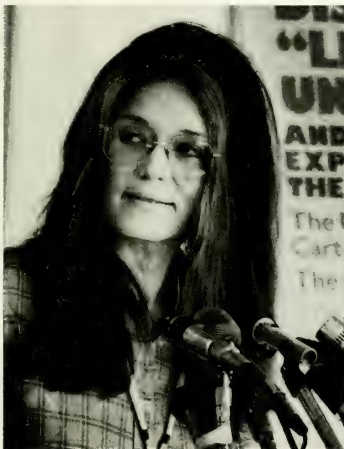
Felker is so completely a journalist, Wolfe says, as to be completely nonideological. At the time, a lot of *au courant* editors wouldn't run a story like "Radical Chic"; their instincts would tell them that it would hold back progressive causes. But Felker's editorial instincts weren't rooted in a political agenda. "In the middle of dinner, in the middle of anything, he'd pull out this little pad—right in front of somebody. If something in the conversation struck him, he would write it down."

Evidently Felker was struck by an unseemly side of the world of Andy Warhol. In a story called "La Dolce Viva," writer Barbara Goldsmith profiled a model who was part of Warhol's "Factory" crowd—which she portrayed as an environment obsessed with drugs and sex—and who starred in Warhol's soft-porn movies. The profile ran in the fourth issue of the magazine. It included a full-page Diane Arbus photo of a naked, anorexic-looking Vi-

va sprawled on a shabby velvet couch. In her quotes, Viva came across as frighteningly servile to Warhol's whims; she even compared him to Satan in the eternal hold he exerted on his followers. "I'm nude because Andy says seeing me nude sells tickets," she told *New York*. "It's hard to believe. I think I look like a parody, a satire on a nude, a plucked chicken."

"It was a great piece of journalism," Wolfe

**"HE DIDN'T REALLY REMEMBER
PEOPLE UNTIL THEY HAD GIVEN
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va. Everyone had heard about the world of Andy Warhol, but no magazine had taken the wraps off and depicted the kind of decadence that surrounded it. According to Wolfe, the magazine lost its Madison Avenue retail advertising for a time; the financial backers met in crisis circumstances, and there were doubts about whether Felker would endure as editor. "Clay knew there would be hell to pay, but he couldn't resist running it, which is one of the reasons I admire him. It took a lot of courage. In the long run it made the magazine great."

What made the magazine great wasn't just Felker's editorial vision and daring, but his knack for finding and cultivating writers. Peter Maas, whose career already had been interestingly intertwined with Felker's, wrote hard-edged stories on politics and crime. He

covered a new militancy in New York's labor unions sparked by an illegal (but successful) transit strike; the influence of prominent lawyer Roy Cohn, under investigation by the FBI, on FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; and the murderous and drug-suffused world of Joseph Valachi, a thirty-three-year member of the Mafia who turned government informer. (The article was an excerpt from Maas' *The Valachi Papers*, based on his interviews with Valachi in prison.)

Maas has hanging in his apartment an early poster for the magazine. It trumpets "Tom Wolfe on the city streets," "Peter Maas on crime," "Judith Crist at a screening," "Jimmy Breslin anywhere." And it declares that "We want to have a direct involvement in this city. We want to be inseparable from it. We want to be its voice, to capture what the city is about better than anyone else has. And we can. Because we have the most powerful tool that anybody can have. Good writing."

Another Felker star among good writers was Gloria Steinem. Steinem had worked for Felker at *Esquire*, where she earned her first bylined piece in a national magazine; it was on the then-new contraceptive pill. She learned in the course of her research that the developers of the Pill, strangely, had been driven by the goal of increasing fertility by suppressing ovulation in the short run. "So I ended up writing about the development of the Pill. And Clay told me that I had performed the incredible feat of making sex dull." She rewrote the story with a greater focus on the social impact of the invention.

"He didn't really remember people until they had given him an idea he liked," Steinem says. "And then they registered on him. So I'm sure it was a little upsetting to meet him for the sixth time and he didn't know your name. But once you said something that interested him, then he didn't care whether you were the doorman—he didn't care who you were, he was completely democratic. And you could argue with him, which is something I treasure, because I find it very hard to argue and get angry. But Clay allowed me to do that. So we would fight tooth-and-nail. He was so passionate that he allowed you to be passionate. And he didn't hold a grudge at all. If you turned out to be right, he would never confess it, but you knew it, because you would hear him repeating your words to someone else."

Felker's *New York* gave Steinem the chance to do political stories—a beat not then considered fit for a woman reporter. (As the only woman journalist on the Nixon campaign plane, she was given access only to Mrs. Nixon.) After the assassination in 1968 of Martin

Continued on page 37

THE SECRET GAME

DEFYING THE COLOR LINE

BY SCOTT ELLSWORTH

I was flabbergasted. An integrated college basketball game in the South ten years before the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision and the Montgomery bus boycott?

It all began in Cleveland. I was on assignment for *The New York Times*, writing a story about the fiftieth anniversary of a black college basketball tournament. I had traveled to Ohio to interview one of the tournament's founders, an eighty-year-old retired coach named John B. McLendon Jr.

While not well known outside basketball circles, McLendon is one of the true legends of the game. A protégé of James Naismith, basketball's inventor, McLendon was a brilliant and innovative college and professional coach who won more than 600 games. During the Thirties and Forties, he had coached in Durham at the North Carolina College for Negroes—now known as North Carolina Central University.

But it was in breaking down racial barriers where McLendon made his greatest impact. The first African-American coach to win a national collegiate championship, he was also the first black coach in the professional leagues. There were so many other "firsts," in fact, that in anticipation of our interview, Coach McLendon had prepared a brief résumé listing some of these accomplishments. When he showed it to me, my eyes came to an abrupt halt at the second entry. It read: 1944—Coached N.C. College vs. Duke Navy Medi-

cal School in a private, unpublicized, no spectators allowed, basketball game.

I was flabbergasted. An integrated college basketball game in the South ten years before the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision and the Montgomery bus boycott?

"Say, coach," I said, "don't you mean 1954 here? Or 1964?"

"No," he replied. "It was 1944 all right. Let me tell you about it."

By the time I flew home that evening, I knew that I had stumbled upon a lost piece of American history. What I didn't know was whether I could bring it to life.

Like every other Southern city during the Forties, Durham was thoroughly segregated. By law, blacks and whites lived in separate neighborhoods, attended separate (and unequal) schools, and were buried in separate cemeteries. African-American shoppers could not try on clothes in downtown department stores, or sit down for lunch in restaurants patronized by whites. The city government was all-white. So were the police.

Transgressions of the color line were not tolerated. When a white visitor from the North ate in an all-black cafe, he had to be rushed from town to avoid arrest. When an African-American high school sophomore did not

Historical reunion: twenty-two years after the clandestine game, players Aubrey Stanley, David Hubbell, John McLendon, Jack Burgess, and Edward Boyd, from left, reconvened at the original meeting site



move quickly enough to the rear of a city bus one April morning in 1943, she was hauled off to jail. When a similar situation arose one year later with a black G.I., the bus driver shot and killed the soldier. An all-white jury, after twenty minutes of deliberations, exonerated the driver.

Duke was hardly an unwilling participant in the Age of Segregation. During the Forties, there weren't any black students or professors—and there wouldn't be for another twenty years. The color line on campus, whenever it needed to be invoked, was no less rigid. As Spencie Love Ph.D. '90 recently pointed out in *One Blood: The Death and Resurrection of Charles R. Drew*, African-American automobile accident victims—including those in need of immediate care—could be and were turned away at Duke Hospital. When a Harvard

University glee club came to perform in Duke Chapel in 1941, its one black member was asked not to participate. But, in truth, most Duke students during the war years simply didn't pay much attention to racial issues.

Given such a climate, the idea of whites and blacks playing basketball together was not only unlikely, but dangerous. But as McLendon described the game to me—how they had kept it a secret, and how it had never been reported in the newspapers—I had no doubt that it had happened. I also knew that in order to understand it, I would have to locate one of the players from Duke.

The place to start was the Duke University Archives. No sooner had I begun than I ran into a sizable problem—namely, that there never was a “Duke Navy Medical School.” McLendon was certain that they had not faced

the regular Duke varsity. Beyond that, I had little to go on. It was like looking for phantoms.

I couldn't find any other likely candidates, either. The Navy operated a V-12 training program at Duke during World War II, but they didn't seem to have had their own basketball team. A search of the medical school archives also came up empty. Worse, there weren't any intramural records for 1944. I phoned a few former players from the Forties, without success. I was running out of places to look.

Coach McLendon thought that a photograph of the Duke team had once run in one of the local papers. I searched through every issue of the *Durham Morning Herald* and the *Durham Sun* between 1943 and 1945—again, without success. I did, however, notice something else: From time to time, in agate type at the bottom

of the sports pages, both papers ran scores from local church and recreational basketball leagues. I then went back and looked through all the 1944 issues, and found two box scores for a "Medical School" team. It wasn't much, but at least I had something to go on.

I matched the last names in the box scores with the full names of students who had attended the medical school during the war. Then I looked up current telephone numbers in the alumni directory and started making phone calls. On my fourth call, I reached David Hubbell '43, M.D. '46, a thoracic surgeon living in St. Petersburg, Florida.

"It seems that during the spring of 1944," I told him over the phone, "a most unusual basketball game was played between a group of Duke students and the varsity at the North Carolina College for Negroes. Were you, by chance, at that game?"

It felt like a minute before Hubbell replied. "You know," he said, "I was."

A few weeks later, I drove down to Florida to interview Hubbell in person. By the time I got back home, I knew that I had found a story worth telling. I also knew that I had found something that, in its own way, was leading me back full circle to my own days at Duke as well.

I first came to Durham during the summer of 1976, driving across country in an ancient Plymouth and no doubt looking the part of an incoming graduate student, which I was. I had come to Duke, in part, because of the Oral History program. Founded five years earlier by history professor Lawrence Goodwyn, who co-directed the program with history professor (and now dean of arts and sciences) William Chafe, it was the only comprehensive graduate program in oral-history research methodology in the world. It was also controversial. Strange as it may seem today—when oral histories are standard features of presidential libraries and corporate archives—twenty years ago the idea of actually talking to a living person about the past, and using what he or she said as historical evidence, was often frowned upon.

But for those of us who were students in the Oral History program, it was all quite exciting. Armed with our tape recorders and notepads, we interviewed civil-rights organiz-

ers and folk artists, preachers and mill hands. It was the age of *Roots* and Studs Terkel, and there was a true sense of possibility in the air, as if we could not only help give voice to forgotten Americans, but shape our very understanding of the national experience. I caught the oral-history bug immediately.

And I've been at it ever since. During the past twenty years, ten of which were spent at

ured a rather difficult season, but managed to win the Southern Conference championship. They were not, however, the only talented basketball team on campus. The war had brought a number of top-notch players to Duke, most of them in military uniform. Intramural competition was intense.

One of the best teams came out of the medical school. As an undergraduate, Dave

Hubbell had played for the Duke varsity, while Dick Thistlewaite M.D. '46 had been a standout at the University of Richmond. Jack Burgess M.D. '47 had started for the University of Montana, Dick Symmonds M.D. '46 had played at Central Missouri, and Homer Sieber M.D. '46 had been a member of the freshman squad at Roanoke College. This was no ordinary outfit.

But the best team in Durham wasn't at Duke. Since coming to town five years earlier, McLendon had transformed North Carolina College into a basketball powerhouse. Using rigorous conditioning and a dazzling fast break, he had molded the Eagles into a team that was years ahead of its time. In an era when most college teams scored only forty or so points per game, North Carolina College defeated one opponent 119-34. The Eagles may well have been the best team in America.

Only there was no way to find out. During the Forties, neither the NCAA nor the National Invitational Tournament allowed the African-American colleges and universities to participate. Like the great Negro League teams in baseball, there was no way to know how the 1944 Eagles would have stacked up against white competition—or, at least, there should not have been. For shortly after North Carolina College ended its season with a 19-1 record, they found themselves, improbably enough, on the same court as the team from the Duke medical school.

Precisely how this came about is still, to this day, cloaked in mystery. Coach McLendon recalls that the idea for the game was presented to him by a North Carolina College student—now deceased—who wanted to see which school had the best team in town. According to McLendon, this student had heard about the Duke medical school team, and then issued a verbal challenge over the phone.

None of the surviving medical student



Top teams: the Duke Medical School's squad, above, included Dick Thistlewaite, Homer Seiber, Dave Hubbell, Harry Wechsler, Ed Johnson, Dick Symmonds, John McCoy, and Jack Burgess, from left. North Carolina College for Negroes coach John McLendon, below left, led a team that included players Aubrey Stanley, fourth from right, and Edward Boyd, far right.



the Smithsonian Institution, I've conducted something like 600 oral-history interviews. I've interviewed farmers, advertising executives, politicians, waitresses, country-music singers, film makers, writers, models, and one astronaut. I've conducted interviews in the White House and in housing projects. Once, a Ku Klux Klansman pulled a revolver on me. Another time, in a village in China, dozens of teenagers followed me about while I tried, in vain, to work. It's been a grand experience—and I've had Duke to thank for getting it all started.

Now, it seemed like I could at least return to Duke a lost piece of its past. And the more time I spent on the phone, or digging through old records, a picture of what happened in Durham one unlikely spring morning in 1944 slowly began to emerge.

Basketball was nowhere near as popular at Duke fifty years ago as it is today. Home games rarely sold out, and the Blue Devil starters weren't household names. During the 1943-44 academic year, the Duke varsity en-

players, however, share that memory. Hubbell believes that a Duke divinity school student—whom I've not been able to identify—was behind the game. None of the others has a clear memory on this matter. My own belief is that the idea for the game originated out of some very limited contact between the YMCA chapters at Duke and at North Carolina College. However the contact was made, once the decision was reached to play, the arrangements fell quickly into place.

Since there was no practical way to sneak the Eagles onto the Duke campus, the game would have to be played in the North Carolina College gymnasium. It would be a regulation contest, complete with a referee and a game clock. And to minimize the chances of being discovered, they would play on a Sunday morning, when most of Durham—including the police—would be in church. Rather than abide by the dictates of a segregated age, a dozen young men had decided, instead, to live by some rules of their own.

But it was still an endeavor fraught with peril—especially for McLendon. If word of what was to happen reached the newspapers,

or the state legislature, he would surely lose his job. And if the police happened upon the game while it was in progress, he might lose a great deal more.

By now, I had a pretty good idea what the stakes were that Sunday morning in 1944. But I still had a nagging problem: I did not know which Sunday it was. Neither McLendon nor any of the players could remember.

**THE TWO TEAMS HAD PLAYED THE FIRST
RACIALLY INTEGRATED COLLEGE-LEVEL
BASKETBALL GAME IN THE SOUTH. BUT ACCORDING
TO THE OFFICIAL RECORD BOOKS, THE GAME
NEVER HAPPENED AT ALL.**

And after nine months of off-and-on research, I did not know how to find out.

Jack Burgess had been the newest member of the medical school basketball team. Unlike his teammates, however, he had played against black players before, and had even had an African-American teammate at the University of Montana. When the idea for the game against North Carolina College first arose, Burgess had been in favor from the beginning.

I had spoken to Burgess over the phone about the game. Then, last October, I decided to go to Montana and interview him in person.

"I forgot to tell you over the phone," he said, greeting me at the door to his apartment in Helena, "that I found a letter I had written to my folks about that game." He disappeared down the hall, and re-emerged with a battered cardboard box. Inside were all 226 letters he had written home during his four years at Duke. At last, it seemed, I could determine when the game was played.

Only there was a problem. Burgess never dated any of his letters, and his mother had thrown away all the envelopes—which, of course, carried dated postmarks. But as I thumbed through the letters, my hopes began to climb. Mrs. Burgess had kept the letters in the order in which she had received them—that is, chronologically—something verified by an occasional postmark-bearing piece of V-mail.

I then had one more stroke of luck. In the letter where he briefly described the game, Burgess mentioned attending a concert by

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H A N D C R A F T E D F O R G E N T L E M E N



S I N C E 1 8 5 0

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ABSORBING IMAGES OF LIFE

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF CAROLINE VAUGHAN

BY BRIDGET BOOHER





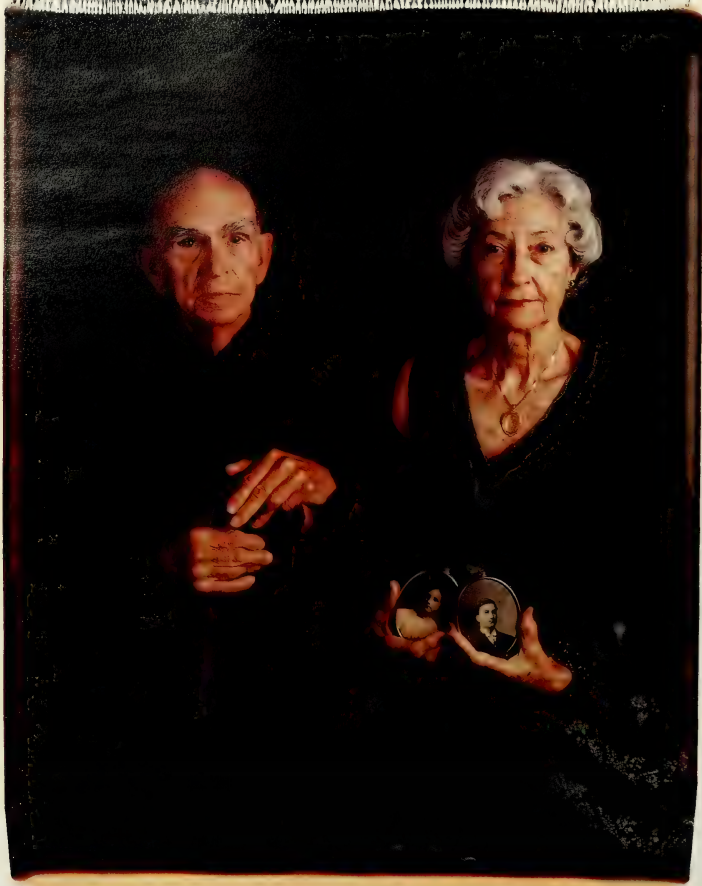
In her breathtaking new book, *Borrowed Time*, photographer Caroline Vaughan '71 transports us to places that exist somewhere between truth and invention. Landscapes are simultaneously inviting and inscrutable. A sinkhole becomes a portal to another world, dark and seductive. A waterfall whispers its primeval origins. A swamp writhes with hidden life.

And then there are the portraits of people she loves, and the portraits of complete strangers. Or are they? From a pair of working-class, identical-twin brothers to Vaughan's own parents, whose expressions of calm reserve recur throughout the book, each face is at once familiar and original. We have met these people before, in church or at the hardware store. Some display a proud acceptance of their unconventional beauty; others share honest, unguarded traces of sadness. There is no posturing or preening here; instead, each individual is the sum of his or her own life's experiences. The gravity of living—hardness and loss, caring and love—is revealed in each gaze.

Borrowed Time, published this October by Duke Press, is a mid-career assessment of Vaughan's work. While her talents are well-known in regional circles, the book should bring her to the attention of a larger audience. Born and reared in Durham, Vaughan has worked at Duke for fourteen years in an office job that has nothing to do with photography. She is shy, serious, attentive, and unassuming. If you meet her in passing, you might never guess she's an astonishingly gifted artist. But talk to her for just a few minutes and you'll



Untitled, 1993, opposite;
Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia,
1974, top; Continental Divide,
Wyoming, 1975, bottom



William and Mary,
1993

grasp the steady, burning intensity that fuels her visual explorations. You'll begin to see things you overlooked, the details and implications of each dying leaf or line in someone's face.

"If you sit by a creek for six hours and watch the light change and hear the crickets and see the flora and fauna, you almost begin to imagine how the rocks were carved by the water," says Vaughan. "You start to feel the abrasion and erosion. At that point, you are photographing something that has transpired

over many lifetimes. You have a much keener appreciation for what it is.

"If, on the other hand, you stop at the top of a cliff, get out of your car, point your tiny disc camera toward the canyon, and hop back in the car, I don't know if you've seen it or not. But if you got lost in that canyon without water for two days, you would have felt it. It's a matter of how much you're willing to extend yourself into the environment."

From an early age, Vaughan knew she wanted

to tell stories. At Duke, she studied creative writing with William Blackburn, Wallace Kaufman '61, and Reynolds Price '55 (who wrote the introduction to *Borrowed Time*). Despite the encouragement she received from these estimable teachers, Vaughan found herself drawn more to visual than written expression. Having learned photography in high school, she continued to take pictures as an undergraduate and helped launch the student publication *Latent Image*.

In her senior year, a group of students invited photographer Minor White to campus. While her peers clamored around White, shoving their pictures at him, Vaughan hung back. Knowing that he suffered from angina



The Murray Brothers, 1990, above;
Joan Brannon and Jean Brannon, 1990, right



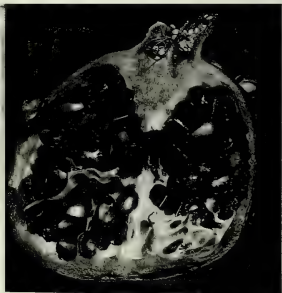
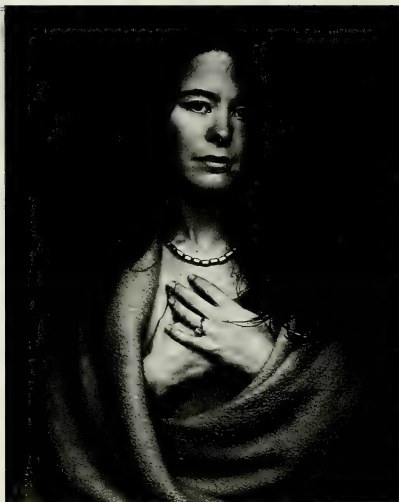
and needed low-fat foods, she brought yogurt and fruit along, which he eagerly accepted after politely refusing a steady stream of country ham, eggs, and red-eye gravy. He asked to see her work and later agreed to accept her into his intensive graduate program at M.I.T.

At about the same time, Vaughan also met Imogen Cunningham, who would come to serve as her second mentor. The balance of White's cerebral, academic approach to creativity and Cunningham's liberated, in-the-world spirit shaped Vaughan as she developed her own perspective. Tragically, Vaughan was traveling across the country when she heard on the radio that White had died. Cunningham died the next day. "I remember feeling so shocked. Here I was halfway across America and my East Coast mentor and my West Coast mentor had died one day apart. I really felt that I didn't have any guide."

As she began to steer her own course, Vaughan experimented with different photographic formats and techniques. She is equally adept at capturing the spare nuances of a



Bluefish Cove, Point Lobos,
California, 1971, above;
Lindsay Dearborne Huppé,
1973, right; Pomegranate,
1974, jar right



black-and-white still life and the sensuous, saturated lushness of a color print. Through the years, Vaughan's work has been shown in dozens of galleries, museums, magazines, and books. Reynolds Price chose one of Vaughan's evocative photographs for the *Kate Vaiden* book cover, and has trusted her to do his portrait for a number of books.

But Vaughan's artistic progression has not always followed a safe, linear path. In the late Seventies, she suffered a debilitating illness first diagnosed as manic depression and later revealed to be Graves' disease, a condition of hyperthyroidism easily treated and now in remission. In the midst of her affliction, Vaughan says that she saw visions of things that weren't there. People began to look the same, with red hair and fair skin, as if they were all akin. In-



*Eskimo Spirit, Mammal Breath, Triuro,
Nova Scotia, January 1975*

stead of being alarmed that her hold on reality was becoming frighteningly tenuous, Vaughan says she felt strangely calm.

"I felt that everyone I met was kindred and kind," she recalls. "There was no evil or danger. I could walk up to anyone and not be afraid. Clearly, I was in a state where something really, really awful could have happened to me. I'm lucky that nothing did. But part of me felt that I was in paradise, because I was able to function without any artifice, and I saw only goodness in the people I encountered."

The episode continues to have a profound effect on how she views the world, she says. "I'm still very trusting of people. I don't believe that people are born evil. I think sometimes people are harmed or damaged and they don't ever find a way to be healed. Sometimes they can get into a cycle where they harm others. That frightens me, and I try not to be in the path of that. But some of the stories in those people's eyes and their hearts are just as interesting to me as people who have done only good deeds their whole life. The things that make us alike, the common denominators, are more compelling to me than the things that make us different."

In a sense, too, her portrait work is an attempt to duplicate that utter lack of pretense she both perceived and experienced through her debilitation. "I'm much more interested in what happens when you drop your mask and quit trying to be who you think you should be. It's that loss of control, not holding it all in and fending off the world. It's what's left of you at the end of the day; some-

times you're tired, sometimes elated, but it's your own original self."

She says her photography is also a kind of safeguard against the world, allowing her to watch things she might not be able to handle unequipped, such as an early-morning hog kill. Preserving distinct, precious moments is also a way to stall inevitable loss. Vaughan's parents, Mary and William, have been her most frequent models. She is intently concentrating on them because "at some point they will be gone and I won't be able to make their portraits."

The process has become an unspoken, loving conversation, she says, a way of addressing things that have no words. "One of the reasons I photograph my father so much is that he's not a very verbal person. He doesn't talk a lot, so I never know what's in his head. I've found most of my information in the creases of his face. And it's been a very silent, long dialogue that we've had for about ten years now."

That nonverbal communication is a central theme in Vaughan's life's work. From her innate ability to get people to unveil their earnest, inner selves to the finished photographs that reveal different truths to different viewers, Vaughan has become the accomplished storyteller she set out to be. ■

All photographs are copyrighted by Caroline Vaughan. All rights reserved. Vaughan will sign copies of Borrowed Time at Duke's Gothic Bookshop on October 26, Charlotte's The Light Factory on November 2, and Durham's Craven Allen Gallery on November 10.



Vaughan: capturing the gravity of life

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ARTISTS AND AUDIENCES

BY RICHARD RIDDELL

In the last few years, there's been a lot of discussion, sometimes heated, about support for artists in the United States, particularly government support for progressive artists. I confess I've found myself buffeted by the rhetoric and emotion from both sides. Having lived in West Berlin during my formative graduate education and tasted the rich fruits of the German subsidized theater system, and having designed lighting for theater productions with such progressive artists as Philip Glass, Richard Foreman, and Liviu Ciulei, I have great admiration for any country that considers theater an asset, as well as much creative sympathy for artists who genuinely express their particular point of view. Yet there's another part of me, nurtured in my teens by performing in high school musicals, and later strengthened by designing a musical on Broadway, that values the experience of popular theater, supported entirely by people who buy tickets or invest money. Lately I've found myself wondering, whom can we expect to support the arts, particularly the progressive arts in the United States today?

Maybe in fighting Jesse Helms and defending the National Endowment for the Arts, we've been focusing on the wrong thing. Government support in this country, after all, means dealing with the democratic process, and progressive artists have never been particularly adept or interested in democracy. Art historian and professor Albert Elsen was once asked to comment on opposition to a program of public art at his beloved Stanford University. Students in the law school there were objecting to a large sculpture by the celebrated British artist Barbara Hepworth that had been placed in their school's courtyard. Seeking to explain why the work was important in terms of the history of art and why it was ultimately none of the law students' business, Elsen said, "If modern art had been put to a public vote, it never would have happened."

It was from Elsen that I first learned the origins of modern progressive visual art and its opposition to conventional taste and values. I remember learning how Gustave Courbet,



pioneer of realist painting in the 1850s, had his work refused by the established Salon in Paris and was forced to exhibit his work in alternative exhibitions. In the theater, one of our modern pioneers, Andre Antoine, got his revolutionary theater moving in 1877 by selling private subscriptions and thereby avoiding certain censorship by the government. The more I think about it, the more examples come to mind—Jarry, Grotowski, Brecht, and in our own country, the Group Theater. None had government support; in fact, most opposed their governments.

With such a notable history of progressive artists in opposition to conventional society and government, how did we get to the point where today progressive artists and their supporters get very angry when members of Congress don't want to fund an exhibition of Robert Mapplethorpe's homoerotic photographs or performances by a chocolate-smearing and partially-clothed Karen Finley? How did progressive artists come to feel dependent on government money? And how did the U.S. government find itself funding Mapplethorpe and Finley?

Artists came to feel dependent on NEA support for a couple of reasons. First of all, it was, relatively speaking, an easy source of support. As arts consultant Melanie Beene said recently in *The New York Times*, "It's much easier to get a \$50,000 grant than to get 1,000 people to give you \$50, or 25,000 new audience members to see your show." As artists came to understand the peer-review system, many developed strong relationships with arts administrators and those fellow artists who were in positions to award grants. They educated them about their work. In a sense, these grant-givers became the primary audience for many progressive artists. As government support declined—a consequence of concerns about the growing federal deficit and a perception that the arts, far from uplifting the country, were undermining community standards, the majority culture, and patriotism—artists felt their survival was threatened by the disappearing "audience" of grant-givers.

Some artists came to depend on the NEA

not for money, but for something even more important—a sense of self-worth. Josephine Abady, artistic director of Circle Repertory Theater, represented this often expressed view when she said recently in *Theater Week*: "You know, to be honest, the NEA was never a source for any institution to stay alive. But what having an NEA and NEH did was to let the country know that the arts and humanities were important." Artists had come to rely on the NEA to tell audiences what was worthy of their time and support. Without the NEA's endorsement, some feared that their audiences and donors wouldn't know which artist or arts organization to support.

Throughout history we can find plenty of examples of artists seeking the easiest and most profitable source of support. After all, that gives them more time to do their art. We can also find instances where governments contributed to the progressive artist's sense of self-worth; however, in all cases, it was fleeting. For rooted in the very notion of progressive art is the idea that artists are leading the way, are out front, are on the "cutting edge," asking the difficult questions that need asking, prodding us out of our complacency and causing us to see reality with fresh eyes. Being out front means being separate from the majority. It can be lonely. It's not activity that is likely to be supported by a democratically-elected government. From time to time, governments may support the arts for their own reasons—to glorify the Russian Revolution, to give Germans a sense of cultural identity after World War II, or to give Americans a sense of prosperity in the 1950s—but that support is fickle and rarely lasting.

If that's the case and we can't depend on the government to support progressive art, where can artists turn for more reliable support? The true supporters, I believe, have been with us all along—although they have been treated rather shabbily during the halcyon days of NEA subsidies. They are the people who care enough to buy tickets and to support our work with their time and gifts. They don't need an NEA to tell them that the arts are important; they know they are important because they experience them. They buy tickets with their own money to see what we are doing. They care enough to leave the comfort of their increasingly self-sufficient homes and risk an evening with us. The

Continued on page 55

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

ADMISSIONS FORUM

Sixty-seven families—175 participants—from twenty states came to campus in June for the sixth Alumni Admissions Forum. The all-day conference is designed for high school students and their parents to learn about college admissions. One parent's evaluation form ranked the seminar "just as outstanding, if not more so, than the one we attended back in 1991 when our daughter was going through the process. Our son really benefited from the day at Duke."

College guidance counselors from a private academy and a large public school, as well as a private consultant in admissions, made up the panel of experts. Another information session included Duke representatives James Belvin,

director of financial aid; Phyllis Supple, associate director of undergraduate admissions; and Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78, LL.M. '93, assistant vice president for student affairs.

Alumni Affairs director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, associate vice president for alumni affairs and development, introduced the panel participants and explained the purpose of the program. "Our goals for the forum," he said, "are to reduce the stress level for all of us, to demystify and simplify the process, and to arm us all with the best, most current information available."

Panelist and professional admissions consultant Sally McGinty advised students "first to take the time to *look in*. Do I want to go to college at all? If yes, there should be reasons—

Confidence booster: speaker Winiarski, left center, encouraged forum participants to make their mark while still in high school



what about me? If you can get connected to what you like, where you learn, and what values are important to you, then you can begin to formulate a vision of what the school you will attend should provide to you. Then you can look out."

Kerry Mewhort Winiarski '88, director of college counseling at Newark Academy in New Jersey, explained that, in both academic and extracurricular life, colleges want evidence "that you have taken risks, that you've tried the tough classes, that you've joined some organizations in your high school, that you have taken a risk in developing some-

thing for your community. Colleges like to see that you are really stretching."

The admissions forum is held every two years; the next one is scheduled for June 1998. Edith Sprunt Toms '62, who oversees the alumni admissions program at Alumni Affairs, emphasizes that participation in the forum has no effect upon a student's candidacy for admission to Duke. A mailing list is compiled from the alumni records of parents who have provided the birth dates of their children. Rising ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth-grade students who are on file will be invited.

Toms encourages all alumni to submit the

names and birth dates of their children in order to get on the Alumni Admissions Forum mailing list. Notify Alumni Records, 615 Chapel Drive Annex, Durham, N.C. 27708-0613, or e-mail bluedevel@development.duke.edu.

INVALUABLE VOLUNTEERS

Charles A. Dukes Awards for Outstanding Volunteer Service to the university will go to seven alumni and two Duke parents. Honored for 1995-96 are Marion and Penny Fromong Antonini, Eva Herbst Davis '87, James E. Gibson Jr. '50, Terri Lynn Mascherin '81, Laurie Eisenberg May '71, Randolph J. May '68, J.D. '71, Stacy Leigh Sempier '81, and Harold L. Yoh Jr. B.S.M.E. '58.

The Antoninis, who live in New Canaan, Connecticut, are the parents of John M. Antonini '96. As national co-chairs of the Duke Parents' Program and members of the Annual Fund's executive committee, they have dedicated a lot of their time to Duke, calling and recruiting families for the parents' committee, acting as hosts for the mid-winter leadership retreats on campus, and traveling to all executive committee meetings.

Davis, who lives in Manhattan Beach, California, is president of the Duke Club of Southern California. She has served on its executive committee and is a past member of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC). She has taken sole responsibility to identify, recruit, train, focus, and encourage all other Los Angeles club volunteers in making the organization one of the strongest. She is a co-founder of the Los Angeles club's adopt-a-school project at Pio Pico Elementary School. This award-winning community service project echoes the successful partnership developed by the Duke Club of Washington, D.C.

Gibson, who lives in Smithfield, North Carolina, chaired the forty-fifth reunion planning committee. He has worked on his class reunions every year since his twenty-fifth. For last year's reunion, he became involved earlier than most chairs, personally contacting classmates to participate in creating their reunion. His leadership led to a 24 percent increase in attendance over the previous forty-fifth reunion. For his efforts, he was elected unanimously by the Class of 1950 as class president for its fiftieth reunion in the year 2000.

Mascherin, who lives in Evanston, Illinois, is a member of Duke's Chicago Development Council and gift co-chair for her fifteenth reunion. She has been a Leadership Gift Committee member for a decade, is a past assistant class agent, and a past member of her local AAAC. She helped assemble a strong com-

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mittee and develop marketing strategies for the \$50,000 Class Challenge and the Affinity Network. By March, her class had reached 90 percent of its \$185,000 reunion gift goal; she was personally responsible for raising more than \$30,000 from committee members and major prospects. Her class is expected to exceed its goal by reunion time.

Laurie May, who lives in Potomac, Maryland, has been co-chair of the Washington, D.C./Montgomery County AAAC since 1989; she has worked with the AAAC since 1980. While a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors from 1991 to 1995, she chaired the Alumni Admissions Program Committee and served on the Alumni Endowed Scholarship Selection Committee.

Randolph May co-chaired the local AAAC with Laurie, his wife, since 1989. He is an active member of the Duke Club of Washington, chaired the Barristers' Club for two years, was national chair of Duke Law School's Annual Fund, and served on the law school's board of visitors. He has served on reunion planning committees, and headed his twenty-fifth reunion's gift committee.

Sempier, who lives in Paoli, Pennsylvania, is gift co-chair for her fifteenth reunion and president of the Class of 1981. She also spearheaded her class' successful efforts at reaching its gift goal, and was personally responsible for raising \$40,000 from committee members and major prospects, including \$25,000 of the \$50,000 Class Challenge. She has served on the Philadelphia Executive Leadership Board and her local AAAC, and was gift chair for her tenth reunion.

Yoh, who lives in Radnor, Pennsylvania, has been a Duke trustee and member of the trustees' executive committee since 1991. As national chair of the Annual Fund for the past three years, he was responsible for encouraging 100 percent participation by the trustees in the Annual Fund for the first time ever. He has served on the engineering school's board of visitors, the executive committee for the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, the Engineering Development Committee, and the Dean's Council. He chaired the Greater Philadelphia Executive Leadership Committee, served on the gifts committee for the Class of 1958, and has been a member of the Annual Fund executive committee since 1992.

Established in 1983, the Charles A. Dukes Awards honor the late Dukes '29, who was director of alumni affairs from 1944 to 1963. Recipients are selected by the Duke Alumni Association's Awards and Recognition Committee and the Annual Fund's executive committee.

TRAVEL AND LEARNING

Duke's alumni travel program has gone silver. "As we celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary," says Barbara DeLapp Booth '54, alumni travel coordinator, "we are offering a selection of eighteen tried-and-true trips and cruises." Augmenting this varietal schedule is the Duke Alumni Lifelong Education program, which will offer Alumni Colleges both domestically and abroad, as well as co-sponsoring some summer youth camps on campus.

Duke Travel's itinerary for 1997:

- Trans-Panama Canal Cruise, January 17-28;
- Yachtsman's Caribbean, February 1-8;
- Swiss Winter Escapade, March 3-10;
- Springtime in Provence, April 8-17;
- Un Grand Tour de France, April 8-19;
- Cruising to Charleston, Savannah, and Key West, April 16-27;
- Mediterranean Cruise, May 16-29;
- Wings Over the Okavango Safari, May 21-June 4;
- Cruising Germany's Moselle, Main, and Rhine Rivers, June 27-July 10;
- The Great Journey Through Europe, July 13-25;
- Canadian Rockies and Vancouver, July 24-August 20;
- Scandinavia and Russia Cruise, August 2-15;
- Cruising the Danube Passage, September 9-22;
- Grand Tour of Spain, October 1-14;
- China Yangtze, October 7-22;
- Ancient Empires of the Aegean and the Holy Land, October 15-30;
- Land of the Pharaohs, October 28-November 7; and
- Rome Escapade, November 13-20.

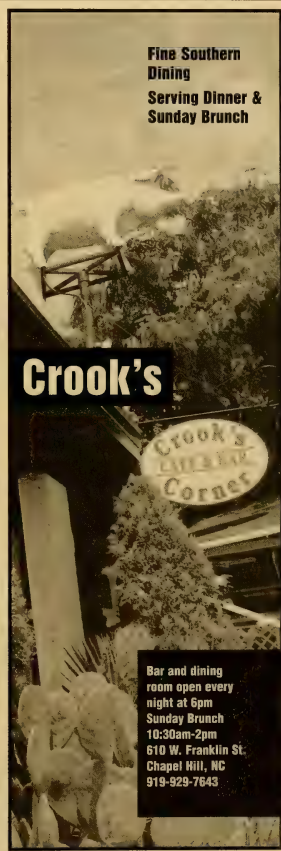
For the first time in 1997, the Alumni Lifelong Education program, directed by Deborah Weiss Fowlkes '78, will co-sponsor with Duke's Office of Continuing Education and Summer Session five offerings: the Duke Writers Workshop in June, Exploring Your Retirement Options in June, some academic Summer Youth Camps, the Institute in Nonprofit Leadership in September, and Weekend Workshops for Youth in October.

Campus programs include Duke Directions, with Duke faculty lectures, on September 12 and October 31; the popular Marine Lab Alumni College, Dolphins and Our Environment, on May 1-4; and five Alumni Colleges Abroad:

- Treasures of Peru, March 8-17;

- Alumni College in Tuscany, June 25-July 3;
- Alumni College in the Swiss Alps, July 14-22;
- Voyage to the Lands of Gods and Heroes, August 4-17; and
- The Oxford Experience, September 7-21.

For more detailed information, or to get on the mailing list, contact Duke Travel or Alumni Lifelong Education at 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27708-0573; call (800) FOR-DUKE; or e-mail almdwrf@sysa.adm.duke.edu.



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THE ULTIMATE BOOK BASH

Talk about making a splash. After a decade of tossing the idea around, Seattle's book, business, and arts communities came together to launch a major book festival. It would have been perfectly understandable to begin modestly and add programming in subsequent years. But the inaugural event, held last October at the city's Pier 48, filled every inch of the 110,000-square-foot space and attracted more than 200 authors and 23,000 book lovers.

"People advised us to start small and grow, but as we kept coming up with wonderful ideas, it became clear that we needed to burst upon the scene as a full-fledged event," says Northwest Bookfest executive director Katharine "Kitty" Harmon '82. "When I looked out the window on Saturday morning ten minutes before we opened, and saw a line of people waiting to get in, it finally hit me that it was really happening."

With hundreds of author readings and

book signings, panel discussions, interactive activities, and multimedia presentations, Northwest Bookfest is an all-ages celebration of the written and spoken word. Guest speaker Studs Terkel, who appeared with ninety-seven-year-old environmentalist Hazel Wolf to talk about the joys of aging, said the festival was one of the best he'd ever attended.

For the second annual event on October 26-27, Harmon says she and her staff are making the festival even better. Included in the author lineup are Ann Beattie, Mona Simpson, Barry Hannah, John Edgar Wideman, and Jonathan Raban, as well as locally and self-published writers. *New York Times* crossword whiz and National Public Radio "puzzler" expert Will Shortz will be on hand to explain how a crossword puzzle is born. Booksellers dressed in lab coats and stethoscopes will conduct bibliotherapy, offering "prescriptions" (book suggestions) for people stuck in a reading rut.

"We want to avoid having just straight readings, because those take place all over Seattle," says Harmon. "We provide an opportunity for people to engage authors in conver-

sation about a given topic." Book clubs, for example, can sign up to meet with participating authors to discuss their work in small-group settings.

Workshops and panel discussions promise to be both entertaining and informative. Titles include "Stop! You're Killing Me!" (mysteries), "Snake Oil May Be Good For You After All" (alternative healing), "Literary Caffeine" (books that will keep a reader up all night), and "Move Over, Kerouac" (on-the-road books).

This year will also mark the return of "Seattle Writes A Novel," where visitors can contribute to the storyline of a novel-in-progress. There's a Young Writers and Readers area where children can create their own hard-cover books, read from stories they have written or books that they like, and listen to popular children's authors read from their works.

Rather than exclude any genre, Harmon and her staff have intentionally opened up Northwest Bookfest to celebrate the many dimensions of writing and reading. "There are other literary festivals around the country, and each has its own character," she says. "Some are quite literary and others are more

popular fiction-oriented. We've made an effort to run the gamut."

Revenue from Northwest Bookfest helps spread the benefits of reading beyond the fall weekend. While the event is free, a voluntary donation of \$5 is requested, and all proceeds go directly to literacy groups throughout the five-state Pacific Northwest region. Smaller events throughout the year, such as a city-wide "Read Aloud" initiative in Seattle's public schools, will serve as reminders of the festival's goals.

"Although we call this event a book festival, it's really about reading," says Harmon. "Literate people tend to forget how powerful reading is, both as a skill that improves lives and as a source of enduring pleasure."

For Harmon, a lifelong bibliophile, reading is also a means of escape. When asked what she looks for in a good read, she says, "Anything that takes me as far away as possible from the details of running a book festival." She cites *Swing Hammer Swing!* by Jeff Torrington and *A Burnt-Out Case* by Graham Greene as recent diversions.

A comparative-literature major at Duke, Harmon was accepted into the Radcliffe Publishing Course following graduation. After a stint as publications editor for the nonprofit organization Catalyst, Harmon was chosen as the Oscar Dystel Fellow in Book Publishing at New York University. The two-year program placed her at Bantam Books, where for a year she spent one month in each of the company's departments.

After a cross-country trip with her partner, John Fulford '82, the couple settled on Seattle as their home. Harmon worked as marketing director for Sasquatch Books for several years, and then worked in South Africa for the Congress of South African Writers, coordinating the publication of an anthology of women's writings. When she returned to the States, she found herself free to tackle the launch of a Northwest Book Festival.

With the generous support of corporate sponsors like the *Seattle Times* and Microsoft, Northwest Bookfest has in short order joined the country's top literary gatherings both in financial backing and in inventiveness of programming. The only drawback to its present location is the chilly climate inside the unheated Pier 48 space. Ever the creative thinker, Harmon has come up with some ways to generate warmth.

"We're encouraging people both to appreciate the historic significance of the building and to come bundled up. We've persuaded an airline to donate thousands of lap blankets and Starbucks has just come on board as a corporate sponsor. The latte will be flowing."

—Bridget Booher
Visit the Northwest Bookfest web site at www.speakeasy.org/nwbookfest

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, 614 Chapel Dr., Box 90570, Durham, N.C. 27708-0570
FAX: (919) 684-6022 (typed only, please)

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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s, 40s & 50s

Jerry Menaker '37 was recognized by the American Medical Association for 50 years of distinguished service as a physician. He continues to play golf and tennis and lives in Wichita, Kan.

Lionel W. McKenzie '39, an economics professor at the University of Rochester, was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun by the emperor of Japan for his contributions in educating Japanese economists. He lives in Rochester, N.Y.

Marvin A. Rapp '40, Ph.D. '44 was appointed to the Finger Lakes Community College's board of trustees by N.Y. Gov. Pataki. An authority on the history of the Erie Canal and rural Western New York, he is the city historian for Canandaigua, N.Y.

Edward F. Burrows A.M. '41 was awarded Guilford College's 1996 Distinguished Service Award. He was a history professor at the school from 1948 until retiring in 1979.

Frank H. Field '43, A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48 was awarded the 1996 American Society for Mass Spectrometry's award for distinguished contributions in mass spectrometry. A retired professor and scientist, he lives in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

William P. Wilson '43, M.D. '47 was awarded the first Distinguished Teacher Award by the Christian Medical and Dental Society. A professor emeritus at Duke, he is the director of the Institute of Christian Growth.

Ian Barbour A.M. '47 was honored by the National Association for Science, Technology, and Society with the establishment of the Barbour Lecture, to be given each year at the association's annual meeting. He is a retired physics professor at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn., and founder of the college's interdisciplinary program in Environmental and Technology Studies. He has published two books, *Religion in an Age of Science* and *Ethics in an Age of Technology*.

William Putman '47, a retired Lutheran pastor, and his wife, Sarah, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. They live in Houston, Texas.

John Hauser B.S.M.E. '48, after 16 and a half years, logged his 3,750th mile swimming laps at the Aquadome Recreation Center pool in Decatur, Ala. A retired mechanical engineer, he swims five days

a week, lifts weights every morning, and takes his dogs on daily two-mile walks. He and his wife, Betsy, live in Decatur.

Albert F. D'Alonzo '50 was awarded the O.J. Syner Memorial Medal, the highest honor bestowed by the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. The award recognizes an alumnus or alumna who has made significant contributions and exhibited outstanding loyalty, leadership, and service to the college and to the osteopathic medical profession.

Kenneth F. Palmer '51 chairs the Virginia Beach Development Authority, which built the 20,000-seat Virginia Beach Amphitheater.

Robert C. Hudson '52 was awarded the Simon Carson Wells Medal by Roanoke College for his 34 years of service as a physics professor.

Sidney R. Smith '53 chairs the Germanic languages department at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he teaches Gothic, Old Icelandic, Norwegian, and German.

Hugh M. Shingleton '54, M.D. '57 is the national vice president for cancer detection and treatment for the American Cancer Society. He was also named the 1995-96 Royal Society of Medicine's obstetrics/gynecology section visiting professor. He and his wife, **Lucy Koess Shingleton** B.S.N. '54, live in Atlanta.

William Watkins Kelly A.M. '55, Ph.D. '57 retired as president of both the Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia and the Georgia Foundation for Independent Colleges. He was a professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy, VMI, and Michigan State University. He lives in Marietta, Ga.

Richard E. Hug '56, M.E. '57 was awarded the private sector Public Affairs Award by the Maryland Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman emeritus at Environmental Elements Corp. He and his wife, Lois, live in Arnold, Md.

John A. Attaway Ph.D. '57 retired after 26 years as director of research for the Florida Citrus Commission and Florida Department of Citrus in Lakeland, Fla.

R. William Bramberg Jr. '57 was awarded membership in The Counselors of Real Estate. He is president of Bramberg Management Inc. and lives in Indian Shores, Fla.

Edward M. Copeland III '59 is vice president of the Society of Surgical Oncology. He is professor and chair of the surgery department at the University of Florida's medical school and associate editor of *Annals of Surgical Oncology*.

F. Maxton "Mac" Mauney M.D. '59 was elected to the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Service at its annual meeting in June. An Asheville, N.C., cardiorthoracic surgeon, he received the Duke Medical Alumni Association's 1995 Distinguished Alumnus Award. He is an associate clinical professor of surgery at Duke and chief of cardiac surgery at the V.A. Medical Center in Asheville.

Richard J. Wood '59 is dean of the divinity school at Yale University.

60s

Carolyn Criswell Fouse '60, a missionary, has served in South Africa, Uganda, Malawi, Puerto Rico, England, and across the United States.



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Elbert C. Holmes Jr. '60 is the William P. Longmire Jr. Professor and chairman of the surgery department at UCLA's medical school.

Joyce Elaine Porter A.M. '61 was Professor of the Year at Methodist College. She is the head of the foreign languages department and the Distinguished Service Professor of French. She and her husband, Alan, live in Fayetteville, N.C.

Robert E. Alexander '62, B.D. '66 chairs the federal government's Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance. He is the chancellor of the University of South Carolina at Aiken.

Jane Freeman Crosthwaite A.M. '62, Ph.D. '72 is a full professor of religion at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass. She lives in Charlotte, N.C., and South Hadley.

A. Everett James M.D. '63 oversaw the restoration of St. James Place, a historic Baptist church in Robersonville, N.C., into an art museum housing over 700 pieces of North Carolina pottery. He has also donated a collection of pottery to Duke Hospital.

Peter Kohler M.D. '63 was awarded the Gold Medalion for Humanitarianism by the American Lung Association of Oregon for his civic and professional leadership. He is president of Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland.

John T. Berteau '64, LL.B. '67, an attorney in Sarasota, Fla., is the author of *Estate Planning in Tennessee*, his second work on the subject.

Jo Harriet Haley '64 retired from her trial-law practice in New Orleans, La. She was a founding partner of LeBlanc and Strickler, and founder and president of the New Orleans chapter of the Association of Women Attorneys.

Robert E. Denton '65 is senior vice president, generation, of Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. He and his wife, **Suzanne Ross** '64, live in La Plata, Md. Their son, **Robert A. Denton** '90, lives in Vienna, Va.

J.J. Kiser III '65 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Boston College.

Kenneth E. Miller Ph.D. '65 retired as professor emeritus of sociology at Drake University, where he taught for 26 years.

Ann R. Salisbury '65 is an artist living in Chapel Hill, N.C., where her paintings have been exhibited at the Horace Williams House.

Charles G. "Gary" Stephens '65, an attorney, is deputy director of the Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection in Florida. He has been involved in environmental law for more than 15 years.

Donald K. Covington III '66, a Navy captain, was awarded the Legion of Merit upon retiring from the Navy after a 30-year career as an aviator, tactician, diplomat, and educator. His last assignment was executive officer of the Pacific Fleet Tactical Training Facility in San Diego. He writes that he is now fulfilling "a lifelong dream" of joining the circus. He is on tour with The Big Apple Circus, a nonprofit cultural organization that performs throughout the northeastern U.S.

Stephen T. Vacendak '66 resigned as athletics director at Winthrop University in Rock Hill, S.C. Under his leadership, Winthrop's athletic program was elevated to NCAA Division I status. He was the Winthrop men's basketball coach from 1986 to 1992.

David Watson '66, a Navy captain, retired from active duty after 30 years of service. He and his wife, Elizabeth Ann, and their daughter will live in Riyadh,

Saudi Arabia, where he will work for an international consulting firm.

Sharon Stephens Brehm '67, Ph.D. '73 is the provost at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. She was dean of Harpur College of Arts and Sciences at SUNY-Binghamton.

William L. Clarke '67, a professor of pediatrics at the University of Virginia's medical school, received the American Diabetes Association's 1996 award for Outstanding Contribution to Diabetes in Youth. He and his wife, **Jane Champion Clarke** '67, an attorney with Woods, Rogers & Hazlegrave, live in Charlottesville, Va.

Dan Moore '67 is the maintenance manager at Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corp. He and his wife, Kathy, and their two children live in Washington, D.C.

Ann Kaiser Stearns M.Div. '67 has written *Living Through Job Loss: Coping with the Emotional Effects of Job Loss and Rebuilding Your Future*, published by Fireside Books. She is a psychology professor at Essex Community College in Baltimore, Md.

William O. Goodwin '68, a general agent with Northwestern Mutual Life in Atlanta, is the 1996 inductee into the Agency Management Hall of Fame, the highest honor that the General Agents and Managers Association can bestow upon a member. He chairs the executive committee of the Duke Annual Fund and was awarded a Charles A. Dukes Award in 1994 for outstanding volunteer service. He and his wife, **Valerie Blish Goodwin** '71, and their four children live in Atlanta.

Robert Roser '68 was the organizer and escort for Dafydd Wigley, a Member of Parliament and member of the National Party for Wales, during his past visit to Washington, D.C. Roser is an active member of the National Party for Wales and writes a column in the Welsh-American newspaper, *Ninnua*.

Stuart M. Salsbury '68, a senior partner in the Baltimore, Md., law firm Israelson, Salsbury, Clements, and Bekman, is a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Lee Caplin '69 is president of Picture Entertainment Corp. in Beverly Hills, Calif. He was executive producer for the NBC television movie *The Lottery*. Among his other projects are a feature drama based on the life of Muhammad Ali and a remake of *The Haunting*.

Charles T. Clotfelter '69 is the author of *Buying the Best*, a book about the rising cost of higher education. A professor of public policy and economics at Duke, he has written several other books on higher education.

William C. Head M.H.A. '69 was awarded the American College of Healthcare Executives' Federal Excellence in Healthcare Leadership Award for his contributions to the health-care profession. An Air Force colonel, he is deputy commander and administrator of the 96th Medical Group at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Stephen I. Johnson '69, a Navy rear admiral, graduated from the Capstone Course at the National Defense University at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C.

Marshall Mangan '69 is an assistant professor of education at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, Canada.

MARRIAGES: Lynn Yarnall Moore '64 to Douglas Roller Fox on Dec. 30, 1995. Residence: Oakton, Va.

UNDERWATER EDIBLES

If you've ever tried feeding fish while snorkeling or scuba diving, you know that it can be a messy proposition. A plastic bag full of treats can quickly disperse, attracting more fish than you'd bargained for. Or you might accidentally lose grip on the bag, causing it to litter the ocean.

David Hill '79 has a better idea. As president of the P.J. Noyes Company, Hill has introduced Fishin' Chips, a fish food in tablet form that is easy to dispense and environmentally responsible. An avid scuba diver himself, Hill, along with his wife, Sarah, came up with the idea two years ago, and introduced it at the Dive Equipment and Marketing Association Show in January. Along with their children, Nathaniel and Morgan, the Hills were even able to do some market testing of their own during dive trips to Florida and Mexico.

Contained in an angelfish-shaped package with a lanyard that attaches to a diver's wrist or equipment, the product was an instant success. Now sold through five distributors, Fishin' Chips are formulated to attract all variety of tropical fish. Recreational divers and commercial underwater photographers have snatched up the aquatic cuisine, and some cruise lines have expressed an interest in having the submersible snacks available for their snorkeling guests.

While Fishin' Chips is a novel idea, Hill says it wasn't that much of a plunge for his company. Founded in 1868 in Lancaster, New Hampshire, the former apothecary has grown into a thriving business that produces cosmetics, such as skin creams and lotions for



Feeding frenzy: Sarah Hill shares her stash of Fishin' Chips with some hungry finned friends

the nursing home market; over-the-counter pharmaceuticals and dietary supplements, such as glucose tablets for athletes; and animal food pellets, used in lab research and for general purposes. (Noyes was a NASA contract a few years back to supply the monkey food pellets used on the space shuttle.)

A public policy major and lacrosse player at Duke, Hill went straight to business school at Vanderbilt before joining the Douglas Petroleum Corporation as vice president. When he was looking to change jobs, he heard that there was an opportunity at P.J. Noyes, located in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, where he and Sarah enjoyed ski-

ing. Sarah was familiar with Noyes' food pellets from her student days at St. Lawrence University (universities and colleges, including Duke, buy different combinations and formulas of Noyes pellets for lab animals). Wanting to live in a small town—Lancaster doesn't have a single traffic light—and to turn a struggling company around, Hill and his family bought the business. He became president of the company at the tender age of twenty-seven.

Having brought the company back from shaky financial ground, Hill says he wants to "maintain a diversified product mix." In addition to the growing popularity of Fishin' Chips, Hill says the Noyes Company is

developing other important items, from a no-rinse cleanser and deodorizer for nursing-home residents to a novel packaging idea for dispensing low-dose aspirin. "I've always been very interested in manufacturing as opposed to consulting," he says. "I like to put my hands on what I'm selling, play with the machinery. This company has given me the chance to do it all."



John A. Diffey '70 is president of the Kendal Corp., a nonprofit senior citizens organization affiliated with the Society of Friends. He lives in West Chester, Pa.

M. Bruce Haddox '70 is vice president and dean of academic affairs at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa.

Jeffrey K. Smith '70 is president of Kluwer Academic Publishers, a scientific, technical, and medical publisher with offices in The Netherlands, Boston, and London. He and his wife, Miffy, and their three children live in Wassenaar, The Netherlands.

Lewis R. Donelson '71 is the author of *Colossians, Ephesians, 1 and 2 Timothy, and Titus*, a book on the teachings of Paul. He is an associate professor of New Testament at Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

David L. Pugh B.S.E. '71 is senior vice president of the industrial control group of Rockwell Automation, part of Rockwell International. He lives in Mequon, Wis.

Lydia Eure Barker '72, an attorney, was selected as one of 5,500 community heroes to carry the Olympic torch en route to Atlanta. She lit the torch from the Olympic cauldron when it came by train through Redding, Calif. She and her husband, physician **Steven R. Barker** '72, live in Redding.

Frederic J. Huser '72, president of the consumer pharmaceuticals division of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corp., is on the board of directors of the Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Association. He lives in Durham.

Donal "Don" Ian MacGregor Jr. '72 is president of the Louisiana Mortgage Banking Association. He works for Premier Mortgage Co. in Baton Rouge, La.

Donna J. Spindel A.M. '72, Ph.D. '75 is associate dean of the college of liberal arts and a history professor at Marshall University in Huntington, W.Va.

Bruce Brower B.S.E. '73 is director of strategic and business analysis with Percy Kent Bag Co., Inc. in Overland Park, Kan.

Martha Ann Coleman B.S.N. '73 received the Outstanding Graduate Student Award for 1996 from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.

Mark A. Dale B.S.E. '73 is a member of the board of visitors at the University of Oklahoma College of Architecture.

Carol S. Disque '73 is vice chancellor for student affairs at UNC-Greensboro.

Douglas G. Scrivner '73 is general counsel for Andersen Consulting. He and his wife, Mary, live in Palo Alto, Calif.

Dorothy Lynn Shekarian '73 appeared on the television game show *Jeopardy!* in September 1995. She is the business systems migration manager at the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., a Washington, D.C., publisher. She and her son live in Bethesda, Md.

Joseph G. Spears '73 is a business consultant with SSA Southeast in Greensboro, N.C. He and his wife, Maggie, and their daughter live in Conover, N.C.

John M. Alton '74, a principal in the Columbus, Ohio, law firm Ray, Todaro & Alton, was named to the American Board of Trial Advocates. He lives in Blacklick, Ohio.

Robert C. Kaufman '74 is an attorney in Denver, Colo. He and his wife, Wendy, and their four children live in Denver.

Wesley K. Church '75, Ph.D. '81 is senior director

of manufacturing at Enzon, Inc., a biopharmaceutical company in Piscataway, N.J. He and his wife, Ellen, and their two children live in Trenton, N.J.

Sheryl J. Willert '75 is director of the Defense Research Institute, the nation's largest association of civil litigation defense lawyers. She is also the managing partner of the law firm Williams, Kastner, & Gibbs in Seattle, Wash.

Susan D. Wray '75 is director of regulatory and clinical affairs for LifeSpex, Inc., an early-stage medical device company. She lives in Houston.

Neal J. Galinko B.S.E. '76, M.S. '78 is an internist and director of the Health Center for the Harvard Community Health Plan of New England in Warwick, R.I. He and his wife, Yvonne, and their daughter live in East Greenwich, R.I.

Laurette Hankins '76 is director of development and alumni relations at the Peabody Institute of Johns Hopkins University.

Hilarion "Lari" Martinez '76 is the first U.S. Consul to Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was consul in Bilbao, Spain.

Joseph M. Uilman '76 is chief of the radiology department at St. Mary's Regional Medical Center in Lewiston, Maine, where he lives with his wife, Laura, and their two sons.

Rebecca L. Boehling '77, who earned her Ph.D. in modern German history in 1990 at the University of Wisconsin, is an assistant professor of history at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Her book, *A Question of Priorities: Democratic Reform and Economic Recovery in Postwar Germany*, was published this fall by Berghahn Books. She lives in Baltimore during the semester and with her husband, Mark Lipkus, in Key Largo, Fla., the rest of the year.

Gerald Corwin Stoppel M.Div. '77 joined the adjunct faculty of Davenport College in Holland, Mich.

Ellen "Ellie" Hollander '78 is director of marketing for the Electric Power Research Institute. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Hugh B. Wellons '78, M.B.A. '79 is a partner in the Richmond-based firm Mays & Valentine. He has been with the firm since 1987.

Gregory P. Winn '78 is second vice president of John Hancock Financial Services in Boston, Mass.

E. Hearvey Evans '79 is executive vice president and general manager of Law and Leading Attorneys in Minneapolis, Minn. He and his wife, Theresa, and their son live in St. Paul.

Fred E. Goldring '79, an entertainment lawyer in Beverly Hills, represents Grammy Award-winners Alanis Morissette, Seal, and Boyz II Men. He and his wife, Gale, and their two daughters live in Beverly Hills.

Jim Hardin Jr. '79, Durham's district attorney, received the Durham Jaycees' Distinguished Service Award in February. He and his wife, Laura, and their three children live in Hillsborough, N.C.

Lorraine Potter Kalal '79 is a senior product manager for an Internet software company. She has lived in California, New Jersey, Moscow, Philadelphia, and New York City working in business, teaching, and serving as a missionary. She and her husband, Rick, live in Glendale, Wis.

Barry N. Kriesberg M.H.A. '79 is senior manager of the business solutions services group at Goldstein, Golub, Kessler & Co. in New York City.

Susan P. McCaffray A.M. '79, Ph.D. '83 has written a book on Russian coal and steel industrializa-

DREAM WORLDS

Painters, like writers, often find themselves stymied by the blank canvas. But Durham artist Donna Gregory's problem wasn't that she had too much canvas; it was that she had too little.

Gregory '82, who double majored in art and psychology, received an M.F.A. from East Carolina University and attended the Vermont Studio School, exhibiting her work in various shows and galleries throughout the South. After she and her husband, Roland Gettiffe '85, M.S.E. '87, Ph.D. '89, had a daughter, Gregory found that her child's inquisitive crayons often found their way

onto sketch pads, which became dotted with flowers, houses, and smiling faces.

Eventually, daughter Gwen's doodles were joined by those of her two equally curious brothers. Rather than banish her children from her home studio, Gregory forged a compromise by incorporating her children's creations into her own work. "My kids start a piece," she says, "They crawl up there and just scribble and then my image starts appearing." But Gregory's modesty doesn't take into account her own true talent.

A closer look at her work reveals a world underneath the world—a swirling, Chagall-



Second look: artist Gregory, above, captures an unguarded moment in her painting, "Fangs... a Lot," below



like universe of child-drawn houses, purple stick figures, and even words. In Gregory's world, a woman sits between a skull and a stack of old newspapers; frogs leap off the canvas; a poet seems caught in a storm of words and his own swirling tie.

Whether the medium is oil, graphite, Prismacolor, or mixed, the viewer is invited to see "things that get overlooked," she says. "If you look closely enough at something—anything—you'll find something else."

While Gregory's work would not be classified as surrealistic, it nevertheless has a dream-like quality. She has kept a dream diary

since she was seventeen, and she explains her art in terms of a daydream. "I'm reliving things that are pleasurable," she says.

Clearly, her audiences share her sense of pleasure. Among other awards, Gregory won Best-in-Show for "No News" at the annual Henley South-eastern Spectrum, and her fire hydrant drawing, "Lawn Shark," won the Durham Art Guild's Best-in-Show award. Her work is on display at Durham's Tyndall Gallery in Brightleaf Square.

—Lisa Lebduka '84



tion, *The Politics of Industrialization in Tsarist Russia*. She is an associate professor of history at UNC-Wilmington.

Timothy A. Reese '79 is president of Kfory Construction Group in Reston, Va. He joined the firm in 1987.

MARRIAGES: Rebecca L. Boehling '77 to Mark Lipkus on Jan. 17, 1995. Residence: Baltimore and Key Largo. **Lorraine Potter '79** to Rick George Kalal on April 14, 1996. Residence: Glendale, Wis.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Neal J. Galinko** B.S.E. '76, M.S. '78 and Yvonne Galinko on July 3, 1995. Named Sara Elizabeth.

80s

Saida Alexander Huey '80 is a commander in the Supply Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve. She and her husband, **S. Marshall Huey '80**, and their two sons live in Charleston, S.C.

John W. Kirkpatrick B.S.E. '80 was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. He practices in Birmingham, Ala.

Randall Minchow '80, a partner in Hazel and Thomas, northern Virginia's largest law firm, is also president of the Loudoun County, Va., bar association, and a builder/developer in Virginia and North Carolina. He and his wife, Teresa, and their son live in Leesburg, Va.

Steven Natko '80, J.D. '84 is senior counselor to the public finance group of Financial Guaranty Insurance Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corp., in New York City. He and his wife, Sherrie, and their daughter live in Westfield, N.J.

Paulette Peckol Ph.D. '80 was promoted to full professor in biological sciences at Smith College in Northampton, Mass.

Glenn Ross '80, M.D. '84 was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. He practices in Portsmouth, R.I.

Darrel Ray Wilder Ph.D. '80 is the director of the physical and analytical chemistry research division of Eastman Chemical Co. He and his wife, Gail, live in Johnson City, Tenn.

Vincent J. Constantino B.S.E. '81 is a test pilot in the U.S. Air Force. He is stationed at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Kelly Jean Deis '81 is vice president of branch operations at Signet Bank in Richmond, Va.

Otis K. Forbes III '81 is a partner in the Virginia Beach law firm Rae, Bergstrom & Forbes. He and his wife, Betsy, live in Virginia Beach.

Laura Stager Fouk B.S.E. '81 is a geologic image interpretation specialist for Schlumberger Wireline & Testing in Denver. She and her husband, Cary, and their son live in Golden, Colo.

Jennie DeVaux Garon '81 is a vice president in the environmental consulting group ICF Kaiser International. She and her husband, Steve, and their son live in northern Virginia.

Virginia H. Johnson '81 is counsel to the Ethics Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives. She is an adjunct faculty member at Georgetown University and serves on the board of directors of the Duke Club of Washington.

Robin J. Stinson '81 is an attorney with the law firm Davis and Harwell in Winston-Salem, N.C. She and her husband, Jack, and their daughter live in Winston-Salem.

James C. Armstrong Jr. '82 has written a second book, *UNIX Secrets*, published by IDG Books. He is co-author of *Teach Yourself the UNIX C Shell* and is the author of the *HTML Reference Card*. He works in Silicon Valley as an independent consultant.

Thomas H. Callaway '82, M.B.A. '93 is executive director of Russell Reynolds Associates, a worldwide executive recruiting firm. He lives in San Francisco.

Brenda Hofman Feis '82, J.D. '85 is a partner with the law firm Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather, & Geraldson in Chicago.

Margaret Kelly '82 is a senior associate in the marketing controller's group at Continental Airlines in Houston. She was with Pepsi-Cola.

Jeffrey J. Mayer '82 is a shareholder in the Southfield, Mich., firm Raymond & Prokop, specializing in international trade and commercial litigation. He and his wife, Yvonne, have two sons and live in the Detroit area.

Heidi Jane Mandanis Schooner '82 is a law professor at Catholic University's law school. She and her husband, Steve, and their son live in Arlington, Va.

Barbara W. Short M.B.A. '82 was named N.C. Vendor of the Year for 1995. She is president and CEO of InfoMarketing Inc. in Durham.

Rose Eugenie Goff '83 is a partner in the law firm Greene, Buckley, Jones & McQueen in Atlanta, where she has practiced since graduating from Georgia State University's law school in 1980.

Anne Dudley Huemme '83, M.B.A. '84 is chief financial officer of Longhorn Steaks. She and her two children live in Alpharetta, Ga.

Claude T. Moorman III '83, M.D. '93 is the director of sports medicine at the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore and the head team physician of the NFL's Baltimore Ravens.

John K.F. de Beizedon '84 practices internal medicine in Pasadena, Cal. He has created a web site that provides medical information, and includes a doctor consultation page. Contact Dr. John's MedWorld at <http://www.dreamtek.com/medworld/>

Danielle Epstein '84 was awarded a first-place entry for her painting in the Annual Guild Junior Exhibition in East Hampton, N.Y. She also had a one-woman show at the Robin Rice Gallery in New York City.

Maurice "Dar" Luker III '84 is executive producer and managing director of the Media Center for Art History at Columbia University. His award-winning computer animation production on *Amiens Cathedral* is featured in the July issue of *Architectural Record*.

David B. Manser '84, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-month deployment in the Adriatic Sea and the Persian Gulf aboard the aircraft carrier *USS America*.

Mitchell Abbott Norrell '84, an attorney in The Richards Law Firm in Lancaster, S.C., is governor of the S.C. district of Civitan International for 1996-1997. He and his wife, Mandy, live in Lancaster.

Frank E. Sheeder III '84 is a partner in the Dallas law firm Meadows, Owens, Collier, Reed, Cousins, and Blau, where he concentrates in white-collar crime and business litigation. He and his wife, Julie, live in Duncanville, Texas.

Allyson Tucker '84 is executive director of the Individual Rights Foundation, a public interest legal organization with offices in Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles. She lives in Washington, D.C.

William D. Wallach '84 is a partner at McCarter

& English, the oldest and largest law firm in New Jersey. He concentrates in commercial litigation. He lives in New York City.

Jennifer Copeland Cox '85, M.Div. '88 is a United Methodist minister at Liberty Hill United Methodist Church near Greenville, S.C.

George J. Dorfman '85 is alumni clubs program coordinator for the Alumni Affairs office at Duke. He and his wife, Tammy, and their two children live in Durham.

Arthur J. Howe J.D. '85, an attorney with Schopf and Weiss in Chicago, Ill., recently won a \$30-million anti-trust lawsuit in Orlando, Fla.

William H. Koch B.S.E. '85 is a shareholder in the Minneapolis-based firm Leonard, Street, and Deindorf, where he practices environmental law.

Debra P. Parrish B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 is a partner in the law firm Titus and McConomy, where she specializes in intellectual property and science law. She and her husband, **Alex Parrish** '87, live in Pittsburgh.

Ed Prewitt '85 is associate editor of *Northeastern University Magazine* in Boston. He is a board member of the Duke Alumni Club of Boston. He and his wife, April, and their son live in Watertown, Mass.

Mark Westcott M.B.A. '85 is the director of advertising and promotion for Nintendo in Redmond, Wash., where he lives with wife, Roxanne, and their daughter.

Catherine Baxter '86, M.B.A. '87 was named Outstanding Volunteer of the Year by the New York Junior League. She has been active in the Junior League since 1987. She is a vice president in the

private client services group at Morgan Stanley.

I. Lisa Suh Chmielewski '86 is a fellow in cardiac electrophysiology at Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. She and her husband, Paul, live in Wyndmoor, PA.

Louis S. Citron '86, J.D. '91 is a corporate associate in the financial services practice of Kramer, Levin, Naftalis, Nessen, Kamin & Frankel in New York City. He and his wife, **Danielle Morris** '90, a law clerk for a federal district court judge, live in New York.

Tana Grady M.D. '86 is an advisory dean at the Duke School of Medicine. She has been a faculty member since 1992 as director of the residency education program in the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences.

Kristofer W. Biorn '87 is an attorney with the firm Crist, Griffiths, Schulz & Biorn. He and his wife, Paige, live in Palo Alto, Calif.

Christopher W. Cox M.Div. '87 is a pastoral counselor at the Buncombe Street Pastoral Counseling Center in Greenville, S.C.

Renata Germino '87 teaches at the American International School of Cyprus in Nicosia. She will work in Cyprus with her husband, Anthony, until 1998.

Julie Ann Gustanski M.E.M. '87 is president and co-founder of Land4Ever Conservation Associates, a firm specializing in land conservation and preservation. While completing a Ph.D. at the University of Edinburgh, she and her daughter are living in Aberlady, Scotland.

David Wayne Johnson Jr. '87 is an associate

attorney with the law firm Rubenstein & Perry in Los Angeles.

Erik N. Johnson '87 is a Navy lieutenant serving aboard the USS Independence.

James A. Karrh M.B.A. '87, an assistant professor at the Roy H. Park School of Communications at Ithaca College, is completing a Ph.D. in mass communication at the University of Florida.

Wendy LaVita '87, the national brand manager for Jose Cuervo Margarita Mix, is also pursuing an M.B.A. in marketing from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. She lives in Avon, Conn.

Kenneth Michael Reiss '87 is an assistant general counsel with the FBI. He and his wife, Julie, and their son live in Alexandria, Va.

Gail Chertok Sayer '87, who earned her M.B.A. in marketing and management at New York University's Stern School of Business in January 1994, is a project director at Intersearch Corp., a marketing research firm in Horsham, Pa. Her husband, **John T. Sayer** B.S.E.E. '87, is a systems engineer at Cisco Systems, Inc., in Berwyn. They live in Penlynn, Pa.

Elizabeth T. Schwarze '87, who earned her M.B.A. at Tulane University in December, is on temporary assignment as a business analyst in Chevron's Concord, Calif., office. While attending school at night, she worked with Chevron as a geologist.

James D. Wilkins M.B.A. '87 is a Navy officer serving aboard the USS Independence.

Alan D. Wingfield J.D. '87 is a partner in the Richmond-based law firm Mays & Valentine, where he

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is a member of its business and commercial litigation practice group.

Elizabeth Powell Fry '88, who earned her M.D. degree from Baylor University in Houston, Texas, is working in obstetrics and gynecology research at UNC.

Wayne T. Stewart '88 is a clinical instructor of psychology at Louisiana State University's medical school in New Orleans. He and his wife, Patricia Ann, and their two children live in New Orleans.

Edward "Ted" Voboril '88 is pursuing an M.B.A., with a concentration in health management, at Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

James Bissett Ph.D. '89 is associate professor of history at Elon College in North Carolina.

Shannon Kennedy '89 is director of external affairs for the Owen Graduate School of Management at Vanderbilt University. She lives in Nashville, Tenn.

Linda M. Kim Lang '89 is a member of Duke Medical Center's house staff and a pulmonary/critical care medicine fellow at Duke Medical Center. She and her husband, Tom, also a medical fellow at Duke, and their son live in Durham.

Sheree Cooper Levy '89 earned her M.B.A. from New York University's Stern School of Business. She and her husband, Peter, live in Jericho, N.Y.

Judy Adams Robinson B.S.E.E. '89 is a sales engineer with the Cutler-Hammer, Inc., division of Eaton Corp. She and her husband, Dean, live in Atlanta.

Richard Turk '89 works in the pet-care strategic

business unit at Nestle's world headquarters in Vevey, Switzerland. He and his wife, Becky, live in Switzerland.

Melinda Taylor Wyatt '89, who completed her pediatric residency at UNC-Chapel Hill, has joined Raleigh Pediatric Associates. She and her husband, Rick, live in Raleigh.

MARRIAGES: **Otis K. Forbes III** '81 to Helen Elizabeth Jennings on Oct. 23, 1993. Residence: Virginia Beach. **Peter G. Heist** B.S.E. '81, M.B.A. '85 to Paula A. Spaggiaro on March 23. **Anne M. Miller** '82 to Rajesh H. Rawal on March 2. Residence: Olney, Md. **Eva Marie Pappas** J.D. '82 to Geoffrey H. Cederholm on Nov. 9, 1995. Residence: Atlanta. **Bruce G. Almquist** '83 to Angela L. Sanders on March 23. Residence: Dallas. **Louis Citron** '86, J.D. '91 to **Danielle Keats Morris** '90 in May 1995. Residence: New York City. **David A. Juge** M.B.A. '86 and Anne S. Wallace on May 18. Residence: New York City. **Lisa Suh** '86 to Paul Chmielewski on Sept. 16, 1995. Residence: Wyndmoor, Pa. **Kristofer W. Biorn** '87 and Paige Hathaway on Aug. 12, 1995. Residence: Palo Alto, Calif. **Lynn S. Buch** '88 to Tim Beir on July 15, 1995. Residence: Cincinnati. **Doreen Joanna Leupold** '88 to Pierre Mitchell on Sept. 16, 1995. Residence: Chicago. **Judy Adams** B.S.E.E. '89 to Dean Robinson on May 6, 1995. Residence: Atlanta. **Richard Turk** '89 to Becky Benzley in November 1995. Residence: Switzerland.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Patricia Dempsey Hammond** '80 and Bill Hammond on June 17. Named Kathryn Fox. **A son to Saïda Alexander Huey** '80 and S. Marshall Huey

'80 on Feb. 26. Named James Bishop. **First child and son to J. Randall Minchow** '80 and Teresa Minchow on March 15. Named John Richard. **First child and daughter to Steven P. Natko** '80, J.D. '84 and Sherrie Natko on June 22, 1995. Named Emily George. **A daughter to Tammy Elaine Wilson** '80 and Roy M. Roberts. Named Alison Rais Roberts. **A daughter to Michael Aaron Cohen** '81 and Dawn M. Cohen on Dec. 16, 1995. Named Rebecca Elissa. **A son to Vincent J. Constantino** B.S.E. '81 and **Juli-Anne Cook Constantino** B.S.N. '81. Named Sergio Manzoni. **A son to Jack C. Fields Jr.** '81 and **Anne Kearns Fields** B.S.N. '82 on March 20. Named David Kelly. **First child and son to Laura Stager Foulk** B.S.E. '81 and Cary L. Foulk on Sept. 24, 1995. Named Andreas Richard. **A daughter to Jean Laupus** '81 and John Oates on Dec. 7, 1995. Named Elektra Jean Oates. **First child and daughter to Robin J. Stinson** '81 and Jack Mulherin on Nov. 7, 1995. Named Candace Meghan Mulherin. **A daughter to Michael S. Barranco** '82 and Kimberly Smalnik Barranco on Jan. 5. Named Paige Caroline. **A son to Brenda Hoffman Feis** '82, J.D. '85 and Lance Feis on Feb. 23. Named Andrew Michael. **A son to Jeannie Knowlton Freeman** B.S.N. '82 and Charles W. Freeman on April 20, 1994. Named William Arthur. **First child and daughter to Ginger Turnbull Gibbs** B.S.E. '82 and Daniel Gibbs on Jan. 8. Named Morgan Elizabeth. **First child and son to Thomas D. Hickey** '82 and Isabel M. Hickey on Sept. 6, 1994. Named Michael David. **First child and son to Heidi Jane Mandanis Schooner** '82 and Steve Schooner on March 18. Named Theodore Mandanis. **First child and son to Dorothy**

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The 1995 DUKE ALUMNI DIRECTORY is here: 95,000+ alumni listed alphabetically and in class-year and geographical sections. Published by the Duke Alumni Association and distributed last December, the directory can be ordered at \$55.50, shipping included. Send check, payable to Duke University, or your MasterCard or Visa number to: Duke Alumni Directory, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708. (Commercial use prohibited.)

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Dr. Kandlbinder (Duke A.M.'54) announces, besides his counseling for institutional investors, his son Markus Kandlbinder, Dipl.-Phys. Univ. opened his office "PATENTANWALT"—attorney for industrial property rights, taking over representations in all such matters in Germany. E-mail: 100102.2453@compuserve.com.

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DEADLINES: November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue), March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

THE WANDERER

K. Holmes '83 and **Christopher D. Howard** '83 on Feb. 6. Named **Stephen Holmes Howard**...A daughter to **Steven Morton** M.Div. '83 and Joan Morton on Jan. 23. Named **Jessica Anita**...A son to **Jeanine "Nini" Poore Geraffo** '84 and **Philip Vincent Geraffo** B.S.E. '84, M.B.A. '89 on April 18. Named **Benjamin Nicholas**...A daughter to **Margaret J. Reinsch** J.D. '84 and Bruce A. Jones on May 24, 1994. Named **Rowley Chapman Reinsch Jones**...First child and son to **Christopher George Bauder** '85 and Mary Bauder on March 17. Named **William George**...A daughter to **Jennifer Copeland Cox** '85, M.Div. '88 and **Christopher W. Cox** M.Div. '87 on March 22. Named **Hannah Catherine**...Second child and first daughter to **George J. Dorfman** '85 and Tammy Koehler Dorfman on June 25. Named **Holly Amanda**...Twin daughters to **Nancy Meister Henschel** '85 and Andrew Henschel on Jan. 5. Named **Victoria and Alexandra**...A daughter to **Kristine Leupold Cox** '85, M.B.A. '89 and **John Marino** M.B.A. '89 on Jan. 23. Named **Taylor Katherine**...A son to **James H. McCants** '85 and Cathleen McMullen McCants on March 6. Named **Matthew Thomas**...First child and son to **Ed Prewitt** '85 and April Roots Prewitt on Dec. 26, 1995. Named **William Edward V.**...A daughter to **Susan MacKenzie Treber** '85 and Daniel Treber on Jan. 28. Named **Amy Elizabeth**...A daughter to **Melissa Perry Winchester** '85 and Andy Winer on April 5. Named **Caroline Winchester Winer**...A daughter to **Kenneth R. Dugas** B.S.E. '86 and Nancy Dugas on March 19. Named **Alison Marie**...First child and daughter to **Julie Heitzenrater Duval** '86 and Derek Duval on May 7. Named **Katherine Louise**...First child and daughter to **Amy Heffernan Glenney** '86 and **Jeffrey W. Glenney** '86 on Aug. 17, 1995. Named **Anne Elizabeth**...A daughter to **Louise Meinecke Margolis** '86 and David Margolis on May 2, 1996. Named **Tess Bianca**...Twin daughters to **Catherine Richardson McCarthy** '86 and Gary James McCarthy on Feb. 27. Named **Helen Trice and Grace Hill**...A daughter to **Catherine Koch Osmera** '86 and Mike Osmera on Dec. 23, 1995. Named **Nicole Catherine**...A son to **Jeffrey N. Sandler** '86 and Stacy Sandler on Aug. 1, 1995. Named **Benjamin Samuel**...First child and daughter to **Timothy N. Thoelecke Jr.** '86 and Christine Renner Thoelecke on Dec. 22. Named **Clair Marie**...First child and daughter to **Carolyn Sullivan Glynn** '87 and Charles Glynn on March 21. Named **Marielle Catherine**...A daughter to **Eileen Margolies Raynor** '87 and Dewey Raynor on Dec. 14, 1994. Named **Stephanie Diane**...A son to **Kenneth Michael Reiss** '87 and Julie W. Reiss on Jan. 20. Named **Adam Joseph**...A son to **Jonathan P. Skinner** B.S.E. '87 and **Julie Papademetriou Skinner** '87 on Feb. 6. Named **Steven Patrick**...First child and daughter to **Kirstin Bailey Colonna** '88 and **David William Colonna** '90 on March 7. Named **Nicol Ryan**...First child and son to **Lyda Creus Molanphy** '88 and Paul Molanphy on April 27. Named **Nicolas Creus**...A son to **Mary Penrod** '88 and **Robert Ruggiero** '88 on Aug. 24, 1995. Named **Robert James**...A daughter to **David Alan Simon** '88 and Sharon K. Simon on June 8. Named **Marissa Halie**...A son to **Wayne T. Stewart** '88 and Trisha Stewart on Nov. 2, 1995. Named **Michael Thomas**...A son to **Linda M. Kim Lang** '89 and Tom Lang on April 17. Named **Eric John**...First child and daughter to **Carl A. Westman** '89 and Heather Westman on Feb. 22. Named **Kate Marie**.



Lighthearted and free: Dieffenbach mountain climbs high above Lake Tahoe

After graduation, Mike Dieffenbach '92 did what a lot of young adults do. He headed home, found a job, and went to work. But after three years, Dieffenbach decided he wasn't quite ready to punch a time clock for the rest of his days. He and a friend piled into a van and took off for a cross-country adventure through forty-eight states in eight months.

"We decided to travel across the northern part of the U.S. from east to west and then back east across the South to take advantage of weather patterns and, well," he says, "because that's the way Hemingway did it." The itinerary included watching fireworks over Jackson Hole, Wyoming, catching a ball game at Chicago's Wrigley Field, and paying a visit to the kitsch meccas of South Dakota's Corn Palace and Nebraska's "Carhenge"—a replica of Stonehenge made of cars.

In Sun Valley, Idaho, Dieffenbach saw Jack

Hemingway, Peter Cetera, and Arnold Schwarzenegger. In the Grand Canyon, he reveled in a different sort of star—sleeping under the radiant lights of the Milky Way.

Upon waking, though, he found that all was not idyllic. "I discovered on the second day that I hadn't quite understood the scale of the map when applying for my camping permit," he says. "After hiking for twelve hours in 100-degree temperatures carrying a full pack, I was still several miles short of my designated campground. I was exhausted; my sweat was sweating."

In some instances, his journey coincided intentionally or not—with history. Standing outside the Los Angeles County Courthouse the day the O.J. Simpson verdict was announced "was eerie," he says. "It seemed to be one of those singular days in history that changes the way Americans look at their country... It will stick with me in

the same way that my visits to Oklahoma City or the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository will."

Along the way, his travel partner decided to go home early, so Dieffenbach traveled solo for five months. At times, he says, the loneliness of the road made him wonder "if I could make it." But his visits with Duke classmates along the way, and the glitzy splash of such Americana as Graceland and Las Vegas, helped buoy his spirits. He even swung through Durham to catch a Duke men's basketball game before heading home five days before Christmas. "I was elated to be

home but feeling a little melancholy that my trip was over," he says.

With the travel bug not quite out of his system, Dieffenbach did make a trip to Central America three weeks later. He has since settled down in Boston, where he hopes to launch a writing career. "The trip changed me," he says in retrospect. "These days, I listen to other people more intently. I think longer before I speak. I don't rush. I'm more compassionate and less judgmental. The trip was sometimes hard and lonely, but I wouldn't trade the experience for anything else."



Prison visit: in a cell at Alcatraz



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tenant, was the first female at Fort Bragg to pilot the Apache attack helicopter. She lives in Fayetteville, N.C.

Michael S. Zimmer '93, a Marine first lieutenant, completed a six-month deployment aboard the USS New Orleans Amphibious Ready Group in the Persian Gulf and the South Seas.

James L. Caroland B.S.E. '94, a Navy ensign, was on a six-month deployment aboard the USS Denver in the Persian Gulf.

Cristina E. Davis '94 earned her M.A. in biomedical engineering at the University of Virginia, where she will pursue her Ph.D.

Aleicia C. Holt '94 is a field analyst in the commercial finance group of Wachovia Bank in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Romy L. Cohen '95 graduated from Sotheby's American Arts course, a post-baccalaureate certificate program that examines American fine and decorative arts and trains in the business of the auction house. She lives in New York City.

Mark D. Constantine M.B.A. '95, M.T.S. '95 is assistant executive director of the Kathleen Price Bryan Family Fund, a philanthropic organization in Greensboro, N.C.

Robert J. Eastin '95, **Daniel B. Hawley** '95, **Nicholas C. Howland** '95, **Andrew S. Kamins** '95, **George P. Sibley** '95, **Angela N. Skradski** '95, and **C. Scott Smith** '95, all Navy ensigns, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at the Surface Warfare Officer's School in Newport, R.I.

Susan Brandau Hawkins '95 teaches high school and coaches softball. She and her husband, Chad, live in Norcross, Ga.

Edward Reeves McGee '95, a Navy ensign, completed the Basic Navy Supply Corps Officers course in Athens, Ga.

MARRIAGES: **Adam Scott Falkoff** '90 to Alison Marie Gill on May 25. Residence: Scottsdale, Ariz....**Suzanne K. Freitag** '90 to Philip D. Kousoubis on May 4. Residence: Philadelphia....

Douglas M. Maar '90 to Michelle Kaskel on May 19. Residence: Washington, D.C....**J. Erik Burford** '91 to Catherine Ann Buckman on Jan. 20. Residence: Meridian, Miss....**Kathleen Glynn** '91 to George Sparrow on Aug. 5, 1995. Residence: Atlanta....**Thomas Paul Jaski** '91 to Christy Farmer on May 4. Residence: Wilmington, N.C....**Jennifer W. Marth** '91 to Steven M. Todd on Jan. 6. Residence: San Antonio....**Heather McCaslin** '91 to **Christopher Kempczinski** '91 on June 24, 1995. Residence: Cambridge, Mass....**David C. Brodner** '92 to **Joanne O'Connor** '92 on June 8, 1996. Residence: New Orleans....**John Charles Courtright** '92 to **Susan Lauren Somerville** '93 on Nov. 4, 1995. Residence: Ann Arbor, Mich....**Lisa D. Howe** '93 to John C. O'Neill on April 27. Residence: Chapel Hill....**Jennifer Ann Kraynak** B.S.E. '93 to **Graham Andrew Orriss** B.S.E. '93 on Sept. 23, 1995, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Greenville, N.C....**Nancy Lengers** '93 to **Stephen**

Whearty '93 on March 23. Residence: Oak Harbor, Wash....**Susan Brandau** '95 to Chad Wallace Hawkins on Feb. 23. Residence: Norcross, Ga.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **David William Colonna** '90 and **Kirstin Bailey Colonna** '88 on March 7. Named Nicol Ryan.... First child and son to **Keir Paul Meisner** B.S.E. '90 and **Kym Kirschman Meisner** '90 on March 16. Named Hunter Paul.... First child and son to **Steven Jay Schneider** '90 and **Jennifer Pilcher Schneider** '90 on April 24. Named Ethan

Andrew.... First child and son to **Todd Griffith** '91 and **Andrea Fraser Griffith** '92 on March 6. Named Alexander Fraser.... First child and daughter to **John Albert Burroughs** '92 and **Amy Quinn Burroughs** '93 on March 7. Named Bridget Eileen.

DEATHS

Gay Wilson Allen '26, A.M. '29 of Raleigh on Aug. 21, 1995. A scholar and biographer, he was a leading authority on Walt Whitman. He was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his book on Ralph Waldo Emerson. He received the Modern Language Association's Lowell Prize, and had been inducted into the New Jersey Literary Hall of Fame. He is survived by a sister, Mary Allen.

Mabel Reel McLamb '26 of New Bern, N.C., on March 20, 1996. She is survived by a niece, Norma Paul.

Lloyd Bain Wilson '29, A.M. '32 of Charlotte on Oct. 10, 1995. He was a retired teacher and farmer. He is survived by his wife, Grace, two children, three grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Mabel Claire Conley '30 of Hudson, N.C., on Aug. 19, 1995. She was a retired school teacher and a community volunteer. She is survived by a sister and six nieces and nephews.

Rosa Lee Walston Ph.D. '31 of Birmingham, Ala., in October 1995.

E. Newton DuPuy M.D. '32 of Spring Green, Wis., on Sept. 7, 1995. He was a major in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. Later he was a professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Southern Illinois University's medical school, and was in private practice for 50 years. He is survived by three sons, including **James Newton DuPuy** '62; four grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Robert Durant "Shank" Warwick '32 of Statesville, N.C., on June 20, 1995. He was a community leader instrumental in recruiting industry to Statesville and is credited for helping bring Interstate 77 through the area. He was executive director of the Greater Statesville Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn.

Emma Frances Lyon Daves '34 of Winston-Salem, on Dec. 31, 1995. She was a teacher in Roxboro and Kernersville, N.C., for 41 years. She is survived by a brother, a sister, two nieces, and four nephews.

Henry A. Koenig III '34 of Easton, Md., on Oct. 4, 1995. He was the controller of several companies on Maryland's Eastern Shore and an active community member. He was church treasurer and president of the Trappe, Md., Lions Club. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

John H. Swindell Jr. '34 of Swan Quarter, N.C., on March 31. A retired farmer, he was past chairman of the Hyde County Democratic Party and served on the State Democratic Executive Committee. He was president of the Hyde County Farm Bureau and a charter member of the Swan Quarter Lions Club. He is survived by his wife, Janie, two daughters, a brother, a sister, four grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

W. Allen Exum '35, M.D. '41 of Christiansa, Tenn., on Feb. 24. He was a captain in the Army during World War II. He is survived by his two daughters, three grandchildren, and a brother.

John S. Stewart '35 of Naples, Fla., on Jan. 20.

Larry Turner '35, M.D. '39 of Durham on Nov. 28, 1995. He was a captain in the Army Medical Corps in World War II. He practiced in Durham as an

ophthalmologist for 47 years, and was assistant professor at Duke. He is survived by five daughters, two grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Clarence Norman Guice A.M. '37 of Salt Lake City on Oct. 18, 1995. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was a Latin American historian at Wayne State University in Detroit, Mich., where he also served as a dean. He was a Fulbright scholar and made numerous trips to Central and South America. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, six children, and 12 grandchildren.

William T. Foulk '38 of Rochester, Minn., on Dec. 12, 1995. He was an Army veteran and professor of clinical medicine at the Mayo Clinic. He is survived by a daughter, **Louise Foulk-Oppen** '76.

Fred Jackson Herndon Sr. '38, A.M. '42 of Durham on Feb. 22. He was an Army veteran of World War II. A builder and real estate developer, he was past president of the N.C. Home Builders Association and founder of the Durham-Chapel Hill Home Builders Association. He was on the board of directors of the N.C. Central University Foundation. He is survived by his wife, Rubyleigh, four children, and four grandchildren.

Paul K. Jones '39 of Pensacola, Fla., on Jan. 19, 1994.

Hervy S. Moore Jr. '39, J.D. '41 of Hamilton, N.J., on Aug. 13, 1995. A World War II veteran, he was awarded the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre Campaign Medal, three Bronze Stars, and the American Campaign Medal, and served as a colonel in the N.J. National Guard. He was a judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey. He is survived by his wife, **Priscilla Durand Moore** '47; five sons; two daughters; and eight grandchildren.

Denny D. Williams '39 of Gladehill, Va., on Jan. 14. He is survived by his wife, Juanita.

Catherine O'Brien Allen '40 of Wilmington, N.C., on April 7. She is survived by three children, seven grandchildren, and a sister.

H. Grant Taylor M.D. '40 of Houston, Texas, on Sept. 19, 1995. He was a World War II veteran and received a Bronze Star. He was a professor emeritus at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center at the University of Texas, where he established pediatric oncology. He is survived by two sons and two grandsons.

Philip T. Kelly Jr. A.M. '41 of Newberry, S.C., on Nov. 24, 1995. He was a former dean of Newberry College, member of its board of trustees, and a member of the S.C. State Board of Education. He is survived by his wife, Pat, three children, and five grandchildren.

Jesse Dobson "J.D." Long Jr. '41 of Greensboro, N.C., on March 31. He was a pilot in the Army Air Corps, commanding the first heavy bomber over the coast of Normandy on D-Day. He was awarded a Purple Heart, the Air Medal, and two Distinguished Flying Crosses. He was president of the Greensboro Business Club and the Greensboro Duke Alumni Association. He was a lifetime member of the Iron Dukes Club and served on Duke's Athletic Council. He is survived by his wife, **Emily Smith Long** '42; three children, including **John D. Long** '69 and **Thomas S. Long** '71; and 10 grandchildren.

Clark Lee Allen Ph.D. '42 of St. Petersburg, Fla., on Oct. 15, 1995. He was a World War II veteran and distinguished teacher, writer, and administrator of several major universities, including Duke, North Carolina State, and Northwestern.

Wade T. Talton '42 of Smithfield, N.C. on March 25. He is survived by a daughter, **Jenny Talton Nelson** '69.

Justine Lorman Hocker A.M. '43 of Haver-

ford, Pa., on Jan. 3, 1995. She was director of the Haverford library for 18 years. She is survived by her husband, Robert, four children, and four grandchildren.

Andrew Kerhulas M.D. '43 of Boston, Mass., on March 18. He was a major in the Army Medical Corps in World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star. A surgeon, he taught at Boston University's medical school and maintained his own practice. He was a member of the Boston Surgeons' Society and past president of the New England Society of Colo-Rectal Surgeons. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three children, and a grandson.

Betty Smith Benbow R.N. '44 of Oriental, N.C., on Oct. 10, 1995. She is survived by her husband, **Edward Benbow Jr.** M.D. '41; four children; eight grandchildren; her mother; and four brothers.

Mary A. Smith Hess B.S.N. '44 of Sun City

Center, Fla., on Dec. 22, 1995. She is survived by her husband, Donald.

Anne Fountain McMahon '44 of Durham on June 14. She was a member of the boards of NCNB, now NationsBank, the Durham Merchants Association, the Duke Marine Lab, and the N.C. Small Business Association, and served on the U.S. Labor Department's Southeastern Regional Manpower Advisory Commission. She was a member of Duke's President's Associates, the Durham Junior League, the Folio Club, and the Debutante Ball Society. She is survived by her husband, **J. Alexander McMahon** '42, Duke trustee emeritus; three daughters, including **Virginia Willets Darnell** '68, M.Ed. '81; a sister; two brothers, including **Vinton E. Fountain Jr.** '57; four stepchildren, including **Alexander T. McMahon** M.B.A. '82; four grandchildren; and five step-grandchildren.

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Betty Brewer Padgett '44 of Fayetteville, N.C., on Dec. 18, 1995. She is survived by a daughter, **Ellen Padgett Lee** '71, and a son, **David E. Padgett** '67.

Thomas A. Dolson Sr. '45 of Lantana, Fla., on Sept. 26, 1995. A World War II veteran, he was a management executive for Roadway Express for 35 years. He is survived by a sister, four daughters, four sons, and 17 grandchildren.

Joan Harwood '45 of Crystal Lake, Ill., on Dec. 9, 1995. She was an artist and fashion consultant. She is survived by a sister, **Alice Harwood Harris** '41.

Thomas J. Whitfield III '46 of Great Barrington, Mass., on Jan. 3. He was a Korean War veteran and was as an observer in the atomic bomb blasts at Yucca Plains, Nev. He was a pediatrician and founder of the Children's Health Program. He was honored by the American Academy of Pediatrics. He and his wife, Margaret, started a successful bed and breakfast. He is survived by his wife, his mother, two children, and three grandchildren.

Earl T. Dunn B.S.E. '47 of Hampton, Va., on May 29, 1995.

Joseph W. Willis B.S.E. '47 of Silver Spring, Md., on Oct. 8, 1995.

Norwood Williams Wilson Jr. '47 of Prince George, Va., on July 2, 1995. He was a World War II veteran who had been awarded a Silver Star. He was the former owner of Greenback Construction and a two-term president of the Va. State Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by a daughter and a son.

Joshua R.C. Brown '48, A.M. '49, Ph.D. '53 of University Park, Md., on Dec. 30, 1995. He was a World War II veteran and a professor emeritus of zoology at the University of Maryland. He is survived by his wife, **Allie May Mercer Brown** '52; a daughter, **Sallie L. Lyons** '67; and a granddaughter.

Marcia Anderson Dudenhoefter '48 of Fort Myers, Fla., on Aug. 30, 1995. She is survived by her husband, **Daniel Dudenhoefter Sr.** '48.

James Campbell Hay Robertson D.F. '48 of Birch Bay, Wash., on Sept. 2, 1995. He was professor emeritus of forestry. A veteran of World War II and a captain in the Royal Artillery, he was a forester in Australia and Canada before joining the University of Washington faculty in 1945. He is survived by four sons, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Stanley J. Curtis '49 of Houston, Texas, on Jan. 11. A World War II veteran, he had retired from Amco Inc. in Houston. He is survived by his wife, Violet, three children, five grandchildren, and three brothers.

William B. Smith '50 of Ocala, Fla., on Oct. 11, 1995. He was a Korean War veteran. He was the retired vice president of the mortgage loan department of Financial Federal Savings and Loan of Miami. He was the international vice president of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers and taught real-estate courses. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, and his mother.

Mary B. Agnew '51 of Del Mar, Calif., on Jan. 15. She is survived by a daughter, Virginia Agnew.

Norman E. Chrisfield B.S.E. '51 of Webster, Wis., on July 3, 1994.

Tobias Alexander "Zollie" Sherrill '51 of Rock Hill, S.C., on Feb. 4. He was a \$1-million donor, creating several scholarships at Duke to honor his late wife, **Margaret Hinson Sherrill** '50. He is survived by his wife, Elmyra.

Paul W. Williamson M.Ed. '51 of Walnut Creek, Calif., on Jan. 17. A Navy chaplain in World War II, he had been a school administrator in North Carolina

and California. He is survived by his wife, Helen, two children, three grandchildren, and a brother.

Clarence E. Stennett M.D. '52 of Charleston, W.Va., on Dec. 23, 1995.

Carolyn Dieter Sullivan '52 of Raleigh in September 1995.

W. Allen Wentz Jr. B.D. '52 of Franklin, Va., on Dec. 8, 1995. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and a retired United Methodist minister. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, three children, and two grandchildren.

W. Wayne Ballentine B.D. '53 of Blythewood, S.C., on Oct. 2, 1995. He was a retired United Methodist minister. He was an Army chaplain in World War II and the Vietnam War. He served in the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, and Germany and received the Vietnam Service Award, the Bronze Star, Air Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, and the Combat Infantry Badge. He was president and secretary of several ministers' associations and was vice president of the Richland County Cattleman's Association. He is survived by his wife, Martha, four children, a brother, two sisters, and two grandchildren.

Marjorie A. Beckman '55 of North Haven, N.Y., on Aug. 31, 1995. She was a social worker and community volunteer. She is survived by three nieces and nephews.

James Walton Henley Jr. B.D. '57 of Jasper, Ga., on April 19, 1995. He was a computer network and software engineer, and an ordained minister in the United Methodist Church before becoming an Episcopalian. He is survived by his wife, Betty, three children, and five grandchildren.

Robert E. Brodhead '59 of Baton Rouge, La., on Feb. 11. He was the former athletics director at Louisiana State University. He was the former assistant coach and quarterback of the Philadelphia Bulldogs of the Continental League, and was business manager of the Cleveland Browns in the late 1960s. In the 1970s, he was president of the Portland franchise in the World Football League, and in 1980 became director of finance for the Miami Dolphins.

John I. Hughes '59 of Berlin, N.J., on Oct. 30, 1995. He was an accounts administrator for Cigna Insurance Co. He is survived by his wife, Anna; two sons, including **John C. Hughes** '95; his mother; a brother; and two sisters.

William Lopushinsky Ph.D. '61 of Wenatchee, Wash., on June 24, 1995. An army veteran, he was a plant physiologist with the U.S. Forest Service. He is survived by his wife, **Billie Holman Lopushinsky** '59; three children; two brothers; and a sister.

James Raefield Hood J.D. '62 of Trenton, N.C., on Dec. 11, 1995. He was town attorney for Trenton and Jones County. He is survived by his wife, Carol, two sons, two grandchildren, and his parents.

Gayle Sawyer '63 of New Haven, Conn., in July 1992. She taught English at the University of Bridgeport and the University of New Haven.

Mary E. McCollough '64 of Lancaster, Pa., on May 28, 1995. She is survived by a daughter, **Lesley McCollough** '91.

Dale Henry Forsman '65 of Chatham, N.J., on Jan. 9, after a long illness. He was the associate minister of Chatham United Methodist Church. He founded and coordinated RISE (Risingville Intercommunity Service Effort), a project from 1980 through 1995 that repaired homes for the needy and aged in Steuben County, N.J. A member of the Northern N.J. Conference of the United Methodist Church, he chaired the Board of Church and Society; the Commission on Camps, Conferences, and Retreats; the Aldersgate Committee; and the Commission of Research and

Survey. He chaired the Ethics Committee for Morris View Nursing Home and was chaplain to the Chatham Borough Volunteer Fire Department. He also taught courses on ministry at Drew Theological School. He is survived by his wife, **Carol Jennings Forsman** '65; a son; a daughter; and a brother.

John Robert Kernode Jr. '67, J.D. '75 of Greensboro, N.C., on Oct. 25, 1995. He was executive director of the Community Justice Resource Center at Guilford College, chairman of the Guilford County school board, and an ordained minister in the United Church of Christ. He is survived by his wife, **Lynn Wright-Kernode M.Ed.** '72; a son; his mother; his father, **J. R. Kernode Sr. M.D.** '42; and a sister, **Ann Kernode Umstead** '67.

James L. McJimpsey Jr. '70 of San Francisco on Jan. 13. He was a foreign service officer with the U.S. Information Agency. He was stationed in Washington, D.C.; Ankara, Turkey; and Ibadan, Nigeria. He later worked for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He is survived by his partner, Mark Matthews; his mother; and a brother.

Robert T. Oskam A.M. '70 of Haworth, N.J., on April 28, 1993, of complications from AIDS. He was an editor and literary agent. He is survived by his mother, Isabella Oskam.

Keith C. Chappell M.Div. '71 of Saginaw, Mich., on March 19. He was pastor in several United Methodist churches before working for Ameritech in Saginaw. He was a U.S. Army veteran and a novelist. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, a daughter, and three brothers.

Kenneth Lyle King '78 of New York City on Feb. 15. He was an administrator at New York University. He is survived by his father and a brother.

Margaret Glasgow Carson '83 of Raleigh on Feb. 6. She was an international saleswoman who traveled extensively. She is survived by her parents, Bruce and Barbara Carson; a brother; and two sisters.

Trustee Kenan

Frank H. Kenan Hon. '96, philanthropist and former trustee of The Duke Endowment, The Doris Duke Trust, and the Nanaline H. Duke Trust, died June 4 at his Durham home. He was 84.

He attended Woodberry Forest School and earned his bachelor's in 1935 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He founded Kenan Oil Company, Tops Petroleum Corporation, Westfield Company, and Kenan Transport Company. Also a real estate investor, he had been chairman and CEO of The Flagler System Companies.

He was also a trustee of the William R. Kenan Jr. Charitable Trust, the William R. Kenan Jr. Funds, the Kenan Family Foundation, the Randolph Foundation Trust, and the Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation.

He received honorary degrees from Duke, UNC-Chapel Hill, UNC-Wilmington, North Carolina State University, Hollins College, Elon College, Hampden-Sydney College, and the University of the South. He received the University Medal from UNC-Chapel Hill, the Henry M. Flagler Award from Flagler College, the Archer Christian Memorial Medal and J. Carter Walker Awards from Woodberry Forest School, and the North Carolina Award.

He served as a Durham County commissioner and on the original boards of Research Triangle Park, Durham County General Hospital, and Durham Academy. He was also founder of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Durham and supplied the funds to build the sanctuary. He was the church's first senior warden.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Price Kenan, two sons, four grandchildren, a stepson, and two step-grandchildren.

Luther King Jr., she documented unease in the simmering city. "I was in my apartment watching television, just dazed," Steinem recalls. "And Clay called me up and said, 'What are you doing in your apartment? You call yourself a reporter? Get up to Harlem and interview people and see what they're saying.' That was kind of hard—but to good purpose. I mean, I'm very grateful that he called. It gave me something to do with my grief. And it was much more important than wandering around my apartment not doing anything."

Steinem says that Felker had an early sense that "something was changing" in the role that women perceived for themselves. He considered producing his own women's magazine, and he arranged a photograph of all his women writers to promote it. Steinem helped to move him away from the idea. She thought it would be important for a feminist magazine to be controlled by women.

Beyond that, most of Felker's women writers were not feminists, Steinem says. (In 1973, the National Organization for Women presented its Hypocrite's Award to *New York* "for its many sexist covers and backlash articles against the women's movement.")

As a well-traveled speaker on feminist issues, Steinem had helped to start the Women's Action Alliance.

The alliance was an information clearing-house to handle concerns ranging from child care to filing lawsuits. She and her colleagues considered publishing a newsletter to support its work. They discovered that newsletters don't make money, "unless they're giving out stock tips." So, about a year after Steinem had helped quash a Felker-style feminist magazine, the idea was given new life.

"We had a dummy, we had lists of writers, we had everything you do when you start a magazine. We were trying to raise money—unsuccessfully, for two reasons. One, the idea of a feminist magazine didn't strike people as hot. The kinds of people you go to to raise money are not the kinds of people necessarily

who are empathetic with social movements. So they didn't think this was a great idea. And two, we wanted it to be controlled by the staff. We felt it had to be controlled by women, not by money interests, and that's very rare. It doesn't exist in most magazines now."

The end of civilization: Felker gathers his staff at a midtown restaurant as Murdoch's forces come knocking at the gate



"MY VIEW WAS THAT AS AN EDITOR," FELKER SAYS OF NEW YORK, "I DIDN'T WANT ANYBODY TO TELL ME WHAT TO DO. THAT'S WHY I THOUGHT IT WAS NECESSARY TO BE ABLE TO RUN THE ENTIRE BUSINESS."

New York at the time produced a double issue at the end of the year, signaled by some special theme or insert. Felker suggested that the December 1971 issue incorporate selections from the first anticipated *Ms.*; he would choose thirty pages or so from the *Ms.* preview issue-in-progress, which would appear as a solo publication some six months later. *New York* would bear the full risk of the \$125,000 necessary to support the preview's 300,000 copies. Half of the newsstand profits (if any) of the *Ms.* preview issue would go to *New York*, and so would all of the advertising proceeds.

The magazine-within-the-magazine included a personal essay by Steinem on "Sisterhood," a professor's discourse on "Why Women Fear

Success," and a remembrance of a career-woman pioneer in "My Mother, the Dentist." Steinem saw an appropriate *New York* (and *Ms.*) cover in a story that traced the perception of women as household "appendages." Felker wanted a cover linked with a how-to piece on marriage contracts; the illustration would depict a couple standing back-to-back with a rope around them. "I was not in love with that as an illustration, because it looked unpleasant," Steinem says. "And marriage contracts are supposed to be positive, not negative."

Steinem won the cover argument—though the roped-together couple accompanied the inside story. The eventual cover showed an everywoman-housewife who is blue-colored and multi-armed ("You can see that I had lived in India"). The figure is clutching a clock, telephone, typewriter, iron, steering wheel, frying pan, broom, and cosmetic mirror.

When the *Ms.* insert ran, it set a newsstand sales record for *New York*. It also attracted more than 20,000 letters from women all over the country.

Felker's closest collaborator and co-visionary was Milton Glaser. Glaser was described in a *New York Times* profile last spring as "an overarching figure—painter, graphic designer, teacher, food writer, designer of shopping malls, hotels, and restaurants." He created the "I Love New York" logo for New York State, redesigned the Grand Union supermarket chain, and has been given one-man shows by the Museum of Modern Art, the Pompidou Center, and Cooper Union.

"What we really did was not so much a question of style or aesthetics or beauty," says Glaser. "It had to do with intensity and clarity. *New York* was never a beautiful magazine. It was never elegant. It was useful, strong, vigorous, sometimes conflicted. It represented the general taste and rhythm of the city itself. I guess the city isn't pretty either. One of the characteristics of this place is its vitality—and very often its rawness. We did not want to make a nice, refined piece. We wanted to reflect the general situation of being under con-

COURTESY OF LATE FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1972

struction, like the city—changeable and mutable—and not worry about design elegance or design refinement.”

Mulling over Glaser's comment, Felker says, “If you refine something too much, you take the energy out of it.”

In his 1973 book, *Graphic Design*, Glaser noted that it took *New York's* team almost two years to understand how to translate the qualities successful in a Sunday supplement into a magazine format. “The writing style had to be more compact and more dramatic. The original supplement—because it never had to sell on newsstands—could run beautiful pictures on its cover with relatively small headlines, while magazine covers must grab potential readers by the lapels since a hundred other magazines clamor for attention.”

Felker brought to the magazine the curiosity of “a perpetual outsider,” an “endless interest and inquiry about any subject as though it were the first time it had ever been looked at,” as Glaser describes him. “It didn't matter what the subject was. It could be politics, it could be food, it could be subway construction—he had this universally astonished attitude toward everything that fell within his purview.

“I had already developed a long-term sort of immunity toward those things, because they had been so much a part of my life. One of the great problems in life, and certainly in art, is that you become immune to everything you become familiar with. The great thing about Clay was he was unfamiliar with so many things about the city. What Clay did for me was to make me look at what I was already familiar with again. And I think that's actually a very good sort of general definition of what happens in the creation of art, which is the examination of the familiar. Most often what familiarity means is that you simply stop looking at something. I discovered that when I was sitting at a table deciding to draw my mother, and I realized that I had no idea what she looked like. Clay led us all into a willingness to look at things that we had stopped looking at years ago, those of us who had grown up here.”

Even as Felker's *New York* geared itself to status-seeking in the city, it became an editorial pioneer in another area—its celebrated reader-service orientation. *New York*, Felker says, was a magazine that dealt with the reader in more than one way, but one of the most important ways was as a consumer—the reader's life as a consumer. “The idea was to show the way to better, and cheaper, living in the metropolis. (But as Tom Wolfe observes, service, as *New York* defined it, wasn't far-removed from savvy status-seeking.” The place to go to get gumamole, the hot restaurant, the hot cheese empanome—all of these things didn't really have to do with taste in a gustatory sense, they had to do with ambition and status.”)

The consumer information theme began with the Sunday supplement version of *New York*; each week a “Best Bets” column advised readers what to do and buy. With Jerome Snyder, another designer, Glaser took readers on a tour of inexpensive eateries through “The Underground Gourmet.” The very first column focused on a Lower East Side baker, Yonah Schimmel, who had started something of a fetish for knishes. The magazine put a sample knish through a chemical analysis, reported on the results, and offered a “Save the Knish” button to anyone who wrote in.

Food writer Mimi Sheraton was a popular service-conscious contributor. Her first piece for the magazine surveyed the breads of New York; she followed that with a rating of the city's caterers. But probably her most ambitious writing—and sampling—exercise came with a 1972 issue. The title pretty much captured the assignment: “I Tasted Everything in Bloomingdale's Food Shop.” It took her almost one year and 1,961 food items.

In twenty-four pages, Sheraton recorded impressions of delectable items (Danish Limfjord Mussel Soup: “Another near-perfect blend...reminiscent of a bracing sea breeze”), and forgettable items (Haco's Crepes Suzette Mix: “A...disaster which cooked like a limp plastic doily. I wonder how you say ‘Tsk Tsk’ in French”). Similarly with more conventional fare like fudge (“the smoothest, creamiest, chocolatest non-homemade fudge I know”), and lobster and shrimp salads (“Shameful, with too much celery diluting the mayonnaise and tasteless, obviously frozen shellfish”). She spared the pepperoni sausage (“My fine Italian husband described it as having ‘no balls’”). And she found the instant coffee an instant flop (“Instant coffee is instant coffee, and I say to hell with it.”)

“Of course, Bloomingdale's advertised it like mad,” says Sheraton. “The bad things sold even better than the good things, because people wanted to see if something could possibly be as bad as I said it was.”

While even some of its own writers derided *New York* for succumbing to service, it's a theme, Sheraton points out, that has since permeated journalism. By the mid-Seventies, service-minded journalism had worked its way conspicuously into *The New York Times*, which had just developed its “special” weekend sections. Sheraton remembers having been asked which editor she thought was most responsible for the changes in the paper. Rather than supplying the expected answer—a *Times*man like A.M. Rosenthal or Arthur Gelb—she answered with Felker's name.

(Tom Wolfe makes the same point, insisting that *New York* magazine created the modern look of *The New York Times*. “*The Times* was very jealous of what was going on, because these were all things *The Times* could have

been concerned with. But *The Times's* idea of a feature story then was a ninety-seven-year-old woman in Gramercy Park and her pet turtles. That was their idea of human interest—almost nothing about the play of ambition in the city. And today, when you look at the sections of *The New York Times*—“Home,” “Week-end,” “Style,” and the others—it's all *New York* magazine broken up into five parts.”)

Sheraton served up a diet of stories that the business community might have found hard to digest. In 1974 she wrote a cover story on “The Burger That's Eating New York.” She sketched the encroachment of McDonald's into the city's neighborhoods as producing the “twin evils” of littering and loitering, and as feeding into a corporate culture that depended on exploiting low-paid workers in dead-end jobs. No fan of the food, she compared McDonald's “secret” sauce to an “oily, sweet-sour emulsion” that “should be thrown, if not overboard, down the toilet.” As for the shakes, they had the flavor of “aerated Kaopectate.”

A year after the McDonald's piece, *New York* published Sheraton's “The Rudest Store in New York.” The story took on Gucci's—a store that made “haute chutzpah,” in her phrase, one of its earliest imports. “Just as four generations of this Florentine family have perfected techniques of leathercraft, so the sales staff has mastered, with equal impeccability, the art of the drop-dead put-down and the icy stare, at once appraising and disapproving, flashing the warning that the would-be customer is unworthy of the merchandise he or she is about to ask to see.”

In the New York context, the result of the story was predictable. Gucci's clerks found themselves “swamped with customers,” says Sheraton. “Everybody came in to see how rude they could be.” Aldo Gucci, the president and chairman, sent her a bouquet of flowers.

In 1974 Felker—by then publisher as well as editor of the magazine—went to his board with a proposal to buy *The Village Voice*. His goal was to expand the company while giving it a more stable economic base. But the board resisted—as did some *Voice* writers like Norman Mailer, worried about editorial control and about a cultural clash between *New York* chic and a hard-edged *Voice*. In the end, the two companies merged through a stock transfer.

He then decided to start a *New York* spin-off, *New West* in California. “*New West* was a great romance,” said Gail Sheehy in *Rolling Stone*. (Sheehy and Felker were married in 1984.) “Clay fell in love with California, with its young, rawboned politics, is history and cultural heroes, its energy, cults, creeds, and crazy variations on the American Dream.” In the same retrospective, Felker was quoted as saying that the new magazine “exceeded all our

expectations in terms of circulation growth, advertising pages sold, popular acceptance." It also grew so rapidly that the costs outran the original budgets. That provided the groundwork for what Sheehy labeled a "conspiracy between the raider and the insiders."

By late 1976, Felker began looking for financial saviors. He never looked to Rupert Murdoch as a potential savior, or a potential raider, he says; it seemed like a a friendly gesture when Murdoch approached him to meet about the magazine's future. He now says that the worst decision in his life was to have believed in that friendship. In a second meeting, the Australian press baron brought up a proposal for purchase, only to get the editorial cold shoulder from Felker. Murdoch had just taken over *The New York Post*, solidifying his pursuit of what *Newsweek* called "a jarring mix of the naked and the deadly." But he had not achieved journalistic respectability; and Felker's publishing empire would "give us a little cachet," as he put it.

For a week, pro- and anti-Felker directions of New York Magazine Company waged battle; the drama was captured by the press as vividly as any Horace Greeley report from the front. (It would be a *Time* cover story, "The Battle of New York.") Briefly it seemed that Washington Post publisher Katharine Graham would rescue the Felker forces with a friendly buyout. But Murdoch managed to sew up 51 percent of the company stock, and Felker resigned—with much of his team following in his lead.

Faced with the end of civilization as they had known it, the staff gathered at a midtown restaurant to hear the news from Felker. Sheehy wrote of a phalanx of fifty reporters and a climate that "came close to the hysteria of covering a politician's downfall." Felker told his writers: "Rupert Murdoch's ideas about friendship, about publishing, and about people are very different than mine. He should know that he is breaking up a family, and he does so at his peril." Then a reporter asked him, "What kind of day was today for you?" "A terrible day," he answered. "It's also the best day of my life," he added, his voice breaking, "because of the support and the love these people have shown me."

"It was all about principle," says Gloria Steinem. "It was writers versus money people—writers and editors with the talent versus the bank. We felt that the magazine should belong to the talent that created it."

While uniformly derisive of Murdoch, several Felker associates agree that Felker's ambitions got the better of him. Maas calls Felker's loss of *New York* "a great tragedy," but is re-

minded of a comment that he picked up from Pete Hamill: "Clay's editorial act was terrific, but his boardroom act needed a lot of work." Steinem points out that when he acquired *The Village Voice*, Felker lost a big chunk of his ownership share in the company, and he took on board members who were hostile to his interests. "I remember saying to him, 'Clay, don't buy *The Village Voice*. It's like buying a

the Murdoch takeover, has said that "Clay was always determined not to repeat what happened to his father." The senior Felker had spent three decades shaping *The Sporting News*, only to be jettisoned by its owners.

Today, he makes no effort to hide the fact that the episode still stings. But he is also comfortable in the role of magazine philosopher, and notes that publications have natural life cycles. As he wrote in a 1969 issue of *The Antioch Review*: "There appears to be an almost inexorable life-cycle of American magazines that follows the pattern of humans: a clamorous youth eager to be noticed; vigorous, productive middle-age marked by an easy-to-define editorial line; and a long slow decline, in which efforts at revival are sporadic and tragically doomed."

"There's always a terrible pain," he says today as he reflects on *New York*. "I'm not sure that I can ever get used to it, although I try to convince myself that I have. On the other hand, magazines are themselves not as durable or long-lived as newspapers, because newspapers are geographically anchored and magazines are anchored in values and attitudes that are constantly changing. Unless you can make an effective transition to the new values and attitudes, you won't survive. And that's very hard to do."

Felker shifted his sights to a national magazine—the national magazine where he had earlier competed for the top editorship. In August 1977 he purchased *Esquire*. He went on to install Milton Glaser as design director, expand the staff size, up the subscription rate while cutting the circulation-base guarantee for advertisers, and shift the publication schedule from a monthly to a biweekly. His first editorial, in January 1978, co-signed by Glaser, promised to take the magazine "back to basics, back to being a literate, sophisticated, and useful man's magazine. Because there isn't one, and the American man needs one now more than ever before."

But the magazine's long-troubled financial picture wasn't helped by a subscriptions campaign and the stepped-up publication schedule. Less than two years later, he sold the magazine.

He later became editor, for a year, of *The Daily News Tonight*, an unsuccessful effort on the part of *The New York Daily News* to attract young, upscale readers to the blue-collar tabloid; editor of *Adweek*, a trade publication that was published in five regional editions (and that acquired such Felker-inspired touches as a "Hot" list); and for several years editor of *Manhattan Inc.*, which was later merged (in a futile resuscitation effort) with *M* magazine.



Writers' wanderings: frequent travelers to England, Gail Sheehy and Felker find a photogenic backdrop in the Houses of Parliament

hornet's nest into which you have to put your hand every morning." But he wanted to and he did. His tragic flaw—which we all have, a tragic flaw—was his desire to be the publisher, the financial decision-maker, when in fact his genius is as an editor."

Yet when he's asked today what role has given him the greatest joy, Felker answers, "Being able to control the total publication. It was very exciting building the business at *New York*; it was a constantly engrossing activity. My view was that as an editor, I didn't want anybody to tell me what to do. That's why I thought it was necessary to be able to run the entire business."

As some Felker observers see it, his editor-to-owner transition was about more than status-seeking; it was also coming to terms with family history. Political writer Richard Reeves, one of the leaders among the team protesting

The philosophy behind *Manhattan inc.* was that "businessmen were the rock stars of the Eighties," Felker says. "Well, the '87 stock-market crash proved that wasn't exactly true, and that was the fatal blow, as it turned out, because we lost a lot of our advertising."

He was drawn especially to the idea of the alternative weekly: He started and edited the short-lived *East Side Express*—appealing to residents of a "movers and shakers" Manhattan neighborhood that encompasses renowned medical centers, the United Nations, the Metropolitan Museum, and the Guggenheim. "Sometimes they work, sometimes they don't. But I think it's a battle worth waging, to provide a number of different voices."

In the early Eighties, he had a stint with Twentieth-Century Fox to develop story ideas. Some of the stories he had thought up for *Esquire* and *New York* earlier had been turned into movies—notably *Saturday Night Fever* and *Urban Cowboy*. But the studio experience

was frustrating. "They kept changing studio heads," he told an interviewer at the time. Lots of projects were approved; none made it to production. He concluded, "I'm really an editor."

Not just an editor, but an editor-teacher. Felker's Berkeley assignment recognizes that distinction; so did the New York dinner in the spring of 1995 held to inaugurate the Felker Magazine Center. The tribute dinner drew some 700 writers and editors, all of them, to one extent or another, professional protégés of Felker.

At Berkeley, Felker is focusing not just on magazine writing and the creation of new ideas for magazines, but also on hands-on collaborative effort with designers. One recent graduate—inspired by a class exercise—scraped together enough money from relatives and the sale of her boyfriend's Jeep to launch a new magazine; others have gone on to jobs with established magazines and online publications.

"My feeling about journalists is that they are very ephemeral, and that your rewards are being an eyewitness to history and having a voice in your time," he says. "But nobody will much remember you for very long. I have to explain to my students who Henry Luce is. To me, he was one of the major figures in my field and in my life. He had a major impact in his time; he created great institutions that live on after him."

"In my own case, I'm not claiming greatness or anything like that. But it's important that *New York* magazine survives as an institution for understanding the great city."

And, as all those Felker protégés would add, for understanding the great editor who gave the city its novel-in-progress. ■

Editor's Note: Felker is the founding chairman of the Duke Magazine Editorial Advisory Board.

THE SECRET GAME

Continued from page 11

the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra on campus the night before. With that benchmark, I could now date the game. What's more, I believed I could now tell what happened.

In brief, here's what did. On Sunday morning, March 12, 1944, as eleven o'clock church services were getting under way all over Durham, the members of the medical school basketball team piled into a couple of borrowed cars and headed across town. Everyone was nervous. They weren't the only ones. Inside the North Carolina College gymnasium, Aubrey Stanley struggled to keep calm. The youngest player for the Eagles, the sixteen-year-old guard, worried what might happen if there were a hard foul, or if a fight broke out. In Beaufort, North Carolina, where he had grown up, you were taught to avert your eyes if a white person walked by. Now, for the first time in his life, he would be guarding one.

Once under way, the game opened with a stutter. Both teams flubbed passes and missed easy shots. At first, it was all just too eerie. Even though they had a referee, aside from McLendon and his team manager, the stands were empty. And the Duke players were a little thrown off by the floor of the gym, which was painted black with white lines.

Soon it did not matter. As the players started to heat up, the Eagles literally took off—running their high-speed break, pressing on defense, and finding the basket. As the score mounted in favor of North Carolina College, Aubrey Stanley experienced an epiphany. "Suddenly, it occurred to me," he later told me near his home outside New York City, "that these weren't supermen. They were just men. And we could beat them."

They did just that. While the halftime score has vanished from memory, the final would not be forgotten: North Carolina College 88, Duke Medical School 44.

While the game was in progress, word had filtered across the North Carolina College campus that something was going on in the gym. McLendon had locked the doors from the inside, but a handful of enterprising students climbed up to the high outside windows. Looking through the glass, they saw something then unthinkable in the South—blacks and whites competing as equals.

But what they witnessed next was somehow even more unfathomable. After a short breather, the two teams then mixed their squads and played a second game—this time as skins and shirts. Following the second contest, the two teams retired to the men's dormitory for refreshments and a bull session. A couple of hours later, the medical students got back into their cars and drove back to Duke.

The Durham police never found out about the game. Nor did the *Durham Morning Herald* or the *Durham Sun*. A reporter for the *Carolina Times*, Durham's black weekly, caught wind of what happened. To protect McLendon, though, he agreed not to publish anything. The two teams had played the first racially integrated college-level basketball game in the South. But no one would know. According to the official record books, the game never happened at all.

The secret got out last spring. On March 31, I published a brief article about the game in *The New York Times Magazine*. I had also given an interview on National Public Radio's "Morning Edition." The next day, my phone started ringing off the hook—the story had struck a nerve in Hollywood—and I've been busy ever since. What, if anything, will hap-

pen next is anybody's guess. Suffice it to say that I've already experienced more than a few unforgettable moments with the lost ballplayers of March 12, 1944.

One moment, perhaps, stands out more than the others. To accompany my original story, I had arranged for a reunion of some of the surviving players in Durham, where we would take a group photograph in the gymnasium where they had made history. It was the first time that the two teams—and Coach McLendon—had seen each other in fifty-two years. As they walked out onto the gymnasium floor, I got shivers up my spine.

This time, I was the nervous one. It was a warm day, and the building, which had stood vacant for years, had no air conditioning. A water main had broken a few months earlier and flooded the floor, which was beginning to buckle. To top it off, there wasn't enough power for the photographer's lights, so we had to run extension cords from gasoline-powered generators. The heat and noise were considerable, and I was worried about how the men, now in their seventies and eighties, would hold up.

They could not have cared less. As the photo session ran on—first one hour, then another—they were off in their own universe, telling stories and swapping tales from a lost morning a half-century earlier. They were no longer two teams, but one. And as I looked out across that ragged old gym floor, I knew just what to call them.

Champions. ■

Ellsworth A.M. '77, Ph.D. '82 is a writer and historical living in Portland, Oregon. He invites readers with additional information about the game to contact him at 2187 S.W. Main Street, Portland, Oregon 97205, (503) 224-7184.

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his much is certain: Watching violent television programs can be harmful to your mental and physical health. Exposure to such shows can make you more aggressive or, conversely, make you overly anxious about becoming a victim of crime or violence. It can also desensitize you, making you less compassionate for others whose lives have been touched by violence. These effects have been observed in both children and adults, confirmed by such organizations as the American Psychological Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Medical Association, the American Pediatric Association, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Academy of Science.

But let's admit it. We're hooked. We cheer on the tough-guy tactics of detectives Simone and Sipowicz on *NYPD Blue*. We get a jolt from the creepy, menacing *X-Files* installments. And occasionally, though we wouldn't fess up to our colleagues, we find our fingers hovering on the remote control, stopped by a titillating spectacle on *Cops* or *Hard Copy* as we channel surf. Although poll after poll has shown that the majority of Americans think there is too much violence on television, crime and violence programs continue to attract large audiences and high ratings. Even the most conscientious parent has probably relied, guiltily or not, on the tube as a temporary babysitter for the kids while making dinner or unwinding with a spouse after a long day at the office.

Like radio murder mysteries, detective novels, and even comic books, television enjoys mass popularity that transcends economic and social boundaries. As was the case with these other media in their heyday, television has been subject to intense scrutiny and impassioned criticism by social scientists, politicians, and public-interest groups. Meanwhile, advertisers clamor to get prime spots on TV shows because that's where the consumers are, night after night, sitting passively in front of the set.

Since it was introduced in the late Forties, television has been praised and disparaged for

VIOLENCE AND THE MEDIA

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

The controversy over television violence has reached a new level of urgency. An unlikely coalition of network executives, academics, and media analysts offer alternatives to pulling the plug.

basically the same reason—its ability to reach and influence the masses. It can teach children their ABCs, tell teenagers what's cool, show suburban families how to live, shape opinions about other cultures. For many, it has become, in the words of critic and communications theorist Neil Postman, "their most reliable companion and friend."

But as Postman notes in his influential book, *Amusing Ourselves to Death*, "There is no audience so young that it is barred from television. There is no poverty so abject that it must forgo television. There is no education so exalted that it is not modified by television. And most important of all, there is no subject of public interest—politics, news, education, religion, science, sports—that does not find its way to television. Which means that all public understanding of these subjects is shaped by the biases of television."

That power can be useful, but it can be threatening, too. As a result, television has been credited with causing any number of ills, including juvenile delinquency in the Fifties and social and civil unrest in the Sixties. In recent years, the controversy over television violence has reached a new level of urgency,

fueled by news accounts of teenagers mimicking crimes they see on television and data that indicate the prevalence of violence shown is at an all-time high.

A recent report out of the University of California, Santa Barbara, for example, found that 57 percent of all programs contained at least one—and often more—behavioral act, credible threat, or harmful consequence of unseen violence. (Based on findings from the 1996 National Television Violence Study on content analysis, the figures excluded certain types of shows such as game shows and religious programming.) Although premium cable channels and certain network movie dramas were more likely to contain violence, the study concluded that overall, "Violence is typically sanitized on television. It is rarely punished in the immediate context in which it occurs and it rarely results in observable harm to the victims. In fact, violence is often funny on television. In other words, the serious consequences of violence are frequently ignored."

Within the entertainment industry, and among people who consider television to be a benign distraction, there seems to be a conviction that program providers are simply giving viewers what they want, and that the more dramatically intense offerings are actually tamer than what takes place in society on a daily basis.

Jay Gendron J.D. '84, vice president at Warner Brothers Television Production, says that his company, and the industry in general, is sensitive to the discussions taking place. But he says viewers' appetites for provocative programming is voracious. "The world is so much more violent and disgusting than anything we put on television. If you are reading the newspaper or watching the news, you are getting a stronger dose of violence than what we show. You couldn't make up Jeffrey Dahmer; nobody would believe you."

Both network and cable operators have gone on record—the Network Broadcasters Association in 1992 and the National Cable Television Association in 1993—as saying that they discourage the use of gratuitous violence or scenes that show disregard for suffering. In response to public pressure and the threat of government intervention, networks say they have actually toned down the degree



and extent of violent scenes and episodes.

"At Warner Brothers, we have been trying consciously not to be as violent," says Gendron. "You won't see a bullet hitting a body anymore. Violence is more disguised, and we're more cautious in the way it's presented."

Still, there is a growing contingent of parent and family groups, politicians (particularly in election years), and health experts who worry that the implications of repeated exposure to violent programming have been underestimated or ignored. While conceding that television probably isn't the leading cause of violence in society, they insist that it is nonetheless a contributing factor and easier to modify than other forces, such as poverty.

Since it's inconceivable that Americans will ever pull the plug on this omnipotent force—even as they bemoan its influence—television's proponents and critics are looking at ways to address concerns while preserving creativity and First Amendment rights. Among the thorny questions are whether violence can serve a positive purpose in programming; whether a ratings system changes the behavior of viewers and networks; how much violence is really out there; who gets to define what constitutes violence; how advertisers might react to sponsoring shows with clearly identified violent content; and whether government has a role to play in monitoring what is aired.

Two major, three-year studies, launched in 1994, are beginning to offer some answers. Commissioned by the four major broadcast networks and the National Cable Television Association (NCTA), respectively, the projects involve analyzing extensive data, conducting lab trials, and monitoring on-air programming. The networks' study is being conducted at the Center for Communication Policy at the University of California at Los Angeles. The NCTA study is being conducted across four college campuses.

In June, researchers involved in the NCTA study converged at Duke's Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy for a conference on media violence and public policy. They were joined by other academics, industry participants, government officials, and interest groups. Conference papers looked at how the news media frame the issue of television violence; whether antiviolenence television messages were effective; implications of ratings and advisories for parents, professionals, and public policy; and putting violence in the context of how it's presented.

James T. Hamilton, assistant professor of public policy, economics, and political science, organized the conference. Hamilton is

the director of the Program on Violence and the Media, which is part of the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism. The program, funded through an anonymous grant and support from The New York Times Foundation, promotes interdisciplinary research on the problems, and possible remedies, of media violence. Although not part of the NCTA study, Hamilton is looking at a number of related topics, including the impact of viewer discretionary warnings, how



**"YOU WON'T SEE A BULLET
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certain local news shows position themselves in a given market, and whether local affiliates are meeting their licensing mandates to serve the public interest. He is now completing work on a book, *Channeling Violence: The Economic Market for Violent Television Programming*, to be published next year.

Hamilton says he was drawn to television violence because he saw parallels between proposed government ratings structures and the work he was doing (and still does) on monitoring companies that emit toxic wastes. "One day, I read that there was a bill being debated that would require the FCC to develop report cards on which shows were violent and who their sponsors were. And I thought, that's exactly what I've been studying with the EPA Toxic Release Inventory program, which requires over 20,000 plants a year to tell the public what pollutants they're emit-

ting. So in both instances, I'm looking at use of that information as a regulatory tool."

Among Hamilton's findings is that when movies shown in prime time carry a warning about violent content, viewership among young children dropped, indicating that parents were using these messages to determine what to let their children watch. The study, "Marketing Violence: The Impact of Labeling Violent Television Content," examined six years' worth of Nielsen ratings and found that viewer discretionary warnings resulted in an average of 220,000 fewer children between the ages of two to eleven watching a prime-time movie, a reduction of 14 percent. At the same time, such warnings had virtually no effect on whether adults tuned in.

"This is significant," says Hamilton, "because children are not calculated into advertising rates that are charged for prime-time shows. Advertisers are worried that warnings might chase away viewers. But if you remove children from the audience, advertisers are still reaching the demographic groups they are after—men and women between the ages of eighteen and forty-nine."

The link between violent programming and advertising cannot be underestimated. The prime consumers of such shows are men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-four, followed by women of the same age range and men thirty-five to forty-nine. For companies that want to capture these markets, advertising on such shows is an attractive proposal. As Hamilton notes in "Marketing Violence," beer companies and sports-and-leisure industries are more likely to run commercials on such shows while manufacturers of "family" goods like kitchen or baby products will avoid them.

Because advertising time is sold in advance, advertisers can pull out of a slot if they think the program's subject material would be objectionable to viewers (or, at least, people likely to consume their products). Hamilton found that shows with viewer warning advisories did experience a greater number of advertiser pullouts, even though the likelihood of viewer backlash is slim. "It's the logic of collective action," says Hamilton. "If you think about things you've seen on television that have offended you, you may have been upset at the time. But the probability of any of us having an impact through our purchasing decisions is so small that most of us don't boycott a product because of sponsorship. We simply turn the channel."

With the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Congress has given networks a mandate to devise an acceptable ratings system for all

MORE BAD NEWS

If reports that television can make you meaner, less caring, or more fearful aren't reason enough to cut back on your viewing, a new set of Duke studies might do the trick. Behavioral medicine professor Redford Williams, who in two decades of research has proven a link between hostility and heart disease, is now assessing viewers' physiological responses to emotionally-charged television shows.

"Movies and television are perfectly legal ways to get people stirred up, to make them angry or sad," says Williams. "These heightened arousal responses play a role in health-damaging effects such as hostility and depression in certain people. So in addition to all the other bad things that violence in the media does, we have begun to make the case that it has direct effects on biological reactivity."

Subjects in Williams' studies were divided into two groups, those scoring high on hostility level tests and those scoring low. Hostile people tend to have quick tempers, are easily annoyed, and are at greater risk of developing coronary heart disease and dying at an earlier age than their more mellow peers. (The title of Williams' 1993 book, *Anger Kills*, is a succinct summary of his ongoing research.)

Participants were shown selected film clips that contained either verbal intimidation only or verbal intimidation

accompanied by physical harm. The study found that violent scenes elevated blood-pressure levels and heart rates in all participants when the victim was their same gender. Stress hormones also increased after watching physical violence, more so for women than men. Verbal abuse didn't have an effect.

The implication of the study, says Williams, is that television violence triggers chemical changes in the body, and these responses can, over time, be health-threatening for people of particular personality types. "Porterhouse steaks are wonderful," says Williams, "but there are some people whose LDL receptors aren't as efficient at removing low-density lipoprotein cholesterol from their blood. So those people probably shouldn't have those perfectly delicious Porterhouse steaks. By the same token, if some of us are affected more physiologically by violence, we should be aware of what that means. It might make the difference of a couple years of life."

Just as alcoholic beverages and cigarettes carry health warnings, Williams says he can envision a similar advisory for violent movies and programs. "The FDA regulates what can go in certain foods. If the government makes decisions on what might be harmful for people to take into their stomachs, then it's worth raising the question whether we should be reg-

ulating what people take in through their ears and eyes. It's an interesting question: Where does public health begin and the First Amendment end?"

"If I had my way, this kind of research would keep people from harming themselves and other people, both in the movies and in real life."



tured after January 1998, with thirteen-inch screens or larger, are required to install the V-chip. In conjunction with the proposed industry ratings system, the chip would allow parents to select the level of programming they think is suitable for their households. Although it is being touted as a parental tool, it can be used by anyone who doesn't want to be subjected accidentally to such fare as *The Amy Fisher Story* or *Inside Edition*.

Predictably, the V-chip has its critics. In an op-ed piece in February titled "The Idiot Chip," Frank Rich of *The New York Times* called it "a gimmick that has as much to do with ameliorating TV violence for kids as the Forbes flat tax has to do with serious tax reform." He notes that the V-chip will be unable to screen out news and sporting events, which are exempt from the ratings system but certainly contain their share of grisly reporting and brutal battles.

Warner Brothers' Gendron also questions the V-chip's effectiveness and purpose. "I don't think the V-chip is a good idea," he says. "It's Congress recognizing that parents can't control their children or monitor what they're watching. We produce *Friends*, which is a very good show, but I don't know that it's appropriate for kids. There are episodes where people are in bed together. Parents do have to monitor very closely, but I think it's up to them to make those decisions."

But Hamilton says the V-chip is simply one more tool parents can use to help them make those tough choices. Most newspaper television listings don't give any detail about program content, he notes, and in the absence of such facts, an electronic screening device can begin to weed out unacceptable shows from the thousands offered daily. "Children are often home before the parents and you can't hire a TV babysitter," he says. "You can already buy technology that allows you to block particular channels or time periods, and these things have a built-in cost in terms of your time or money."

"What the V-chip will do," he says, "is radically lower that cost. If you don't believe television violence is harmful, you won't use it. But the only cost to you is figuring out what kind of television diet you want to let your children consume and setting the programming once. You don't have to know what's violent and you don't even have to be there."

Entertainment industry spokespeople often cite *Schindler's List*, scheduled to be broadcast on network television this season, as the kind of merit-worthy film that would not get past a certain V-chip level. Hamilton says he thinks such posturing is a cop-out. "People hide behind *Schindler's List* to criticize the whole ratings system. But very few violent movies shown on television get four- or five-star ratings for being high-quality, and treat-

television shows, or else face having the FCC do the job. That is clearly not a scenario the networks welcome, so with Motion Picture Association of America president Jack Valenti at the helm, an industry ratings system is being developed and will be unveiled in 1997. It's likely to be modeled after the age-based motion-picture ratings. One drawback to such a scale is that, as with movies, it's impossible to tell if a PG-13 movie contains a violent act or sexual innuendo you'd rather your child not hear. And studies have shown that certain audiences—namely, teenage boys—seek out the "forbidden fruit" of ostensibly off-limits offerings.

Still, a ratings system would help consumers or public-interest groups determine which companies supported violent programming. As the system is structured now, with only 15 percent of violent shows carrying viewer

warnings, it is difficult to determine that, say, a particular soft-drink company sponsors programs that may be inappropriate for some viewers. Once all shows are rated, it will be possible to say that that company is the top sponsor of programs containing graphic violence. It's not exactly the kind of distinction most corporations would celebrate.

As an economist, Hamilton says he respects the industry's pursuit of self-interest. "I don't view people in the entertainment industry in a negative way. I view them as maximizing their self-interest within a set of constraints. Through my research, I'm studying what those constraints are and asking how those constraints might be changed."

One proposed way to restrict the amount of violence and adult-themed programming that children see is the V-chip. As part of the Telecommunications Bill, all televisions manufac-

ing violence in an appropriate context." Besides, he points out, parents will be able to override the V-chip if there are particular shows they consider suitable for their child, such as ones that use violence to convey an anti-violence or "pro-social" message.

Unfortunately, such shows are few and far between. At the media violence conference at Duke, keynote speaker Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, cited the University of California, Santa Barbara, study. That study found that perpetrators go unpunished in 73 percent of all violent scenes and just 4 percent of violent programs emphasize an anti-violent

theme. "The context in which most violence is presented on television poses risks for viewers," said Simon. "We have to do better."

Since getting involved in studying media violence, Hamilton has occasionally caught the eye of the pop-culture crowd. He's been invited to debate Penn Gillette on PBS about the V-chip (he declined) and comment on why audiences applaud when the White House is blown up in *Independence Day* (he again declined). Hamilton says such incidents illustrate the difficulty media analysts face when trying to convey the results of their research. "Journalists can cover television policy from

the public-policy perspective, a political horse-race perspective—who's up, who's down—or from a human-interest perspective. Often, they choose the human-interest perspective, so I'm always being asked if I have children. It's funny because, in my pollution research, no one has ever asked me if I recycle. But I feel I have a responsibility to convey information beyond an academic audience because it does have an impact on society."

Hamilton's work has been noticed in more serious circles as well. His recommendation that part of television stations' public inspection files be available through the Internet has been endorsed by the FCC. As part of their licensing agreements, television stations are supposed to broadcast in the "public interest, convenience, and necessity." Under the Children's Television Act of 1990, a certain portion of that programming is required to be geared to young viewers. In examining the files of a local FOX affiliate in the Raleigh-Durham market, Hamilton discovered that the station had defined episodes of *Geraldo* and *Beverly Hills 90210* as "educational." (Examining public inspection files is an exercise he also requires of students in his media violence seminar.) The FCC's adoption of Hamilton's recommendation will make such claims less likely, since the agency will now attempt to post on the Internet what educational programs for children stations say they air.

"Television violence is a problem of market failure," says Hamilton. "Advertisers and broadcasters don't take into account the costs to society of the violent programs they support, the increases in aggression, crime, fear, and desensitization. You're not going to get them to change their behavior solely through moral suasion—because it's the responsible or ethical thing to do—so you have to provide other incentives for them to do so."

With the impending ratings system, the introduction of the V-chip, and legislation calling for an increased amount of children's broadcasting, does Hamilton think America is headed for a kinder, gentler television experience? "There is a saying among economists: If you're so smart, why aren't you rich? If I knew what the world would look like in three years, I would act on that. I do have a belief, however, that we need to provide people with as much information as possible and let them decide how to use it. A lot of this will happen, and already is happening, electronically. At the same time, there will always be a set of advertisers for whom it is profitable to support violent television programming." ■

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BLOWN AWAY BY NATURE'S DESIGNS

SCIENCE SLEUTH

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

Zoologist Steve Vogel's most recent research project began with the question:
Why don't trees fall down in high winds?

of nature that connect to people. "The trouble with molecules is that they're so hard to see," he says. "There's nothing in your everyday reality that would force you to the preposterous idea that matter is particulate rather than continuous; that is, if you slice

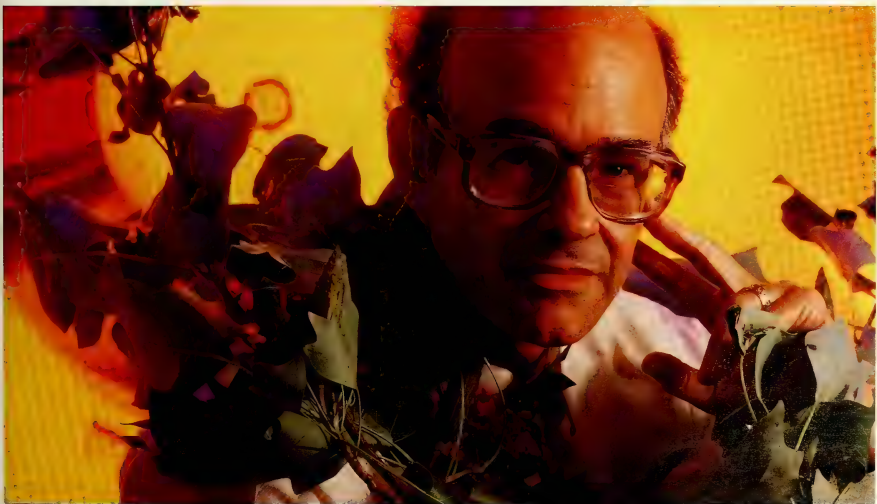
cheese finer and finer, eventually it's not going to be cheese anymore. It'll lose its cheeseness at some very specific point determined by the size of the molecules."

He is not alone in the belief that macro and micro should both be proper prefixes in biology. His colleagues in the department of zoology study phenomena from how fish swim to how butterflies form their wing patterns to why pelicans don't break their necks when they plunge into the water. The department's excellence in such endeavors is one reason Duke was named last year among the nation's best graduate programs in the fields of "ecology, evolution, and behavior" by the National Research Council. And it's a reason three Duke zoology graduate degree recipients in the last six years have been among winners of "genius" grants from the MacArthur Foundation.

The bad news is that there's little grant money in such research. But the good news is that not much is needed, Vogel contends. "By the accident of being in a very cheap area,

Let other scientists build gargantuan zillion-volt particle accelerators, tease submicro-infinesimal genes from a thread of DNA, or wangle umpty-dollar grants from the government. Certainly, those estimable vocations yield worthy, sometimes world-shaking, discoveries, says biomechanic Steve Vogel. But the professor of zoology happens to find his own inspiration in natural wonders that humans can experience, such as leaves, prairie-dog burrows, arteries, and moth antennae. The spare, congenial scientist is known among colleagues, students, and readers not only for his keen insights into nature's machinery, but also for sharing those insights in his lectures and books.

Vogel seeks to understand not the molecular depths of life, but its more human-sized phenomena. His aim is not only good science, but good education that draws on examples





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I've been able to stay pretty clear of the grunting system and thus have an enviable degree of freedom. It's a freedom the average investigator stuck with maintaining technicians, equipment, and so on can't aspire to."

Like his colleagues' explorations, Vogel's research has a distinct charm to it because it invariably begins with a seemingly childlike question. But to answer such a question, Vogel applies the grownup intellectual muscles of a professional scientist. Imagine the intellectual counterpart of Arnold Schwarzenegger in knickers. Vogel's most recent research project began with the question: Why don't trees fall down in high winds? "I could do a back-of-the-envelope calculation which suggested that if leaves had the drag of flags, trees would fall over," he says. Thus, he reasoned, trees must have evolved some clever strategies to reduce drag. Rather than writing a grant, he did an experiment: "I just decided to pop some leaves in the most turbulent flow I could make and see what happened. Right away I was astonished."

His wind-tunnel tests of a variety of leaf clusters revealed that they curl into aerodynamic shapes with stunning efficiency. "Some folded into tight cones, some joined into cylinders like the scales on a snake, some pressed together into sandwiches, and some gathered into bunches like horses' tails. The result wasn't just a 10 percent reduction in drag, but a three- or four-fold savings over a flapping flag."

As with any good experiment, the results led to new insights. "From watching leaves reconfigure, I realized that a leaf on a branch had to be a very peculiar thing. It had to sit out there and resist bending forces or it would droop down, but it had to be able to twist easily in order to get into these clusters. Flexibility is not a single variable. It includes bending, twisting, stretching, and scrunching." From leaves, Vogel graduated to tree trunks. By clamping trunks in a lathe and applying forces, he could measure the ratio of twisting to bending flexibility. "It turned out they have remarkably high value to this twist-to-bend ratio, far higher than ordinary engineering materials by a factor of about six. Whether it's a soft wood or a hard wood, or even a bamboo pole, that high ratio seems to be quite a general thing." And from tree trunks, he flew to feathers: "I realized that feathers on birds have grooves so the feather can twist one way on upstroke, another on downstroke." Next, he plans to study how stream-bed plants handle water flow during floods. A preliminary test suggests that they're accomplished "water-skiers."

Besides the neat new knowledge, Vogel says his discoveries offer an intriguing lesson about the difference in natural and human technology. Trees are clever strategists, it turns out. "We have this funny sense that our technology has to work all the time. But the fasci-

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ONE WORLD, TWO TECHNOLOGIES

Wouldn't it be lovely to view some alternative to human civilization and culture, to our way of making and doing things? At the least, the comparison would provide a wonderful intellectual feast, the perspective made possible only by a view from afar. Perhaps it might even have practical aspects, offering specific items and practices for adoption or adaptation.

For technology, at least, such a mirror is quite immediately available. Without newly-reached human cultures, without access to extraterrestrial civilizations, a technology alternative to that produced by people is everywhere around us. In the most literal sense, it's the hand that rocks the cradle—the technology of organisms, the result of evolution by natural selection over the past few billion years, the subject matter of those of us who call ourselves biologists. It's a technology in every proper sense, with a diversity of designs, of materials, of engines, of mechanical contrivances of every degree of complexity. As a basis for comparison, one could want no better.

Nature's technology occurs on the surface of the same planet as that of human culture, so it endures the same physical and chemical vicissitudes and has access to the same materials. But the system by which it has been generated appears (at least at first glance) to be fundamentally different. Certainly the rate at which it alters itself is glacial by our cultural standard. It's a technology about which we know quite a bit, even if a lot of that knowledge wasn't gained by asking questions of any recognizable technological focus. For that matter, most biologists, past

Not natural: human designs abound with right angles, but outdoors such shapes are anomalous

or present, would be at least moderately surprised to be told that they're investigating a technology.

That its products are dramatically different from those of human technology is indisputable, if rarely remarked upon. Just look around you. Right angles are everywhere—the edges of the pages, the corners of desks, windows, floors. Shelves, doors, boxes—and on and on. Then look outside, at field, park, or forest. Where are the right angles? Absent? No—but their role is vastly less central and pervasive. The observation insistently raises substantial questions. Does any special significance attach to the scarcity of right angles in nature? Why do we find them so serviceable? And, worth a little pondering, would we even ask about our perhaps peculiar predilection without the contrast that's provided by the natural world?

The differences are extensive and pervasive. We build dry and stiff structures; nature more often makes hers wet and flexible. We build of metals; nature never does. Our hinges mainly slide; hers mostly bend. We do wonders with wheels and rotary motion; nature makes fully competent boats, aircraft, and terrestrial vehicles that lack them entirely. Our engines expand or spin; hers contract or slide. We fabricate large devices directly; nature's large things are cunning proliferations of tiny components....

Still, one can easily make too much of these differences, ignoring parallels and common features equally basic and widespread. Both bicycle frames and bamboo stems take advantage of the way a tube gives better resistance to bending than does a solid rod for the same investment of material. A spider extends its legs by increasing the pressure of the fluid inside in much the same way as the perch of the operator who prunes trees or de-ices planes extends upward from the truck. Both technologies construct things using curved shells (skulls, eggs, domed roofs), columns (tree trunks, long bones, posts), and stones embedded in matrices (worm tubes, concrete). Both use corrugated structures to get stiffness without excessive mass—whether the scalloped shell of the scallop, one of the rare swimmers among bivalve mollusks, or the stiffening structures of doors, packing boxes, and aircraft floors, or fan-folded paper and occasional roofs. Both catch swimming or flying prey with nets through which fluid flows—whether spiders or aquatic insect larvae, gill-netting fishers or mist-netting birders.

—Excerpted from *The Mechanical Designs of Nature and People* by Steve Vogel (to be published by W.W. Norton Company in 1997)



male moths can sense females' come-hither chemical attractant wafting from miles away. And why fishes' eyes don't bulge out when they swim fast. (Nature evolved the fish's eye placement to be at a null point, where the faster-flowing water doesn't exert more negative pressure.) And how male toads pick the coldest place to sit when calling, so the denser air makes their voices sound lower. (A low-frequency bass croak makes them seem bigger and more impressive to the females.)

The book's glowing reviews—*Nature* magazine called it "brilliant and eccentric"—and the honors it won made Vogel rethink his priorities. "I had this queer thought that if I really cared about advancing my field, the least productive thing I could do was go into my own laboratory. The writing made more difference than the hands-on stuff."

The beauty of biomechanics, he says, is that it's imminently accessible to the lay person. "You can use biomechanics as a vehicle for exposing people to the real process of science rather than arcane jargon or a recitation of results. The same rule for how a tree flexes in a storm says something about how long your bookshelf should be between supports. And it suggests experiments you can do, like hanging fishing weights on lengths of spaghetti of different diameters to see how they sag."

Vogel even used his own experience, albeit an unfortunate one, as the inspiration for a book. After suffering a heart attack in 1983, he decided as part of his rehabilitation to write an explanatory tribute to the intricacies and glories of the circulatory system. Published in 1992, the book was called *Vital Circuits: On Pumps, Pipes, and the Workings of the Circulatory System*. With his usual wit and clarity, Vogel guided readers through the physics of the elegant machinery by which the human heart pumps blood through the 60,000 miles of veins and arteries—maintaining adequate pressure, bringing nutrients and oxygen, and carrying away waste and heat. He also conducted side trips through the circulatory systems of spiders, snakes, giraffes, and other fellow blood pumpers.

Now, Vogel is completing his most ambitious effort to explain science to the masses. In a book tentatively titled *The Mechanical Designs of Nature and People*, to be published in the coming year by W.W. Norton Company, he will explore the fascinating differences between natural and human technology. "In general, what we see is two technologies that are remarkably different, considering they're both here on the surface on the same Earth, with the same available materials," he says. "Each one is an integrated and coherent whole, but they're so very different. Natural technology is basically micro, wet, nonmetallic, non-wheeled. It's very much a molecular technology building up from very small com-

ponent parts. Nature's technology is macro, dry, and rigid. It's a technology about which we know quite a bit, even if a lot of that knowledge wasn't gained by asking questions of any recognizable technological focus. For that matter, most biologists, past

or present, would be at least moderately surprised to be told that they're investigating a technology. That its products are dramatically different from those of human technology is indisputable, if rarely remarked upon. Just look around you. Right angles are everywhere—the edges of the pages, the corners of desks, windows, floors. Shelves, doors, boxes—and on and on. Then look outside, at field, park, or forest. Where are the right angles? Absent? No—but their role is vastly less central and pervasive. The observation insistently raises substantial questions. Does any special significance attach to the scarcity of right angles in nature? Why do we find them so serviceable? And, worth a little pondering, would we even ask about our perhaps peculiar predilection without the contrast that's provided by the natural world?

The differences are extensive and pervasive. We build dry and stiff structures; nature more often makes hers wet and flexible. We build of metals; nature never does. Our hinges mainly slide; hers mostly bend. We do wonders with wheels and rotary motion; nature makes fully competent boats, aircraft, and terrestrial vehicles that lack them entirely. Our engines expand or spin; hers contract or slide. We fabricate large devices directly; nature's large things are cunning proliferations of tiny components....

ponents. But human technology is basically macroscopic, highly metallic, relatively stiff, and thoroughly wheeled." Comparing these two remarkably divergent technologies, says Vogel, brings not just a delightful intellectual adventure, but useful lessons.

"Among other things, these differences mean you can't just take a widget out of one technology, shove it in the other, and expect it to give good service. And comparing these differences forces you to ask questions that you wouldn't usually consider, like looking around a room and saying, hey, look at all those right angles! Then looking outside and seeing hardly any. Why do we like right angles? Whatever the reasons, they can't be so persuasive for nature."

On the other hand, nature is far fonder of things that go "sproing," Vogel says. "Nature is a much more flexible technology with a lot of stretchy stuff, a lot of bending. Human engineers worry about what happens to something when it deflects a few percent. But nature handles deflections of 50 percent with ease. She positively depends on them. Spider silk normally stretches twenty to thirty fold."

Despite nature's wonders, though, Vogel is no misty-eyed tree-hugger. "I hear all these statements about how wonderful and perfect nature is. In fact, I think it's time for a biomechanic to point out that evolution is an extraordinarily constrained process." Each creature is stuck with accidents of its ancestry and it can't share technology across species. "You can't say, 'Oh, gee, I think I'm going to get exoskeletons for my kids.' The elastic protein that insects make for their wing hinges is by far the most resilient elastomer anywhere in nature. It's hard to imagine that we wouldn't be better off if we'd just use that elastomer instead of our analogous material, elastin. But only the insects and their kin seem to know how to make their special stuff." On the other hand, humans invented the wheel, whereas nature absolutely failed to make things that go round and round—except for a single instance of whirling flagella in certain bacteria.

In fact, says Vogel, the further he goes in studying nature, the more he comes to respect human engineers. "The world of engineering is an impressive one. I have very little patience with the technology bashers who assume that if you just copy nature, you'll come up with far better things than engineers ever thought of." Such bashing is diminishing, says Vogel, puckishly, "because it's really harder to sit there and write anti-technology tracts on a high-tech word processor."

In his new book, Vogel includes the results of some historical detective work that reveals the truth about humans copying nature: There's no there there. "It's a pretty thin history," he says. "There are a lot of stories about devices supposedly copied from nature, but

the truth is a bit sobering." Most of the accounts of nature-inspired machines are no more than hints and allegations, he says. "Writers don't really come out and say a device has been copied from nature. They just write these wonderful pieces that imply copying took place because of a coincidence between a man-made device and a natural one." Bicycle frames are almost certainly not copies of bamboo tubes, nor are hypodermic needles direct derivatives of snake fangs. The common example of nature-copying holds that the roof supports of the famed nineteenth-century Crystal Palace in London were copied from



Inspired inventions: airplane wings echo those of birds, while a speedboat's curved form evokes that of a whale

the leaf veins of a giant water lily. However, says Vogel, that claim involves a lot of *post hoc* imagination. And similarly, the first tunneling shield for tunneling beneath the Thames River could not have been copied from the shipworm, despite repeated claims to that effect.

In fact, humans quite literally missed the boat when they invented the screw propeller. The propeller originally derived from a long Archimedeian screw, which naval engineers found they could make more effective by chopping it shorter. "But if they'd been able to analyze the action of whale flukes stroking the water, they might have gotten to the propeller with much less blundering," says Vogel.

Vogel's sleuthing did turn up some fascinating instances in which nature did actually inspire human artifice. "The nozzle used to extrude nylon and rayon is almost certainly copied from the equivalent device in the silk moth—the spinneret," he says. Barbed wire and Velcro were inspired by plant thorns and barbs; chain-saw teeth emulate the chewing mandibles of timber beetles; streamlined blimps and submarines trace their ancestry to the bodies of trout and dolphins; and bird wings suggested that airplane wings should be

upwardly curved. Vogel notes that the last may, in fact, grow remarkably in the future, as we enter a new era of copying nature. "Historical discontinuities are reasonably unusual, but I think we're in one now. Material science is beginning to create new substances on a molecular scale and many more substances that are flexible. We're entering a world where nature does really well and has things to teach us." As an example, he cites the work of colleagues Steve Wainwright and Charles Pell in the Duke Bio-Design studio (*Duke Magazine*, May-June 1993 and July-August 1996). Their realistically swimming, rubber Twiddlefish and other "biomimetic" devices aim at turning natural technology to human ends.

Vogel anticipates chronicling these strange and wonderful developments, and doing so in his characteristic playful-yet-precise writing style, replete with puns and authorial flourishes. "I see no particular reason why you can't be friendly and have fun with a topic and still be precise. But it does mean that I struggle and struggle to make my writing sound as if I didn't struggle and struggle." It's a style he learned early on writing laboratory dissection manuals. "It's a tough discipline, writing instructions for complex and unfamiliar tasks. You miss mentioning a single pin, and you've lost." In fact, he set a particularly tough goal: writing a dissection manual with no pictures. "I wanted students to pay attention to the animal, not to drawings in the book," he says.

He has also brought such creativity to his teaching. His courses include one in biomechanics taught with Wainwright, one for the Master of Arts in Liberal Studies program, and writing seminars. In one such seminar, he gave each student a different gadget of unknown purpose; he asked the student to disassemble it and then, without using pictures, to write instructions on how to reassemble it. Then came the kicker. The pieces and the instructions were passed to the next student, who had to reassemble it from the instructions. "They were worried, not only about putting their own widget back together, but also about the person next to them who had to work from their instructions. They sweated a bit, but it provided a proper introduction to the task of giving really precise, unambiguous instructions."

While Vogel's word plays have charmed and informed most readers, he has encountered the occasional crab. "I remember walking into a student lab one day where two girls were dissecting a frog. They were reading the descriptive stuff I'd written, which said, 'Two nostrils grace the front of the frog.' One of them looked at the other and said, 'What kind of nut wrote that!'" Vogel smiles, actually quite pleased with the memory. "But you know, it said something in a memorable way, and it didn't detract from the precision of the account." ■

The fury: one of the hundreds of trees on campus felled by Fran.



JOHN WOODLEY

HURRICANE'S AFTERMATH

Hurricane Fran cut a swath through campus as its eye passed through Durham in early September. The storm toppled 227 "major" trees on campus, including oak, pine, and sweet gum. Another 194 "decorative" trees were flattened, as were hundreds of other smaller trees.

Trees fell on University Development, Baker House in the medical center, and the "greenhouse" at the Bryan Center. Also, winds knocked down the antenna of student radio station WXDU. Water seeped into some basements and leaked through a few roofs. In Allen Building, water flooded the sub-basement, intruding into space occupied by the Office of Research Support. The East Campus gym was deluged by a broken water main.

At Duke Chapel, the wind removed one of the limestone pinnacles from the roof, and water managed to seep inside and damage the Aeolian organ in the choir area. Also, parts of the chapel's basement were flooded.

Evidence of the hurricane's raw power could be seen at Duke Gardens. About a hundred hardwood trees lay strewn around the landscape, snapped in half like kindling. Rushing water eroded several paths and flower beds. The storm claimed a few trees and shrubs that are uncommon in the South: At least five adult Japanese maples, a Golden Chain tree, and a Victorian Water Lily were destroyed or heavily damaged. Some of the worst damage occurred in the Asiatic Garden, where at least two trees fell in the north pond, and in the Blomquist Garden, where a large pine lopped off a corner of the pavilion.

Extensive damage to trees in Duke Forest caused the 8,000-acre research reserve to be

closed to the public for several weeks. The area is a popular locale for outdoor recreation. A top priority was clearing the twenty-five miles of public roads that traverse the forest. Initial surveys showed as much as 70 to 80 percent of timber down in localized areas within the forest's Korstian Division, bounded by Mount Sinai and Whitfield roads in Orange County. There was also flooding along New Hope Creek, which passes through the Korstian Division and crosses Old Erwin Road.

Advisories about the weather were sent to students via e-mail and Duke's general computer newsgroup. But despite widespread and long-lasting power outages in the area, the Duke campus and the medical center—with the exception of a few offices—retained electrical power throughout Hurricane Fran. Most of the campus is served by the university's own underground distribution system, so it's not vulnerable to falling trees. "Most of the

HISTORICAL HOBBIES

Even at age eighty-one, John Hope Franklin is tough to catch. The noted historian and James B. Duke Professor Emeritus has recently returned from three back-to-back trips this summer—to Idaho, Montana, and England. How does he keep up the pace? "I'm blessed with more energy than I deserve to have," he says. "I just get on a plane and sit down. Some people try to pilot the plane, I guess. Not me."

Seemingly never idle, Franklin officially closed his office at Duke in early August, but says he'll keep a mailbox there. The professor, internationally recognized for his extensive writing on race relations (*Duke Magazine*, November-December 1984), came to the university at age sixty-five. He says he models his father by reading and writing most every night, but he's not all academics. He's also an accomplished fly-fisherman. In Montana, he carried on a fifteen-year tradition and gathered with longtime friends to fish on his beloved Madison River.

"I caught lots of rainbows in the eighteen-to-twenty-inch range," says Franklin. "They shake, they fly, trying to get away from the hook. That'll give you a fight for your life. That's as much as I can handle."

Now that his annual trip to the Madison is over, he's turning his attention once again to editing the autobiography of his father, Buck Colbert Franklin, who was among the first black lawyers to be a chancery judge. "He died thirty-six years ago. Here I am now trying to edit it. He's not here to press me, saying, 'When are you going to finish it?' I had plenty of time, but he didn't." Franklin says his father had a stroke at age seventy-seven, which affected his right side. The senior Franklin typed the book—two drafts—with the index finger of his left hand.

"I have no siblings or parents," says Franklin, explaining the importance of his latest project. "It's my communion with my past. It's his voice. I can hear him and see him."

Louisiana State University Press wants the autobiography ready for its spring lineup, and he expects to have it finished this fall.

—Betsy Flagler



Franklin: fishing, writing, and editing

enriching and beneficial to his career, and wished the same opportunity were available for other Spanish students. Not long after he assumed the presidency of the Prado, he contacted DUMA director Michael Mezzatesta about the possibility of a joint project. Mezzatesta met with Annabel Wharton, chair of the art and art history department, who suggested an exchange of scholars.

One scholar from each institution participates in the program annually. At Duke, Spanish scholars conduct research and teach classes in their field. At the Prado, the approach is slightly different; visiting scholars focus on research, exhibit preparation, and conservancy efforts. The Prado is government-owned and is not closely connected with any Spanish universities, so the emphasis for Duke scholars is more on the museum's inner workings than on teaching.

Among the Prado's holdings is the world's largest collection of twelfth- to nineteenth-century Spanish paintings, with El Greco, Velasquez, and Goya strongly represented. Flemish masterpieces such as Bosch's "Garden of Earthly Delights" and Rubens' "Three Graces," as well as many important examples by sixteenth-century Venetian master Titian, are also in the collections, reflecting the Spanish monarchies' taste. In all, the Prado owns 19,000 works.

MIDDLE-AGED AT SIXTY-FIVE?

At least one person now living in the United States should survive to the ripe old age of 130 or 135, say two Duke researchers. Kenneth Manton and Eric Stallard of the Center for Demographic Studies spent four years compiling and analyzing U.S. mortality data from 1960 to 1990 to reach their conclusion. The findings from the study, funded by the National Institute on Aging, appears in the September issue of the *Journal of Gerontology*. Such aging patterns have important public-policy implications for government programs, notably Social Security and Medicare.

"When you look at the trajectory of changes—mortality trends—in the population at very advanced ages, it looks like the lifespan's theoretical limits will be 130 or more," says Manton. "One could project a higher figure on other grounds—by medical research or things like genetic re-engineering or treatments of various diseases. But if you're talking about taking current population trends and extrapolating them on what is a reasonably conservative basis, you would say it probably has to be 130 or 135."

The oldest living person whose age can be

folks on campus had no idea there was a hurricane going on," said Facilities Management Director Jerry Black after the storm. "They had lights, air conditioning, hot water, cable TV from Duke's own system, and plenty of food."

TRUSTEE UPDATE

Three new trustees have been elected to Duke's thirty-seven member board of trustees. Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79, a Pittsburgh attorney and president of the Duke Alumni Association, has been elected to a two-year term. His first year will be spent as a non-voting member; he will be an active member the second year, following his DAA presidency. Harper practices law with the firm Klett Lieber Rooney & Schorling. He is on the boards of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, the Pittsburgh Ballet Theater, and the Pittsburgh Symphony Society.

Shavar D. Jeffries '96 has been elected young trustee to represent the Duke Student Government on the board. He will spend the first year of his three-year term as a non-voting observer. As an undergraduate, Jeffries was president of the Black Student Alliance and

received several leadership and academic scholarships and awards, including a William Griffith University Service Award. He is now attending law school at Columbia University.

Susan A. Timberlake, nominated by the Graduate and Professional Student Council (GPSC), has been elected to a three-year term. She is also a young trustee, and will have full voting rights. She earned her undergraduate degree in chemical engineering at Princeton University and is completing the Ph.D. program in biomedical engineering at Duke.

EXCHANGING ART SCHOLARS

Officials at the Duke University Museum of Art (DUMA) and The Museo del Prado in Madrid, which houses some of the world's foremost art collections, have created an exchange program for art students and curators. The initiative is the first of its kind for both institutions.

The idea for the program emerged when José María Luzón Nogué became the Prado's director in 1993. Nogué, who had spent a year at Duke as a visiting scholar in the early Seventies, said he had found the experience

THE CLASS OF 2000

ACCEPTANCE / ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

	Early Decision	Regular Decision	Total
Applications	1,114	12,470	15,584
Accepted	585	3,490	4,075
Enrolled	558	1,108	1,666

ACADEMIC PROFILE

High School Class Rank
(among ranked students)

	Arts & Sciences	Engineering
Top 5%	70%	75%
Second 5%	13%	12%
Next 10%	9%	6%
Below 20%	8%	7%

SAT SCORES

(Arts & Sciences and Engineering)

	Verbal	Math
750-800	16.1%	25.5%
700-749	24.3%	30.2%
650-699	27.6%	23.9%
600-649	18.6%	11.1%
550-599	7.7%	6.0%
500-549	3.6%	2.6%
Below 500	2.1%	0.8%

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander	12.7%
African American / Black	7.7%
Hispanic / Latino	3.7%
Biracial / Multiracial	3.2%
Native American, American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian	0.2%

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL

Public	66.6%
Private	29.1%
Parochial	4.7%
Home-Schooled	0.2%

TOP TEN STATES REPRESENTED

North Carolina	199
New York	162
Florida	111
Virginia	98
Maryland	97
California	96
New Jersey	87
Pennsylvania	87
Georgia	74
Illinois	61

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

110 students (58 foreign citizens and 52 U.S. citizens studying abroad) from 39 countries

Countries and territories represented: Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dubai, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guam, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela

documented reliably is a 121-year-old woman in France. Other unsubstantiated claims have people living to as old as 126. The longer that reliable statistical systems such as Social Security and Medicare are in place, the easier it will be to verify such ages in the future. The number of centenarians in America has increased from between three to four thousand in 1960 to fifty- to fifty-five thousand in 1995, a growth rate of about 7 percent each year for the last thirty-five years. Likewise, the number of people 110 years or older has increased in that time frame, and today there are anywhere from several hundred to a thousand people who have passed their 110th birthday.

There is no indication that there is a "biological brick wall," or specific age beyond which no human could live, says Manton. "Having a wall just means there would be some simple process where all of the cells and the organs in the body would just give up the ghost at once." Even people who believe that the lifespan is genetically determined would concur that multiple factors are involved in determining the maximum lifespan, he says.

Researchers say that several factors have contributed to the expanding age limit, including positive changes in lifestyle and diet, better medical care, and advances in research and technology to treat diseases and conditions such as heart disease, strokes, and certain cancers.

WELCOME RANKINGS

Duke jumped two places to fourth in the nation among 229 national universities in the U.S. *News & World Report* annual rankings. Yale and Princeton were in a tie for first; Harvard, which was first last year, ranked No. 3. After Duke at No. 4 came M.I.T., Stanford, Dartmouth, and Brown. The California Institute of Technology and Northwestern tied for sixth. Duke, which was ranked sixth last year, switched places with Stanford, which was fourth last year.

To determine the rankings, the magazine tallied the results of 2,730 surveys of college presidents, deans, and admissions directors (with a response rate of 65 percent). The educators were asked to rank the reputation of schools in the same category as their own institution; those rankings were combined with data provided by the schools that covered student selectivity, faculty resources, financial resources, student-retention rate, and alumni giving. This year the survey included a new criterion—"value added"—meant to represent the value a school adds between freshman orientation and graduation.

President Nan Keohane says the survey "con-

firms what we know about the quality of our faculty and students and the quality of the educational experience we offer undergraduates." While "having the Duke undergraduate experience ranked fourth in the country is welcome," such assessments "should be only one factor in a student's decision about where to attend college," she says.

Earlier, *U.S. News & World Report* again ranked Duke Hospital fifth best in the nation in its "America's Best Hospitals" issue. The magazine's honor role placed Johns Hopkins first, the Mayo Clinic second, Massachusetts General third, and the UCLA Medical Center fourth.

In the specialty listings, the hospital placed twelfth in AIDS research, eighth in cancer, fourth in cardiology, fourteenth in endocrinology, sixth in gynecology, eighth in neurology, fifth in orthopedics, sixteenth in otolaryngology, sixth in rheumatology, seventh in urology, ninth in ophthalmology, fifteenth in pediatrics, and twelfth in psychiatry. Duke was not listed in the top twenty in rehabilitation.

IN BRIEF

Alana Ennis, chief of the university's police department, is the first president of the newly formed National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives. She was chosen by a group of women occupying top law-enforcement posts across the country. The organization, the first of its kind in the United States, was created to help greater numbers of women move up law-enforcement ranks and to encourage those who had reached the top to serve as mentors. Ennis joined Duke in 1995.

Lawrence McCleskey '62, M.Div. '66, Ray W. Chamberlain M.Div. '70, and Michael Coyner M.Div. '74 were among seven new bishops in the United Methodist Church's election of episcopal leaders in July. Elected for life, bishops in the church become members of the Council of Bishops and are assigned by a jurisdictional committee to oversee an episcopal area. William Willmon, dean of Duke Chapel and a Divinity School faculty member, was a candidate for the episcopacy until he withdrew from the running.

Bobby Wayne Clark, former director of public information and publications at Wesleyan University, has been named director of university relations. Before Wesleyan, he was associate editor of Brown University's news service. He earned his undergraduate degree in English from Brown and his master's in English from Boston University. Clark replaces David Roberson, who is now director of communications for The Duke Endowment.

Media Marathon: A Twentieth-Century Memoir

By Erik Barnouw. Durham: Duke University Press, 1996. 282 pp. \$22.95

If media critic Erik Barnouw were asked to write a list of his favorite aphorisms, he might begin with "the political is personal." *Media Marathon: A Twentieth-Century Memoir* weaves Barnouw's lives as actor, radio director, historian, writer, and professor into a personal, political media tapestry. By devoting each chapter to a different person, from writer Joshua Logan to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Barnouw continually reminds the reader that individuals comprise history and that history, like its constituents, moves unpredictably.

While Barnouw's memoir hardly constitutes a narrative of disillusionment, it nevertheless charts an increasing personal and shared cultural awareness of the political implications of the media. The book repeatedly returns to the relationship between illusion and the media: Barnouw, who wrote *The Magician and the Cinema*, notes that in the 1970s magicians anticipated film by projecting images onto smoke, in a sense lighting the fires that ultimately consumed live performance.

Smoky illusions again emerged during Barnouw's stint as program director of the R.J. Reynolds *Camel Quarter Hour*. During a radio tour of thirteen U.S. cities, Barnouw and his performers (Tony Wons and Morton Downey) found themselves seduced by their own success. Although the *Quarter Hour* targeted in the Twenties the untapped market of women who smoke, Barnouw and his colleagues thought in terms of entertainment rather than ethics. As he notes, "To any larger implications, we were as oblivious as our audience. The obliviousness was a gold mine...." At the time, because health data on smoking were not widely available, this obliviousness was understandable. Nevertheless, the culpability of the media increased as ignorance became less plausible. After the U.S. ban on cigarette broadcast advertising, tobacco companies moved on to the Asian markets and, despite health findings, remained jubilant over export statistics. As with the *Camel Quarter Hour*, the success of the media campaign, measured by audience size and appreciation, fueled the smoke machine.

As Barnouw's media involvement led to

more commercialized and widely-distributed programming, his concern with its connections to illusion increased. While working on his Indian film project, Barnouw considered the power of Indian film on Indian politics and even Indian religion. (The actor N.T. Rama Rao was so identified with Indian mythology that religious calendars began depicting gods in his image.) Barnouw concludes the chapter by questioning illusion's power; he is no longer merely dazzled by the smoke of his own machine: "[I]n an era so dominated by images of film and television, I found myself less and less sure what 'democracy' meant. Could democracy survive the new-age democratic procedures?" Barnouw's question might make a useful starting point for broadcast journalists and pundits covering this American presidential election.

As an archivist and international adventurer, he fully appreciates the positive contributions of technology to communications; he also recognizes the potential of technology to render "democracy" and "market forces" interchangeable. In retrospect, Barnouw remains a conflicted participant. He prides himself on his political work, which includes a Hiroshima documentary containing previously government-suppressed footage of bomb victims and several constitutional law documentaries. Yet, despite his almost seventy-year involvement with the media, Barnouw admits to feeling swept away by the "overwhelming tide" of mass communication.

Barnouw is able to be provocative without belaboring the point and to entertain while informing. Although he has arranged this memoir chronologically, beginning with his early forays into drama and then progressing into his film involvements, each chapter reads comprehensively like its own little world. This work withstands browsing, allowing readers to dip into Tallulah Bankhead before backtracking to child star Billy Halop. Equally enjoyable are interesting morsels of historical trivia, such as the failed introduction of camels into the American western desert. Barnouw also offers an insightful look at Tony Wons, a pre-Oprah radio personality who garnered a huge following reading poems and philosophizing over the air. His female audience listened, swooned, wrote in, and smoked, proving that psychological seduction predates the media's shift towards the visual.

Whether discussing the complexities of making law documentaries, J. Edgar Hoover's

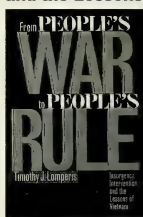
influence on the granting of FCC licenses, or actors' temperamental quirks, Barnouw eloquently demonstrates his memoir's underlying theme: To communicate, whether individually or en masse, gives lives shape and, ultimately, significance. How great, then, the responsibility of those who would speak.

—Lisa Lebduška

Lebduška '84 is a freelance writer living in Rhode Island.

Book Notes

From People's War to People's Rule: Insurgency, Intervention, and the Lessons of Vietnam



By Timothy Lomperis. Ph.D. '81. Chapel Hill: UNC Press. 456 pp. \$45.95 cloth; \$17.95 paper.

A Vietnam expert and former Duke professor who now teaches political science at the United States Military Academy, Lomperis proposes a

comparison of the Vietnam experience with seven other cases of Western intervention in communist insurgencies during the Cold War era: China, Indochina, Greece, the Philippines, Malaya, Cambodia, and Laos.

"You Have Stepped Out of Your Place": A History of Women and Religion in America

By Susan Hill Lindley Ph.D. '74. Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press. 500 pp. \$35.

Lindley chronicles the struggles and successes of scores of American women who, beginning with Puritan Anne Hutchinson, have challenged the subordinate roles assigned to them by their families, churches, and society in defiance of the presumed divine sanction for their subordination.

Talking Gender: Public Images, Personal Journeys, and Political Critiques

Edited by Nancy Hewitt, Jean O'Barr, and

Nancy Rosebaugh. Chapel Hill: UNC Press. 205 pp. \$39.95 cloth; \$16.95 paper.

This anthology, compiled by Duke Women's Studies director O'Barr, Women's Studies coordinator Rosebaugh M.Div. '80, and history professor Hewitt, is the result of a lecture series organized by Hewitt to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the program at the university. It features an afterword by author Sara Evans '66, A.M. '68, a history professor at the University of Minnesota.

The Beauty That Saves: Essays on Aesthetics and Language in Simone Weil

The Beauty That Saves
Essays on Aesthetics and Language
in Simone Weil



John M. Dunaway and Eric O. Springer,
editors
Illustration by Heather Todd

Edited by John M. Dunaway Ph.D. '67, A.M. '71, Ph.D. '72 and Eric O. Springer. Macon: Mercer University Press. 229 pp. \$35.

Weil has made notable and striking contributions to twentieth-century philosophy, theology, and political

thought. This book discusses her explicit reflections on language and aesthetics, seeks out her own aesthetic, and includes several Weilan readings of literature, music, and art.

Strange New Land: African Americans, 1617-1776

By Peter Wood. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press. 125 pp.

History professor Wood wrote volume two of the eleven-volume collection *The Young Oxford History of African Americans*. His illustrated book traces the terrible human costs of institutionalized slavery in the New World colonies of England and Spain in the years between Jamestown and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, and early forms of rebellion against the slave system.

The Corinthian Body



By Dale B. Martin. New Haven: Yale University Press. 330 pp. \$35.

In this discussion of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, the Duke religion professor contends that Paul's various disagreements with the Corinthians were the result of a

fundamental conflict over the ideological construction of the human body.

The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860

By John Hope Franklin. Chapel Hill: UNC Press. 275 pp. \$12.95 paper.

Franklin, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, shows in the paperback version of his landmark first book, published in 1943, that freed slaves in the antebellum South did not enjoy full rights of citizenship. Even in North Carolina, reputedly more liberal than most Southern states, discriminatory laws became so harsh that many voluntarily returned to slavery.

Exploring the Gospel of John; In Honor of D. Moody Smith

Edited by R. Alan Culpepper Ph.D. '74 and C. Clifton Black Ph.D. '86. Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press. 488 pp. \$42.

This collection of essays honors one of the most outstanding Johannine scholars of our time. "A 'must' for those interested in the Fourth Gospel," writes Raymond E. Brown, Auburn Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Biblical Studies at Union Theological Seminary. The book celebrates the sixty-fifth birthday of Smith B.D. '57, professor of New Testament at Duke.

Cheap Ticket to Heaven



By Charlie Smith '71. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 336 pp. \$25.

In his fifth novel, Smith opens up the prison gates and looses on the world a pair of natural-born killers. Jack and Clare are robbers, killers, and lovers who cut a bloody swath through the Midwest and the South, all the while in search of some higher truths—running existential errands—they can live by and die for.

Spring Garden

By Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64. Baton Rouge: LSU Press. 157 pp. \$24.95 cloth; \$14.95 paper.

Culled from six of Chappell's previous collections, as well as thirty new poems, this work represents the compositions of twenty-five years. Inspired by a long poem by the Renaissance master Pierre Ronsard, Chappell "has made his selection as if gathering greens and herbs for a garden salad."

Literary Luxuries: American Writing at the End of the Millennium

By Joe David Bellamy '63. Columbia and London:

University of Missouri Press. 230 pp. \$29.95.

As director of the literature program of the National Endowment for the Arts, Bellamy had the unenviable task of trying to persuade Congress and ordinary citizens that American literature is worthy of support. In this book, he continues the debate with a collection of essays and articles by a pantheon of today's writers.

ARTISTS AND AUDIENCES

Continued from page 20

tragedy of the NEA and the peer-review process, adopted by it and other granting agencies over the last three decades, has been the inadvertent distance that has been created between the artists and these loyal supporters.

Contrary to what many progressive audiences fear, building a relationship with your audience does not necessarily lead to a compromise in artistic values. The American Repertory Theater (ART) in Cambridge, Massachusetts—perhaps the most progressive repertory theater company in the United States—was faced with a crisis in its third year of existence. Several of its productions had been badly received. Challenging plays like Frank Wedekind's *Lulu*, directed by progressive artist Lee Breuer, had caused some audience members to noisily exit the theater during the performance. When it came time to solicit support for the next season, 60 percent of the subscribers decided not to renew. After the shock wore off, the theater management was advised not to worry about the 60 percent, but instead to look at the 40 percent that did renew. These subscribers were the real supporters of ART and they gave the theater a base from which to grow, which it did.

Building support from audiences while maintaining artistic identities is not easy. It involves lots of listening, asserting, and negotiating, with ourselves and with others. But it's the only way that we can move the arts forward and make them more integral to people's lives. Rather than viewing audiences as groups of people who need to be enlightened, we might consider them as individuals who have their own thoughts and desires. Audiences then become a source of inspiration for artists, who lead by giving expression to their community's concerns, dreams, and hopes. In this way, artists may find something no government may give—more reliable support for their work, as well as a renewed sense of purpose. ■

Riddell is director of the program in Drama and Mary D.B.T. Semans and James H. Semans Professor of the Practice of Drama. This essay first appeared in a different form in *Arts & Ideas*, a publication of the Duke Institute of the Arts.



Ask The Expert

What did Hurricane Fran signal about tree resilience?

Even in this incredible storm, no more than one tree in fifty was lost. The story was how well trees did, not how badly, in a very unusual event.

If you're a tree, you need sunlight for photosynthesis, which means you're interested in reaching up for the sun. If you're reaching up for the sun, you want to invest your energy in growth. You get tall because you're competing with your fellow trees, who are also trying to get tall: Trees have no way of getting together for a trunk-length limitation treaty.

So trees place a greater premium on growth than on reproduction; they don't reproduce in their first years. As trees, particularly canopy trees, grow higher, they also grow thicker. Very few acorns grow up into oaks, but a large fraction of ten-year-old oaks grow into thirty-year-old oaks. The tradeoff is between making more acorns and making a bigger and stronger tree.

What was biologically interesting about the storm is what it showed about trees: If you delay reproduction for twenty or thirty years, you have to crank up your chances of surviving for those twenty or thirty years. And that means not succumbing even to uncommonly severe challenges.

—Steve Vogel, biomechanic and zoology professor (profiled in this issue)

Pop Quiz

We asked freshmen in a first-year writing class:

What has most surprised you about life at Duke?

Among the responses:

"The dedication of all students to at least one thing: having a good time."

"The lack of tension between races. I've always had friends of other races, and it's relieving to find it easier to do so here."

"The honesty and the openness of my professors. I was shocked when every single one of them asked me to call them by their first name. My first week at Duke, I was required to see my professor in a performance where she danced naked."



"The weather—the burning, windy weather."

"The student body is the most mainstream I've ever seen. At my high school, most kids walked around in their alterna-garb sporting multiple body pierces and dyed hair. Here everyone seems pretty normal."

"The time it takes to do calculus homework."

"Personally, I was shocked at the magnitude of interesting ideas and discussion that have surrounded me. One needs only leave the shelter of one's room to

find stimulating conversation and intelligent people waiting, quite literally, outside your door."

"The restructuring of the East Campus Union—real food!"

"The culture clash of sorts between Duke and the city of Durham."



Heard Around Campus

"You can expect to be mentally stretched, unbent, challenged, and transformed. You can expect deep emotional and spiritual experiences, equally transformative in different ways."

—President Nannerl O. Keohane in her convocation address to the Class of 2000

"Despite the lack of an appropriate political relationship between the two countries, we have shared our history. Because of the willingness of the Cubans to look at the experience in a positive light, the possibilities for such a program to be a success look good."

—Richard White, dean of Trinity College and vice provost for undergraduate education, on a proposed Duke in Havana study abroad program

"I would characterize her as being very talented and very focused. Even those with the most critical eye are unlikely to find blemishes."

—University archivist William King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70, on his family friend and classmate Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58; her brother is John V. Hanford Jr. '43

"I appreciate that the students respected me. Maybe it's because I'm bald and gray, but they took what I said seriously. I always told them that if they ever blocked the [fire] exits, that's where they would find the bodies in case of a fire, and they listened to me."

—Recently retired safety officer Roland Nadeau, responsible for overseeing safety procedures during athletic events and dormitory parties

"The Trinity Park Association is not a homeowner's association, it's a neighborhood association. We want representation from homeowners, renters, and student [tenants] alike."

—Don Ball, president of the Trinity Park Association, on the addition of two Duke students to the group's board of directors in response to residents' concerns about crime, litter, speeding cars, and late-night parties in their neighborhoods

"It was a humbling experience to see how nature can be so vicious and devastating."

—Joseph Jackson, assistant director for grounds and sanitation in Duke's grounds and facilities management department, on the aftermath of Hurricane Fran

"When you look at nineteenth-century political rhetoric, you'll see that the kinds of things that people say about each other today are, if anything, a little tame. In the nineteenth century—before television and radio—political oratory was something of an art; people actually viewed standing around listening to speeches for three or four hours as entertainment."

—English professor Ron Butters, on the tendency of campaign speeches to be both aggressively partisan and to lack substantial policy information

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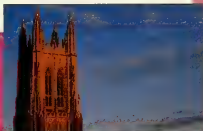


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All nominations should be addressed to the Awards and Recognition Committee, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27708. Nominations received by August 31 will be considered by the Committee. *All background information on the candidates must be compiled by the individual submitting the nomination.*

Nominee

Class

Address

Field of Achievement

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Please attach curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents):

Submitted by

Phone

Day

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Address

It is essential that the person submitting the nominations send all materials pertinent to the nominee.

The Awards and Recognition Committee will not do further research.

For additional information call: Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, Duke University
(1-800-367-3853 or 1-919-684-5114)



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MAGAZINE

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STRIKING A DELICATE BALANCE

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

Can a university expect its faculty members to be both pioneering
in their scholarship and dynamic in their instruction?



With considerable fanfare on campus and considerable coverage in the national media, Duke this fall announced a \$10-million donation from Fort Worth philanthropists Robert M. and Anne Thaxton Bass. Most of the funds will go toward at least twenty "rotating chairs": Faculty members recognized for excellence in teaching and research alike will hold the chairs for five-year periods. Forming a group called the Bass Society of Fellows, they'll meet regularly to discuss undergraduate education in the context of the research university.

This is, then, more than a gift; it's "a strong statement about what the university values in our faculty members," says Duke president Nannerl O. Keohane. And so the Bass chairs are meant to address a persistent question—a question reflected in public complaints over high tuition charges, and in national cynicism about how effectively institutions work: Can a research university value undergraduate teaching?

In *The Research University in a Time of Discontent*, a 1993 collection of essays published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Frank Rhodes, then president of Cornell, argues that "it is undergraduate teaching, and learning, that is the central task" of the research university. "Undergraduate education is fundamental to the existence of the university:

It occupies more time, involves more people, consumes more resources, requires more facilities, and generates more revenue than any other activity."

Keohane, in the same volume, notes that research has long had "an undisputed primacy in the self-definition of the university." She writes that "The oft-noted fact that we think in terms of 'teaching loads' and 'research opportunities' is faithfully reflected in the academic reward system, by which professors are lured to new institutions with promises of decreased exposure to undergraduates."

But Keohane—a political scientist who won Stanford's superior-teaching award in her last full-time faculty role—tried to strike the balance in her October annual report to the Duke faculty. "At certain points, for many professors, a research project entails an intensity and immediacy that makes it dominant over everything else in life," she told the faculty. "At other times, with a new course or a particularly exciting group of students in a seminar on a topic one feels passionate about, teaching provides the same kind of total immersion and reward. But the sense of scholarly excitement is the same in both instances, and the fruits of one kind of passionate involvement fulfill and deepen the other."

Keohane went on to argue that a research university offers "multiple ways in which



teaching and research enrich one another through a scholarly career"—and to point out that creating the right institutional dynamic requires not just rhetoric, but resources.

Wars, hot and cold, have sparked government funding of the research enterprise—and so have reshaped the American university. Research, which in war-time had been linked with national necessity, came to be bound up with national prestige. Likewise for American higher education, research came to be bound up with academic prestige: One measure of Duke's standing is that in the most recent year for which data are available, 1994-95, the university brought in more than \$203 million in sponsored research funds; almost \$150 million of that figure came from federal sources.

Duke economist and public policy professor Charles Clotfelter '69 documents the ties between research and reputation in his book *Buying the Best*. Looking at why expenditures in higher education have risen markedly, he finds the explanation in "unbounded aspirations." The university "lacks any corporate goal other than the pursuit of excellence," he writes. "When it comes to the research that it undertakes, the university has little to guide it other than an uncompromising devotion to the highest standards of inquiry." The institutional imperative for excellence might apply to activities other than research—but if so, "certainly to a lesser extent."

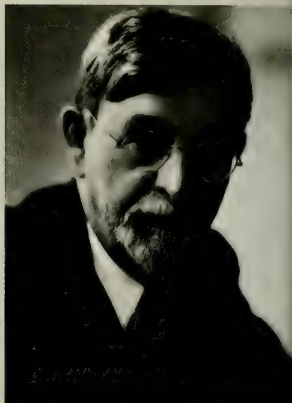
With remarkable vigor, universities throughout the Eighties emphasized research at the expense of teaching, according to Clotfelter. And there's seemingly little impetus to change, since large numbers of prospective students continue to clamor for admission—tuition complaints and population shifts notwithstanding. So research-minded faculty nationally have cut back on their student advising, office hours, and teaching loads. (Teaching embraces more than classroom contact: The "unseen acts" of teaching are tough to document, he says. "For every hour spent in classroom teaching, additional time is required to organize course materials, prepare for class, meet with students, read and grade student assignments, and write student recommendations.")

If those trends were driven by ambitiousness, they were reinforced by the supply-and-demand realities of the academic labor market: "The best professors were finding at other places that they could get more time to do research, so that's what they demanded when they negotiated. So along with salaries and expectations about computer support, they also had expectations about reduced teaching loads."

With a chronic oversupply of Ph.D.s and tighter times in today's academy, though, it may be less of a seller's market, even for academic stars. "We went through a period where a lot of faculty, particularly senior faculty, would transfer into institutions with an agree-



Trinity College President John Franklin Crowell



Trinity and Duke transitional president William Preston Few

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY

Speaking to the annual meeting of the faculty in October, President Nannerl O. Keohane referred to the educational orientation of John Franklin Crowell. Crowell, president of Trinity College in the late nineteenth century, saw "this new university" as "a teaching university in the fullest sense, in and out of its walls."

Writing in 1931, six years after Trinity's evolution into Duke, William H. Wanner, dean of the university and vice president for educational affairs, wasn't quite prepared to consider teaching and research as intertwined activities. He reported that administrators had succeeded in their "earnest effort to secure two types of trained good people—the one interested in imparting learning to undergraduates and inspiring them to learn to seek knowledge independently, while acquiring the ability to adjust themselves happily and wisely to their human lot; the other, able by independent investigation to add to our stock of knowledge of the truth, and thus competent to lead advanced students to become themselves trained in the methods of scholarly investigation."

Later, explaining the policy concerning promotion and

tenure, Wanner made noted that while Duke put "great stress upon effective teaching, we also expect our teachers to keep alive and alert through study, and we emphasize the importance of research and productive scholarship, though that is only one of our requirements for promotion and it is not the one that counts most in the lower brackets of the faculty."

In his section of the 1931 report, President William Preston Few also seemed to tip the balance toward teaching: "College teachers, especially teachers of freshmen and sophomores, are chosen for their personal qualities and teaching power as well as for knowledge of their subjects; and excellent teachers are promoted as certainly and as rapidly as excellent productive scholars, scientists, or writers." But Few also saw the future, and the future was suffused with research. A few years later, he wrote: "A university does not need, and a great university will not have, an aggregation of free lances with their half-baked knowledge and, alas too often, with maggots in the brain. It must have scholars who are not too much influenced by the ferment of the time but rather... who are patient

searchers after the truth and recognized authorities in their several fields of knowledge."

Noting the "rather widespread discussion" nationally about "the problem of undergraduate teaching," Duke's own Council on Undergraduate Teaching, in 1940, tried to discern the student's point of view with a survey of junior and senior undergraduates. "Interest in the student" and "power to create student interest" were, to the 200 student respondents, as important as "knowledge of the subject." Among the traits singled out that defined the worst teachers—along with "overrates personal ego" and "dull, monotonous speaking voice"—were "more interested in research than in teaching" and "knowledge limited to one field." Among the ideas for improving instruction were "urge professors to have more contact with students," "smaller classes," "get teachers who are



Duke administrator and chemist Paul Gross



William H. Wannamaker, Duke dean and vice president for educational affairs

interested in teaching students rather than those who have won a reputation by writing textbooks," and—a timeless suggestion—"unlimited cuts."

One of Duke's distinguished science administrators, chemist Paul M. Gross, headed a 1960 long-range planning study that reviewed the competing demands on a professor's time. The study emerged with an assessment that rings true more than a quarter-century later: "Today the college teacher who plays his full role in college life is expected to teach, to keep abreast of his field of interest, to be engaged in research and publication, to attend a variety of faculty meetings, and to give generously of his time to the work of committees and to the activities of regional and national professional associations. Some of these activities easily encroach on teaching...."

Teaching was a recurring theme for one of Keohane's predecessors, Terry Sanford. In a 1979 address to the faculty (referred to by Keohane in her own recent remarks), Sanford expressed his hope that "every Trinity classroom...should be led by a teacher who is a living example of a liberal education.... Each classroom experience should provide an example, by its teacher, of what a liberal education is."

ment that their teaching load would be significantly lower than the average," says John Strohbehn, Duke's provost. "Duke will not do that. But I think it's also true that most other institutions will not make those kinds of deals anymore. That doesn't mean that you might not bring in somebody and give him or her a decreased load for a year or two. But they must understand at Duke that all faculty are expected to teach, and that we can't make long-term promises about their teaching load."

And shifts in government priorities mean that the times are not especially research-friendly: According to an analysis released in October by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, financing for non-military research and development will drop in constant dollars by up to 23 percent by the year 2002. At a news conference unveiling the findings, Richard Smalley of Rice University, co-winner of this year's Nobel Prize in chemistry, lamented the harmful repercussions of an "invidious" undermining of basic research.

Strohbehn laments a poor public understanding of the trade-off between research and teaching. Duke's continuing sensitivity to the issue of how to achieve the delicate balance is suggested by a new committee that he's setting up, he says. The committee may recommend changes in the tenure system—which is periodically faulted for an insufficient emphasis on teaching accomplishment. And the Bass initiative should reward professors accomplished in both spheres even as it signals other faculty members, and the public, about Duke's expectations. Most of the professorships will be awarded to current Duke faculty members at the associate rank or to newly minted full professors—faculty members who are tenured but who are, at a relatively early stage in their careers, on "a really strong trajectory."

That trajectory should drive home the message that the activities of teaching and research "are not really in competition with each other but reinforce each other," Strohbehn says. "And being able to have examples of individuals who have done both really well is going to be helpful for the broader discussion."

In Clotfelter's view, the broader discussion has to acknowledge some inherent tension between research and teaching. "It is the oft-repeated mantra of deans and provosts in research universities that good research makes for good teaching, or, in the words of economics, that the two activities are complementary. The professor who has an active research program, it is argued, can offer students fresh insights and the sense of active inquiry," he writes in *Buying the Best*. But the complementarities between undergraduate teaching and research can only go so far. "Once they are exhausted, a trade-off between these two activities must be made: At some

point, it becomes possible to increase one only at the expense of the other."

Political science professor and chair Peter Lange, who as vice provost helped to frame the Bass proposal, says "if you're not intersecting your teaching with your research, there is a much higher probability that over time your teaching will decay." He talks about arranging a tutorial for four undergraduates who had taken his European Union course—a tutorial that resulted in their organizing a conference. "My research opportunities were enriched by virtue of coming into contact with people at the conference. And the experience made a huge difference in terms of deepening the interest of these students." Three of the four went on to graduate study in international relations.

Using such models, Lange would like Duke to take better advantage of its strengths in educating undergraduates. The issue, in his view, "is not to make Duke into an Amherst, but to take full advantage of our identity as a research university." Professors should encourage more students to latch on to a professorial research program, he says, to work on some sustained writing project, to enroll in capstone courses in their majors, or to incorporate their study-abroad experiences into their course work. "There are huge advantages for students in being at a research university. The question is, how do we get those advantages built into our teaching program without damaging our ability to conduct research?"

"Obviously, the issue any faculty member has to deal with is that you're being asked to do an awful lot," says Provost Strohbehn. "You're being asked to produce really excellent research, and you're also expected to do a really good job on the educational side. So there's a tension between those two activities just from a time-allocation perspective. But what we see is that the very good faculty who are making absolutely stellar contributions in research are also very often the ones who are doing the stellar job in the classroom. You have to make sure that you don't require so much teaching that the faculty can't make this kind of a trade-off."

Before the Bass initiative, Duke's most vigorous effort to address that trade-off was setting up its Center for Teaching and Learning. Albert Eldridge, an associate professor of political science, was tapped as its first director in the spring of 1993. (Eldridge won Trinity College's 1993 Howard Johnson Award for distinguished teaching.) Duke was arriving late in the game: There were some 300 such centers across the country, most set up at state-related universities—under tax-payer pressure to be sensitive to teaching—and others at liberal arts colleges. Research universities were "the last bastions" of resistance, as he puts it.

"There was not the notion here that one

needed to grow as a teacher in the same way that one grows as a scholar. Teaching, like scholarship, needs to be constantly rejuvenated, needs to be constantly supported and reinforced," says Eldridge. But many junior faculty members, recently tenured faculty members, and graduate teaching assistants — the groups forming the largest client base for the center — "don't believe that there is a general culture of support for teaching at Duke," he says. "It is a sense that teaching is supported verbally, but that there really is not across-the-board support."

"We get faculty here who say, I would like to spend more time on my teaching, I would like to explore new uses of instructional technology, I would like to redesign my class, I would like to do all of these things. But the rewards system is such that I don't think I'm going to be rewarded for this. And it might

actually be detrimental to my professional growth within my department and my discipline because of the time it will take away from my scholarship."

As one symptom of the need for cultural change, Eldridge points to the process for soliciting teaching-award nominations. Trinity College of Arts and Sciences gives a total of seven teaching awards. Earlier this academic year, the Center for Teaching and Learning sent a request for nominations, and then sent a follow-up letter, to all departments and programs. The two letters drew about twenty nominations. A third letter sought detailed information, including a statement from the department chair about the particular nominee's strengths as a teacher. The letter asked for a similar statement from the nominee, along with course syllabi, videotapes from classes, or other evi-

dence of superior teaching. Three of the nominees then pulled out of the competition.

"Some departments really do take this to heart, and they nominate their best young faculty and give us outstanding portfolios to demonstrate the excellence of their faculty," says Eldridge. But other areas are slow to recognize teaching excellence—maybe because of the view, as he recalls one professor stating it, that "to be nominated for a teaching award before tenure is like the kiss of death."

In his recently published history, *The Launching of Duke University*, historian Robert Durden points out that the issue of how best to strike the balance between teaching and research has long occupied Duke particularly, and American higher education broadly. What Durden calls "the nation's first authentic university," Johns Hopkins, opened in 1876. Just as the German university—with graduate ed-

EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES

With their \$10-million "challenge" gift toward at least twenty professorships, Anne Thaxton Bass and Robert M. Bass helped launch a larger effort to enhance undergraduate education—a \$40-million effort.

Half or more of the professorships—renumerable term appointments for five years—will go to faculty already at Duke who have demonstrated excellence in teaching and scholarship; other faculty will be recruited from elsewhere. Duke funds freed up by the gift of those professorships will go to support initiatives in undergraduate education. (So will an earlier \$1.4-million gift from the Basses.) Those initiatives might include freshman seminars, senior-year "capstone" experiences, and more independent-study opportunities.

According to university officials, the gift is distinctive for both its purpose and its structure. That structure provides an incentive to donors: While incorporating funds from the Bass gift, it permits the donor to name the chair he or she endows. The one-to-three match incentive means that a full professorship, which at Duke requires a minimum endowment of \$1.5 million, may be created and named with a gift of just over \$1.1 million. The Bass match would then contribute \$375,000. The university is also going after chairs at the associate professor level (with the infusion of \$250,000 in Bass funds, those chairs will be "marked down" to \$1 million) and at the senior professor level (\$2 million).

As university officials see it, it's an attractive package that they hope will draw in twenty to twenty-five other donors to en-

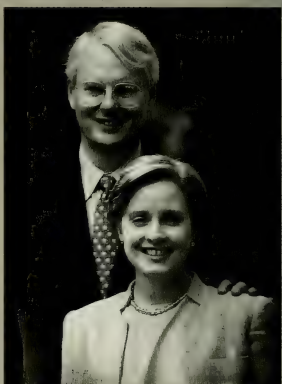
dow professorships. As Robert Bass told *The New York Times*, "They get their names on the chairs and Anne and I get the satisfaction of being the catalyst to substantially raise Duke's endowment. We like to get a lot of leverage from our gifts."

Anne and Robert Bass, Duke parents and both members of the Trinity College board of visitors, are active in a range of educational and philanthropic causes. She served on the board of trustees of Smith College, her *alma mater*. President of Keystone, Inc., a private investment firm, he is a trustee of Rockefeller University and chairs the board of trustees at Stanford University, where he earned his M.B.A. The couple made a \$25-million gift to Stanford in 1991; in May, they contributed \$20 million to Yale (his undergraduate *alma mater*) for renovation of its residential colleges.

"During the Sixties, Seventies, and Eighties, while government research grants were growing and were very available, a number of institutions took advantage of that to enlarge their research enterprise," says Robert Bass. "Obviously, that is abating. And it just makes sense that the focus would shift to the undergraduate enterprise."

But their interest hinges on more than their observations of shifting funding priorities. Asked if any of her Smith professors had a lasting impact on her life, Anne Bass answers, "probably too many to name." She mentions professors who taught her in the areas of political theory, constitutional history, art history, and Russian literature. Robert Bass talks about a team-taught economics course at Yale; one of the professors went on to win the Nobel Prize for the area in which he was teaching.

To the Basses, there's no necessary dichotomy between teaching and research. "The energy that is conveyed in the classroom by someone who is on the leading edge of his or



Challenge grantors: Robert M. and Anne Thaxton Bass

her field is something that can add tremendously to the excitement of learning," says Robert Bass. Says Anne Bass, "I don't think that in the finest of American universities this duality is much of a problem. On the whole, people go into the academy because they love what they've learned and they want to impart that knowledge."

The Basses say they're impressed as they watch Duke wrestle with the issue of what it means to be a scholar in a community—a theme in keeping with the university's shifts in residential life. "The most important thing is that people come out of their college years with a real joy of learning, some understanding of how they can apply the skills they have gained, and a lifelong excitement about what the world has to offer," says Anne Bass.

ucation and research at its core—shaped the Johns Hopkins experiment, the model in Maryland exerted a transforming influence on American higher education. State-supported universities in the Midwest and Far West, including Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and California, followed the model; so did several universities in the Northeast—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. Stanford and Chicago organized themselves some fifteen years after the launch of Hopkins.

Those late-nineteenth-century transformations virtually bypassed the South, according to Durden. In the wake of the Civil War, the region was gripped by poverty; it was devoid of the wealthy alumni, philanthropists, and money-suffused state governments that gave rise to the research university elsewhere. When Trinity College moved to Durham in

1892, "it was a far cry indeed from a research university," Durden writes. Still, the move gave Trinity President John Franklin Crowell a chance to build a research-trained faculty.

With the 1919-20 academic year, Trinity appointed its first Faculty Committee on Research. The committee asserted the positive influence of original investigation on the quality of teaching, along with the "vital need of creating new research centers in the United States, especially in the South." It made numerous recommendations, all of which were implemented in some form. Among them: reducing the maximum teaching load to twelve hours per week, a sabbatical-leave plan after six years' service, approval of traveling expenses to attend professional meetings, and yearly fellowships of \$500 each for a senior faculty member and either a young faculty member or an exceptional graduate student.

One of Duke's periodic long-range plans dates to 1960 and places in stark terms the dilemma—still very much alive—of ineffective teaching evaluations: "Qualities of competence and effectiveness in teaching submit to no ready formula." Asked if there are ways out of that dilemma today, economist Clotfelter says, "The answer is there may be, but we haven't discovered them. In this institution, which is sort of the temple of rationality, we are not very advanced in our ability to measure what we would call the product."

But other campuses are more advanced, says the Teaching-Learning Center's Eldridge. "Any teacher-course evaluation that contains the question 'In a single word, how would you describe this course?' is inadequate. Is it any wonder that we get comical responses? That's not an effective way to measure teaching. Teaching is assessed as part of promotion or

From the initiative they're sparking, "I don't know that we would expect to see a different university in any respect," she says. "One of the reasons that we're excited about doing this is that we care so much about Duke the way it is. So I think we see this as a reinforcement of its traditions, of its commitment to education, and part and parcel of the constant improvement that any institution is going to go through."

Their philanthropy has been guided by institutions' "own expression of needs and priorities," says Robert Bass. "I feel that this is very important: that an institution has to be the master of its own destiny, and that those outside cannot or should not dictate or direct the future of the institution."

"Certainly there is no expectation or belief that it will make Duke discernibly different. But I do feel that it will help keep Duke attuned to the vision it sees for itself."

With a similar sense of that vision, these are among the first donors to the new set of endowed chairs:

J.J. Kiser '65 has been on the Trinity College board of visitors since 1991; he is now finishing his term as chair. He hasn't missed a single meeting over the years.

"There are several themes that seem to run through each of our meetings, including improving student life and enhancing support for faculty," he says. "In the past several years, Duke has been doing a number of very smart things in both of those areas. I think Duke is on a journey of constant improvement. And the Bass initiative speaks to something that universities, and not just Duke, are having to pay more attention to—that is, the learning experience for undergraduates."

The visiting board has been especially attuned to the new residential life plan, the

alcohol policy, and the Faculty Associates program, he says. He says Duke should continue to focus on ways to enhance interaction between faculty members and students; he'd also like to "turn up the expectation level a bit" in terms of student course-loads.

Kiser has been chair and CEO of American Fiber and Finishing Company in Burlington, Massachusetts, since 1985. The company, which manufactures broad woven fabrics, recently announced that it would open a plant in North Carolina. Earlier he was with The Kendall Company in Boston, where he worked in planning, marketing, and finance. He also has chaired Duke's Boston Executive Leadership Board. He and his wife, Joy, are the parents of four children, including a 1996 graduate and a member of the Class of 2000.

An accounting major at Duke—where his professors included Tom Keller, the future dean of the business school—Kiser says that "I'm sure we weren't a world-class university then. But I'm convinced we are now; and in fact, I'm convinced that Duke in the next century will be the top-ranked university in the world."

Mary Milus Yoh '59 and Harold L. "Spike" Yoh III B.S.M.E. '58 are the parents of five Duke graduates. Counting Spike and Mary and a daughter-in-law, the Yoh family boasts eight Duke graduates—along with a family dog named "Duke" and a boat dubbed "Blue Devil."

Mary Yoh has served on the executive committee of the Philadelphia Alumni Club, the executive committee of the Capital Campaign for the Arts and Sciences & Engineering, and the Executive Leadership Board in Philadelphia.

Spike Yoh's strongest undergraduate memories include an aerodynamics exam that was both an endurance contest and an intriguing

exposure to real-world engineering problems. Obviously admired for his own dynamism, he received the School of Engineering Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1983. Culminating years of Duke involvements—including chair of the Engineering Dean's Council and chair of the Duke Annual Fund—he was elected to the board of trustees in 1991. Since 1993, he has served on the board's executive committee, and he chaired the Institutional Advancement Committee for several years. He now heads the committee that reviews the performance of Duke's president.

After graduating from Duke (he later earned an M.B.A. from Wharton), Yoh spent three years with Westinghouse Electric Corporation as a design engineer and product manager. In 1986 he rejoined Day & Zimmermann, Inc., a Philadelphia-based company that provides professional and technical services to industry and government. He had interned with the company from the mid-Seventies through the early Eighties.

He rose through the ranks as a project engineer, division marketing manager and business area manager, and director of finance and administration. In 1993 he moved to the executive level of Day & Zimmermann International as senior vice president and vice chair. He was promoted to oversee the same division in which he had started full-time with the company, and was then elevated to president of the company. It's now an \$800-million firm, with offices around the world employing more than 14,000 people.

Yoh has been a director and chair of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Mid-Atlantic regional chair of the U.S. Olympic Committee, president of the Northeast Metro Service Area of the Boy

tenure, but the method of assessment is simply to review the teacher-course evaluations. If your judgment about teaching is based on a flawed instrument, it's easy to dismiss the relative importance of teaching."

Beyond strengthening their procedures for surveying students, other universities are adopting some version of peer review for teaching, Eldridge says. Colleagues from the home department or some other department will come into the classroom, observe the class, and provide an assessment based on specific criteria.

Universities are also drawn increasingly to the idea of the teaching portfolio. Traditionally, professors represent themselves largely as scholars. "We provide copies of our books and articles to demonstrate our competence, we provide counts from professional indices about how many times our work has been cited, we provide commentary by colleagues who evaluate and critique our books. We don't ask faculty to think about their teaching in the same way that they think about their research." That is starting to change: Faculty

members in the Arts and Sciences, for example, as they come up for reappointment, tenure, or promotion, now have to produce a teaching-oriented statement.

If there is to be a wider cultural change at the research university, it may have to come from its scholars-in-training—and from the university's dealings with those scholars-in-training. Writing in *The Research University in a Time of Discontent*, Columbia University Provost Jonathan R. Cole argues that research universities "have failed miserably" in teach-

FORGING A COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARS HINGES ON STUDENTS "BUYING INTO THE LEARNING PROCESS IN SOME WAY, EITHER BY ACTIVE DISCUSSION OR ROLE-PLAYING OR SIMULATION OR HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE," SAYS ALBERT ELDRIDGE, WHO HEADS DUKE'S CENTER FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING.

Scouts of America, and chair of the board of trustees of the Haverford School. Along with various corporate directorships, he has been vice chair of the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation. And he was elected to the Philadelphia Housing Authority leadership task force, which oversees efforts to improve the quality of life for public-housing tenants.

"To seize on a metaphor popularized by this fall's presidential race, the Bass gift is a bridge back and a bridge forward," says Yoh. "With its stress on teaching excellence, it brings us back to the Duke Endowment; it is a gigantic symbol of what Mr. Duke wanted. At the same time, it brings home the fact that raising endowment is a basic investment in the well-being of any university. So for Duke in particular, it is a very substantial and a very visible challenge that should inspire us to jump to the next level."

Yoh says he hopes the gift will spark a "very healthy" conversation about the balance between teaching and research—a conversation that he says testifies to "the youth of this university and its remarkable openness to discussion on a range of issues."

Sally Dalton Robinson '55 and Russell M. Robinson II '54, LL.B. '56 will endow a chair named for Sally. Russell Robinson, who earlier endowed a professorship in his name at Duke's law school, says that the couple "believe that undergraduate education is the real heart of this great university."

Her father and three of her four brothers went to North Carolina State University, a family fact that might have had a shaping influence over Sally Robinson. But a fourth brother broke the pattern and headed to Duke—and Robinson found herself drawn in the same direction. "I never visited any

college except Duke," she says. "I went there already in love with the place."

Russell Robinson started at Princeton and transferred to Duke as a junior, when Sally was a sophomore. He is now a prominent attorney with Robinson, Bradshaw, and Hinson, P.A. in Charlotte—where both grew up—and a trustee of The Duke Endowment. After his junior year, he began at the law school. In the meantime, the two were married; their first child was born when he was still in law school. (All three of their children later attended Duke.)

As a history major, she sampled some professors of enduring reputations—Arthur Ferguson, historian of early England; Richard Watson, historian of twentieth-century America; Robert Woody, historian of the Old South. Earnest Nelson's intellectual history course, which also enrolled writer-in-the-making Reynolds Price '55, began her long fascination with the work of English historian Arnold Toynbee—and supported an environment of energetic intellectual engagement. Alan Bone, a music professor who also directed the Duke symphony orchestra, opened her to the world of classical music. "I can still hum movements from the Brahms symphonies he introduced me to."

She was president of her class for a year, graduated *magna cum laude*, and earned a place in Phi Beta Kappa.

Over the years, Robinson has been an interviewer for the A.B. Duke Scholarships and the alumni admissions programs. She joined Duke's board of trustees in the summer of 1995. "I always knew Duke was continuing to grow in luster and reputation," she says. Now she has a stronger feel for the vision behind the progress. "I'm tremendously impressed that Nan Keohane has had the courage to make some changes that will build a stronger

sense of community on campus."

One of Charlotte's leading civic figures, Sally Robinson was the founder and first chair of the board of directors for the Museum of the New South, earlier chaired the board for the Charlotte-Mecklenberg public library, and serves on the Charlotte board of NationsBank and the region's Private Industry Council. She has volunteered with the Charlotte Symphony, the Mint Museum of Art, and the Children's Nature Museum, among other organizations. She helped organize the St. Francis Jobs Program, a service for at-risk young people.

Russell Robinson, author of *Robinson on North Carolina Corporation Law*, was first in his class at the law school and editor-in-chief of the law review. Among his honors is the John J. Parker Award, the highest award given by the state bar association. He chairs the board of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, is former chair of the annual drive of the United Way of the Carolinas, and serves on several corporate boards, including Duke Power Company.

Sally Robinson says she benefited from "superb undergraduate teaching"—an experience that, in her view, defines the core of the university. "I'd like to see undergraduates develop a sense of the wholeness of life, a sense of how the community of human beings relate one to another, and a realization that learning should come together into a fabric of the whole. Learning is not just fragmented individual courses.

"And there must be a moral element in the educational process. For that reason, I'm particularly enthusiastic over the emphasis the university is going to be giving to the study of ethics and how it applies to everything we learn and everything we do."

ing graduate students about the art of teaching. As he puts it in his essay, "The quality of teaching that exists is a function of individual endowments and effort, largely made in isolation, and there is little being done to help young scholars become better teachers—and to have them consider new, nontraditional modes of acquiring and transmitting knowledge. We would never contemplate a similar approach to the research training of graduate students."

Too often, Eldridge says, graduate students find their departments make only "limited and spotty" attempts to address their needs as teachers. "Their perception is that not only does the culture not support teaching, but that the culture is actually hostile to preparing them as teachers. When they have told their dissertation advisers, for example, that they were more interested in teaching, there were attempts to dissuade them from that perspective." In one discussion with Eldridge, graduate students concluded that their easiest option was to parallel the military's approach to homosexual conduct: Don't ask, don't tell. "Don't ask about teaching, and don't tell that you're primarily interested in teaching."

That's the bad news. The good news is that graduate students have provided, in Eldridge's view, the greatest success for the center. He's seen "a real hunger" on their part to learn about

teaching—and also a real need. In an academic job market that increasingly is "skewed more toward teaching than it is toward research," graduate students see teaching credentials as contributing to their ability to get a job.

Each year the center works with the departments to select six graduate students who have shown a strong aptitude for teaching. They come together to talk about teaching issues, and then set up activities within their home departments to improve teaching-assistant training. Eldridge would like to build on those efforts and have Duke create a certification program in post-secondary teaching. "We would have the immediate benefit here of better teaching assistants in the classroom, which would meet a lot of the criticisms that we have from parents and students. And we would be inculcating graduate students into a different culture, a culture that recognizes the importance of teaching."

Eldridge says that if Duke is interested in reinvigorating its teaching mission, it should consider the idea of the Carnegie Endowment's Ernest Boyer that universities should define scholarship anew. "Part of scholarship is the dissemination of information," says Eldridge. "We disseminate that information through our disciplines and our professional journals and our meetings. But we also disseminate it in the classroom. So, since we're a

research university, our teaching should in some way play to our research strengths." That may mean using information technology in the classroom, taking on student assistants in the laboratory, or leading discussions on timely issues for student groups—all methods of forging a community of scholars, and all demanding time investments.

Forging a community of scholars hinges on active learning, where "students are buying into the learning process in some way, either by active discussion or role-playing or simulation or hands-on experience in a laboratory or some kind of experiential learning." The corollary is that teaching should use a wide variety of pedagogical devices, Eldridge says. "We know that students learn at different rates. We also know that students respond to different types of pedagogy." So in a class that only uses the traditional lecture, not every student is going to learn effectively.

One striking example of Eldridge's principles at work is Duke's new introductory biology course, largely invented—and taught by—Steve Nowicki. Nowicki, associate professor of zoology and recipient of the 1993 Robert B. Cox Award for distinguished teaching in Trinity College, says his life was changed when, as an undergraduate fulfilling a distribution requirement, he sampled introductory

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From notions of motherhood to popular culture signposts, a cultural anthropologist examines elements of everyday life for a clearer understanding of the Asian archipelago.



Japanese culture is a paradox of restraint and excess. Meticulous rock gardens and flower arrangements are precise, formalized art forms that coexist alongside drunken nightlife and sexually graphic comic books. Social pressures to excel begin early and last a lifetime. Children are subject to rigorous academic testing that dictates their educational and professional paths. Men are expected to devote long hours to company life, including participation in the boozy, after-hours practice of bar-hopping with co-workers late into the night. Women, whether they work outside the home or not, are in charge of maintaining domestic stability.

To Westerners, the seeming contradiction in social behaviors and surface appearances may appear puzzling, but a closer inspection reveals enduring priorities and values within modern Japanese society. From notions of motherhood to popular culture signposts, elements of everyday life inform a clearer understanding of the Asian archipelago.

When Duke associate professor of cultural anthropology Anne Allison first decided in the late Seventies to focus on contemporary Japanese society for her doctoral degree, she met with resistance from her colleagues. At the time, the trend in anthropology was to study underdeveloped and developing countries. Post-industrial societies such as Japan's were considered too conventional for inquiry. But Allison, whose curiosity about the country had been sparked by an undergraduate course in the intellectual history of Japan, as well as her travels around the world, was undeterred. Rather than relying exclusively on conventional methodology, though, she decided to try something new.

"I felt that the traditional anthropological approach of studying Japan had already been done, and it didn't strike me as very interesting. At the time, I was in a predominantly male department where issues of gender and feminism were not being taught at all. So my focus emerged out of my frustration about what had already been done in anthropology, as well as what had not been done."

Allison went on to become fluent in Japanese, traveling back and forth to Tokyo

for language training, field work, and a post-doctoral fellowship. (Her master's and doctorate are from the University of Chicago.) While searching for a dissertation project, she noticed that nothing substantive had been written about the *mizu shōbai*, the nightlife of Japan that ranged from the seedy love hotels catering to prostitutes and their clients to the high-class clubs for corporate entertaining. A multi-billion-dollar business, the *mizu shōbai* is such a prevailing cultural presence that it seemed an obvious subject of inquiry. With (mostly) male clients and (mostly) female service workers, the *mizu shōbai* raised intriguing questions about male-female relationships, the clear distinctions between work and home obligations, and how individual worth and group loyalties are forged.

Japanese friends and acquaintances couldn't fathom her curiosity. "They told me, yes, we go to these places, but that's not what constitutes Japanese culture," says Allison. "Japanese academics, in particular, did not think this was a suitable topic for scholarly research. They don't tend to think of the *mizu shōbai* as being part of their national identity, but that's a sphere where important social interactions take place."

Used by businesses such as brokerage firms, trading companies, and construction firms, hostess clubs are an expensive form of entertainment. It can cost upwards of \$500 per person to sit, drink, and sing with colleagues. Bringing employees and clients to such places conveys that they are valuable and part of a team—and positions the host as a caring boss. Although such interactions appear to be informal and convivial, Allison contends that the setting is actually a necessary continuation of the work arena. The strict delineation of the office hierarchy is replaced with joking and self-deprecating behavior by worker and employer alike, she says. Within this carefully constructed setting, a subordinate can make fun of his boss, for example, and the boss can make a fool of himself by crooning out-of-tune karaoke songs.

In order to conduct her field work, Allison applied for a job as a hostess in an upscale Tokyo nightclub. Her duties were ostensibly simple: Light customers' cigarettes, pour their

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ANDREA LEKBERG

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drinks, and promote lively conversation. Although the setting in such clubs is intimate, with small private rooms and low lighting, interactions between the hostesses and the customers rarely advance to sexual exchanges. Conversation, however, can be and often is sexually provocative or suggestive. When hired, she received just basic guidance from her employer—not to smoke in front of customers or put her elbows on the table, to act like a lady, and to take off her wedding ring. It was her introduction to the illusory setting promoted in the hostess clubs: Hostesses were expected to be engaging and witty, not mind the bawdy comments aimed their way, and never reveal too much of their own lives.

"Customers may ask you about yourself, but they don't really want to know," says Allison. "They did not want to know that I had a husband, or that another hostess had an abusive father, or that another worried about getting too old to continue working there. What I gradually learned is that Japanese men work so hard that, at the end of the day, they don't want any demands put on them at all. They want the hostess to tell them they look good in their suit, or that she can imagine having them as a patron, but in part they just want to talk about nothing at all."



Allison: author of *Nightwork: Sexuality, Pleasure, and Corporate Masculinity in a Tokyo Hostess Club and Permitted & Prohibited Desires: Mothers, Comics, and Censorship in Japan*

**TO CONDUCT HER FIELD
WORK, ALLISON APPLIED
FOR A JOB AS A HOSTESS
IN AN UPSCALE TOKYO
NIGHTCLUB. HER DUTIES:
LIGHT CUSTOMERS'
CIGARETTES, POUR THEIR
DRINKS, AND PROMOTE
LIVELY CONVERSATION.**



While the actual physical requirements of the job were minimal, Allison found that the work took a psychological and emotional toll. During her engagement, she was routinely subject to comments about her looks, both praising and disparaging. The undercurrent of sexual misogyny was palpable, but hostesses were expected to laugh at such remarks. "It was one of the hardest things I've ever done," she says. "At the beginning of each night, there was an incredible sense of heaviness. Hostesses arrived an hour before the club opened, and everyone was always very quiet and reserved. But once the customers started coming in, there was a remarkable transformation. We were on. It really was a performance."

After four months on the job, Allison recognized that the sexual innuendo and put-downs were not directed at her or her work mates as individuals, but as hostesses (and women) in general. The degrading talk, she says, puts the men in a pleasurable position of dominance and power, a feeling that's usually lacking in corporate drudgery. Of course, the fact that customers were well aware that the hostesses were paid to praise them—and to endure their insults—didn't dampen the orchestrated interaction. Like American men who attend strip clubs, Japanese businessmen can be aroused by the

(hired) woman's presence and then shun her as not worthy of his concern.

"There were times when I felt angry about how I was treated, but I found that being an anthropologist was my saving grace," she says. "I could step back and say, okay, what is going on? Why is this person suddenly making another breast remark when we were just talking about Japanese food? Is it because his buddy showed up? Probably. Or it's that he has to remind me that I'm just a hostess and that's what he's supposed to do. So it was incredibly interesting but also very draining."

Nightwork: Sexuality, Pleasure, and Corporate Masculinity in a Tokyo Hostess Club, published by the University of Chicago Press, is Allison's fascinating account of that study. Among other themes, the book addresses the meaning and place of work in Japan; male bonding rituals; and the needs and desires of Japanese women with regard to work, marriage, and motherhood. The latter topic took on a more personal dimension when Allison became pregnant while working in the hostess club. She had her first son toward the end of her Tokyo stay, returned to Chicago to write her dissertation, had a second son, and returned to Japan in 1987 for a postdoctoral fellowship through the Japan Foundation.

Expanding on her earlier research, Allison delved into a broader investigation of the distinct social delineations between private (home) and public (work) spheres. In addition

to the exhaustive research and interviewing she conducted during her fifteen-month stay, she also used her own experiences as a mother to supplement her deepening understanding of Japanese domesticity. When her eldest son entered nursery school, she discovered that something as simple as packing lunches was infused with larger social implications.

Because Japanese education is centralized through the Ministry of Education, there is uniformity throughout the educational process, from lesson plans to uniforms. Teachers closely monitor how students conform to expectations. Nursery school, which teaches children how to interact with their peers and become obedient students, is the first separation from their parents, and particularly their mothers. One ritual that provides comfort and continuity to home is the *obentō*, or boxed lunch that mothers put together.

An edible art form, *obentō* are amazingly elaborate productions. There are *obentō* cookbooks and stores that sell a dizzying assortment of *obentō* paraphernalia, including tiny containers, toothpicks with paper flags, and aluminum tins. Serving suggestions are end-

less and intricate: sausages cut into the shape of crabs, tulip flowers made from cut wieners with spinach stem and leaves, lemon pieces shaped into butterfly forms, apple pieces cut into leaf shapes, and hard-boiled eggs decorated as babies or bunnies. Under the careful gaze of the teacher, children are required to finish all of their *obentō*, so mothers must make the meal appetizing as well as visually stunning.

As taxing and time-consuming as *obentō* preparations are, Allison says she grew to appreciate the beauty and precision of the four-days-a-week ritual. "Even though I occasionally found it burdensome to adapt to this rigidity and expectation, I also found it to be a wonderfully creative enterprise. I mean, I could make these beautiful things! I think that's a side of Japan that sometimes gets overlooked. Yes, it's a place where you have to work hard and perform at a high level, but there's also a playfulness and an incredible pride in doing things to a level of perfection. Women I spoke to never said they hated doing *obentō*. They executed it with great resilience and creativity."

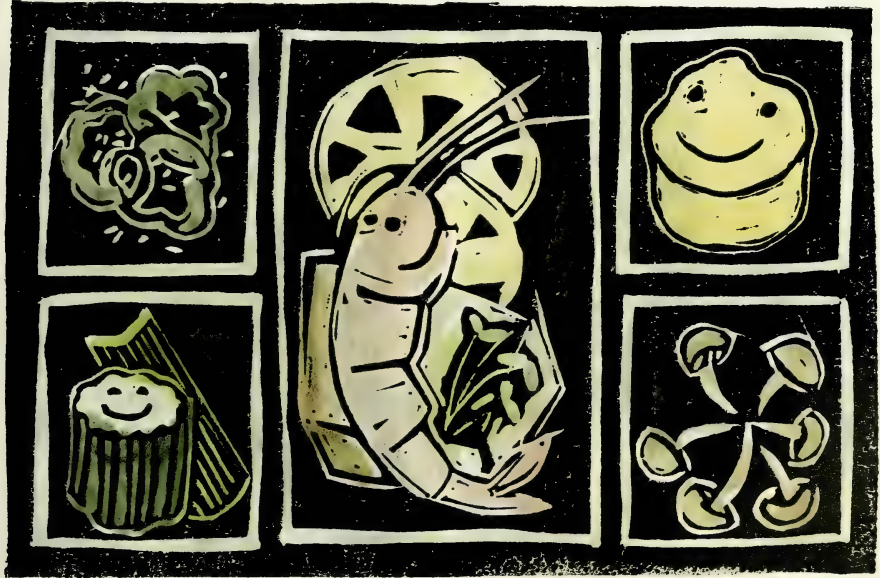
Successfully preparing *obentō* is one of many steps a woman takes in fulfilling her duties as a mother. Given the national emphasis on academic accomplishments, and the

sanctioned absence of the father from the home, mothers are charged with making sure their child thrives in the school system. Allison's nursery-school encounters begin to explain the phenomenon of the *kyoiku mama*, or "education mother," who is "so committed to furthering the education of her child that she does everything from sharpening pencils, making midnight *oya shoku* (snacks), and pouring tea for a studying child to consulting with teachers; investigating the range of schools, tutors, and *juku* (cram schools) available; and boning up on subjects where her child is deficient."

As she writes in her latest book, *Permitted & Prohibited Desires: Mothers, Comics, and Censorship in Japan* (Westview Press, 1996), the notion of productivity applies equally, if somewhat differently, to both mother and child. If a child fails or does poorly, the mother carries the burden of blame. The all-important entrance exams, for example, determine if and where a child will go to high school and college and are, therefore, primary indicators of future job and social status. For the two years leading up to exams, mothers may cancel or curb social involvements and, if they work, quit their jobs.

"The very ideology of marriage and family,

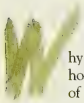
Edible art form: obentō, appetizing and visually stunning boxed lunch created by dutiful mothers for their nursery-school-aged children





**EVEN AS 'EDUCATION
MOTHERS,' THE ROLE
ASSIGNED TO WOMEN IS
TO OVERSEE THE MOVEMENT
OF A CHILD, PARTICULARLY
A BOY, INTO A LABOR
MARKET TO WHICH FULL
ACCESS IS DENIED TO
WOMEN THEMSELVES."**

particularly when encased in the rhetoric of Japanese cultural values with their demand for extreme self-sacrifice on the part of mothers, appears to embed women in an economy in which their value remains forever subordinate," she writes. "Even as 'education mothers,' the role assigned to women is to oversee the movement of a child, particularly a boy, into a labor market to which full access is denied to women themselves."



Why would anyone choose motherhood over the presumably easier life of an independent, single, working woman? For one thing, says Allison, even though women are becoming a larger part of the Japanese work force, they still lag far behind men in terms of pay and promotions. Having a husband, even one who's rarely there, means a guaranteed source of income. There is also incredible pressure to marry and procreate, and having a child outside of marriage is socially proscribed. Finally, the institution of motherhood, so necessary for ensuring a productive labor force, is truly honored in Japan.

In part, says Allison, that is why the hostesses and other *mizu shōbai* workers are easily dismissed by the men who nonetheless rely

on them. Whereas men assume many roles—father, husband, employee, *sukebe* ("dirty old man")—women can be mothers or they can be sexual, but they can't be both (rumors of mother-son incest to the contrary). Nowhere is this more graphically evident than in the content of a subgenre of *manga*, the animated cartoons and comics that are widely distributed throughout Japan. In *Permitted & Prohibited Desires*, Allison notes that as of 1993, nearly 40 percent of all printed publications in Japan were *manga*, making it the "national language of mass culture." From televised cartoons for young children to magazines consumed by men commuting to work on the subway, *manga* is favored by all ages and is even used by the government for educational purposes. With thematic content ranging from samurai to mahjong, there is a show or publication to appeal to everyone.

Most vexing, though, is the recurrent use of sexual imagery. Children's cartoons matter-of-factly include images of breasts, show glimpses of young girls' underwear, or render scenes where a girl or woman is caught revealing her body unwittingly. This early education in voyeurism leads to a later desire for *ero manga*, the erotic genre sold on every street corner and purchased primarily by high-school boys and men on their way to school or work. In these cartoons, women are routinely depicted as victims of sadism, rape, and humiliation. At the same time, the men are typically shown as cruel conquerors or leering voyeurs.

As disturbing as these images are, Allison contends that the misogyny and fleeting sexual encounters provide readers with a certain release from the sexual and social status quo. "The characteristics of interpersonal relations here—disengagement, distance, and disguise—are virtually opposite of those idealized as being essential to the 'Japaneseness' of group membership: loyalty, attachment, and mutual self-exposure," she writes. Significantly, *ero manga* are read in virtually every arena except those deemed most culturally valuable—school, work, and home. And the action depicted in the cartoons also takes place away from home, reinforcing, says Allison, the profound importance and sanctity of the domestic sphere.

"One of the rationales is that *manga* helps to dissipate what otherwise might explode into hostility, rage, and frustration," she says. "That in a society where there is so much expectation and pressure, this is what you turn to for that momentary escape. But it's also understood that this is how it's bracketed. So in a sense, the way it operates is really quite conservative. To us, it seems radical and perverse and wild, but it is so conventionalized and relegated to these particular media that it hasn't really triggered radical acts. The

question, of course, is what will happen as Japanese society changes. What will happen as more women enter the work force and occupy a traditionally male-dominated domain? Or what would happen if, instead of reading these *manga* on the subway or in coffee shops, people started taking them home?" As economic and social developments slowly begin to erode the clear distinctions between public and private spheres, she says, it is conceivable that incidents of actual violence would increase, particularly against women and mothers.

Some shifts are already noticeable. The most popular cartoon in Japan right now is *Sailor Moon*, a cartoon about a school girl who transforms or "morphs" into a superhero. Unlike her illustrated predecessors, *Sailor Moon* is a lazy, sometimes unreliable girl who hates to study and lacks self-discipline. "In the context of Japanese culture, *Sailor Moon* is really anti-type," says Allison. "She is not a good student and she's really into pleasure. As it turns out, boys are watching the show surreptitiously and liking it, because she is a very human hero. For children, and boys in particular, who are expected to study constantly and be perfect, she is someone who has flaws and faults but who also has a hero inside of her. And she has a close circle of girl friends, so it's promoting the idea that friendships might actually be more important than academics."

Allison says she is interested in studying the increasing globalization of such Japanese cartoons as *Mighty Morphin Power Rangers* and *Sailor Moon*, which have been exported to the United States, Europe, and other parts of Asia. In the next year or so, she intends to return to Japan to continue her work on motherhood and to interview producers, marketers, and consumers of *manga*. Despite the exacting academic methods she brings to her research, Allison is aware that her subject matter—the many dimensions of Japanese pop culture—may seem as strange to her Western readers today as it was to her professional colleagues two decades ago. But in her books and essays, she takes a thorough and careful approach to understanding and explaining a world that has as many culturally relevant qualities as it does curiosities.

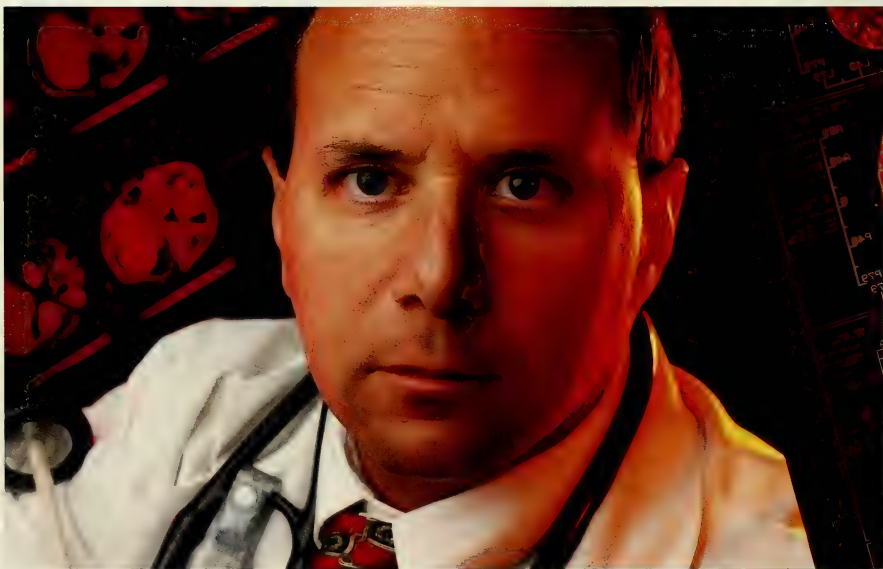
"I'm always aware of walking a fine line," she says. "I want to study Japan sympathetically but I don't want to be uncritical. I'm not Japanese, so I can never condemn what goes on there. At the same time, I think it's worthwhile to question that culture from feminist and anthropological perspectives. I don't want to foster a negative image of Japan. On the contrary, I hope people come away from my work by saying, Anne Allison helped me understand Japanese culture better." ■

BEFORE THE DAMAGE IS DONE

BRAIN ATTACK

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

Duke physicians battling stroke face two formidable enemies—the event itself and ignorance.



On a quiet Sunday morning last summer, I did something stunningly stupid—something that could easily have left me crippled, or even dead. I waited.

During my usual Sunday ritual of getting up late, showering, and shaving, something seemed wrong with my face. Half of it wouldn't cooperate in the usual facial squinchings necessary to shave the complex topography of my chin and upper lip. Maybe the paralysis was just from sleeping on a nerve, I thought, trying my best to compensate.

Two hours. The paralysis still hadn't gone away, but it couldn't be serious. After all, I had no pain. I just couldn't pucker my lips or puff out my left cheek. The only real problem was sipping my usual glass of orange juice and chewing my usual morning cereal.

Four hours. Both my wife and our house guest said they couldn't really see anything wrong with my face. Well, maybe it looked "a little funny." My wife suggested I go to the emergency room if it got worse. But I read the local Sunday paper and did some chores.

Six hours. Was one side of my body growing weak? Maybe it was just my imagination. But finally, I decided that maybe this might be serious enough to go into the Duke Hospital emergency room. I walked into the emergency room and lispily described my worsening symptoms to the triage nurse.

Six hours and three minutes. I was instantly installed on a treatment room gurney, electrodes fastened to my chest with a heart monitor tracing the line of my heartbeat, an automatic blood pressure cuff encircling my arm, an intravenous "heplock" inserted into the vein on the back of my hand, an oxygen tube beneath my nose, and a Duke ER physician meticulously checking me for signs of a stroke. With quiet efficiency, he and a succession of neurologists tested my reflexes, my movement ability, and my mental acuity. I rapidly touched my nose and the doctor's fingertip. I walked a straight line. I answered questions like "What's the date?" (August 18) "What's this on my wrist?" (a watch).

Finally, properly scared, I learned the diagnosis. I only had Bell's palsy, a temporary facial paralysis. A virus or some other unknown insult had inflamed the nerve that controls the facial muscles in the left side of my face. It would probably go away—leaving no trace in a few months. With enormous relief, I walked

out of the emergency room, unlike the 300,000 Americans a year who are disabled by stroke. And unlike the 150,000 a year who die.

But with profound embarrassment, I also learned that had I actually suffered a stroke, I would have waited too long for effective treatment with the clot-busting drug TPA. Administered in time, it dissolves a stroke-causing clot, opening the way for life-giving blood to oxygen-starved brain tissue. Beyond three hours, the damage is done—and I'd waited six. In fact, ideally, the drug should be given within ninety minutes of a stroke. I am not alone. Some 95 percent of stroke patients seek treatment too late to receive TPA, because they don't know the symptoms of a stroke, or ignore them.

And ironically, if I had suffered a stroke, I would have failed to take advantage of one of

MANY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS STILL DON'T

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the country's leading centers for emergency stroke treatment—Duke Medical Center. As an example of that leadership, the medical center's new Acute Stroke Team functions just like a Cardiac Resuscitation Team to bring experts to a patient's side within minutes. "It's an effort that's unique and timely," says neurologist Mark Alberts '78, who headed the group that developed the concept. Just like a cardiac team, the stroke team of neurologists is called to action by message-displaying beepers that direct them right to the patient's bedside. Once there, they examine the patient and may order a brain CT scan to establish whether the stroke is caused by a clot or bleeding into the brain. If the stroke is clot-related—and 80 percent are—they may recommend treatments such as TPA, further tests, anticoagulants, and perhaps carotid-artery surgery to remove blockages.

The effect of such rapid treatment could save a great many lives, significantly reduce disability, and save money, says Alberts. "For every hundred patients treated with TPA, you're going to allow an extra twelve or thirteen to walk out basically normal or near normal after having a stroke. And TPA can shorten the hospitalization and reduce or eliminate the need for rehabilitation." Establishing a stroke team costs from \$5,000 to \$20,000, but can produce huge savings in treatment costs, he says. "I think in the very near future, stroke

teams will be the standard of care that all hospitals are going to be required to have." Although Duke will share its stroke-team experience with other hospitals, creating the teams may not be as easy at places that will have to recruit and train physicians, nurses, and other generalists, says Alberts.

More fundamentally, many medical professionals still don't treat stroke as a true emergency. "One of the great challenges is to convince people all the way through the hospital of the need to move quickly. Stroke evaluations typically proceed over several hours instead of several minutes, putting patients beyond the three-hour TPA treatment window." Alberts recalls the struggle early in his career to impress on staff the urgency of stroke. "I'd be trying to get a possible stroke patient to a CT scan or the angiogram suite, and people

would be just standing around gabbing. Finally, to get the ball rolling, I'd just have to disconnect patients from the monitors and start wheeling them out of the room myself."

Some managed-care hospitals—whose income is on a "capitated" flat fee per patient—are actually sending stroke

patients home, says Alberts. "Their attitude, quite wrongly, is that there's nothing they can do. Now they are being sued over this practice, because some of the patients are going to become worse once they are sent home with no therapy." It's ironic that stroke treatment is so leisurely, given that cardiac teams move at such lightning speed to rescue the brain, not the heart, he says. "As a muscle, the heart can go without blood for hours. So, cardiac teams aren't running to the bedside and applying shocks and pounding the chest just to restart the patient's heart quickly. They're trying to get blood back into the brain, because it's the brain that will die within minutes." To emphasize the need to treat stroke urgently, doctors have renamed the affliction a "brain attack," reflecting its true nature.

To spread the word about treating brain attacks further, Alberts leads the Stroke Belt Consortium, a large group of physicians, lawmakers, health-care groups, and drug companies. The consortium aims to educate physicians and the public in the realities of stroke and its treatment. The group concentrates on the "stroke belt" of the Southeastern states, whose citizens suffer the highest incidence of stroke in the country. "We figured that if we formed a consortium in the stroke belt, that whatever we find, whatever interventions we do, we'll get the maximum bang for the buck. And then, we can export those ideas and con-

Neurologist Alberts: developed Acute Stroke Team as first strike against early effects

cents to other regions." The Southeast is probably plagued by strokes because of its prevalence of smoking, high blood pressure, diabetes, and high-fat diets, he says. Also, the South's larger percentage of African-Americans suffer from a higher stroke incidence than do other ethnic groups.

While Alberts and his colleagues seek to improve emergency care for stroke victims, Duke's Stroke Patient Outcomes Research Team (Stroke PORT) acts as a strategic think-tank for preventing and treating stroke. Headed by associate professor of medicine David Matchar, the \$10-million PORT effort acts as an umbrella for many studies by Duke faculty to understand both stroke prevention and treatment. The researchers' basic conclusion: While physicians aren't exactly flying blind in treating stroke patients and those at risk, they need a far better set of instruments. PORT is funded largely by the federal Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

Duke neurologist and PORT participant Larry Goldstein emphasizes the critical importance of preventing stroke. "Advances in managing acute stroke are certainly exciting, but the most effective therapy for stroke is never to have one in the first place." PORT's studies by Goldstein, Matchar, and their colleagues have raised concerns about physicians' use of stroke-preventing endarterectomy—the surgical cleaning-out of fatty blockages in the carotid neck arteries. In some patients such blockages may trigger dangerous "mini-strokes" or even full-blown strokes. But other patients with blockages may remain "asymptomatic"—without noticeable symptoms. The problem, says Goldstein, is that a PORT study of patients' medical records showed that some 40 percent of endarterectomies in academic medical centers were performed on asymptomatic patients. "Our review was carried out before there was even a shred of good evidence that endarterectomy might be of any value for those people. And even now that clinical trial results are available, it's still uncertain."

Matchar says the use of the artery-cleaning surgery on asymptomatic patients is a prime example of why the medical system needs PORT's analyses of complex treatment decisions. "The absolute benefit of surgery in these asymptomatic people was very small—maybe a reduction of 1 percent per year in stroke. But if you also take into account the huge costs of screening asymptomatic patients, and the risks of diagnostic procedures and surgery, the surgery may have negligible benefit, or even on balance be harmful." In fact, Matchar says, the finely balanced benefit-harm scale may be tipped by the surgeon's skill—or lack of it. "If you just have a slightly increased risk of surgical complications—stroke or death—suddenly, the dollars spent per unit of benefit just become astronomical."

The PORT group was also concerned by findings from a survey of doctors that many don't know the complication rate of procedures by surgeons to whom they refer their stroke patients—a critical piece of information in their decision.

According to the PORT researchers, physicians also may be prescribing the carotid-cleaning surgery in patients who would be the best candidates for the process—those with significant blockages and mini-strokes. In the PORT survey of 1,000 physicians, one-fifth of primary-care internists and one-fourth of non-internists reported they seldom or never prescribe the surgery for such patients, even though it does prevent strokes. Says Matchar: "For people with high-grade blockages, the scientific evidence shows that endarterectomy reduces the risk of stroke by about 50 percent. So, even though the surgery has a risk, it's worth it both in health terms and economic terms."

The surveyed physicians reported that they often prescribe anticoagulants for patients with clogged carotids, even though the blood-thinners have never been shown to be helpful in such patients. "A surprisingly high proportion of the physicians who wouldn't send a symptomatic patient for carotid surgery said they commonly used anticoagulants," says Goldstein. It's a finding that "raises the

concern that some physicians may be using unproven anticoagulant therapy in place of a proven endarterectomy therapy for that condition." Goldstein says physicians may be using unproven therapies because they didn't receive needed data in a useful form from clinical studies. Also, a physician's actual treatment practice may be different from what is reported in a survey. Improving stroke care requires studies of stroke-treatment practices, Goldstein says. Yet some important research may never be done—for example, on how much blood-thinning aspirin should be given to prevent stroke-causing clots in patients at risk. A PORT study found that most doctors prescribe one adult aspirin a day, but they basically chose a dose that was most convenient. "Who's going to fund such a study? The drug companies certainly wouldn't be interested, because it would cost an incredible amount of money, and there's nothing in it for them."

Goldstein and his colleagues are puzzled at the disregard of stroke in lab and clinic, given that it's the third leading cause of death and the major cause of disability among adults. "Stroke has rightly been called America's most neglected disease," he says. "Besides the public's poor knowledge of stroke, the disease receives a smaller proportion of research dollars than its impact on society warrants." Perhaps, says Goldstein, the public simply has a misguided sense of hopelessness about stroke. "People just don't realize that, even without innovative therapies like TPA, most stroke patients recover to varying degrees."

One important bar to stroke recovery may turn out to be drugs that patients are prescribed for accompanying problems such as sleeplessness or high blood pressure. Laboratory rat studies by Goldstein and his co-workers hinted that certain drugs should probably be taboo in the stroke ward because they hinder recovery. To confirm these drugs' effects in humans, the researchers did two separate analyses of recovery records of stroke patients who did and did not receive the drugs. The finding: Stroke patients have poorer recoveries if they are prescribed the sedatives haloperidol or benzodiazepines; the blood-pressure-lowering drugs clonidine or prazosin; or the anticonvulsants dilantin or phenobarbital. On the other hand, two small studies of patients hint that amphetamines may aid patients' recovery of movement. "This doesn't mean that we're ready to say that amphetamines should be standard treatment," says Goldstein. "But all our findings about these positive and negative effects of drugs do mean that physicians should be very careful in what drugs they prescribe for a stroke patient, because they may inadvertently be impairing recovery."

The PORT team has launched a major study of one of the most promising stroke-

THE SIGNS OF STROKE

According to the American Heart Association, you may be having a stroke if you experience:

- Sudden weakness or numbness of the face, arm, or leg on one side of the body
- Sudden dimness or loss of vision, particularly in one eye

- Loss of speech or trouble talking or understanding speech

- Sudden, severe headaches with no apparent cause

- Unexplained dizziness, unsteadiness, or sudden falls, especially along with any of the above symptoms

If you experience any of these symptoms, dial 911 for an ambulance immediately.

You can lower your risk of stroke considerably if you:

- Don't smoke
- Keep your blood pressure normal
- Don't drink too much alcohol (cocaine can also trigger a stroke, even in first-time users)
- Keep cholesterol low
- Exercise and maintain a normal weight



RENDERING BY JIMMY K. HARRIS FOR TIME

prevention drugs, the anticoagulant warfarin. The study concentrates on warfarin's use to thin the blood of patients who suffer from

cardiac atrial fibrillation, in which a spasmodic heartbeat causes blood clots that can lodge in brain arteries. Early indications are that increased use of warfarin in such patients could reduce by more than half the 80,000 strokes a year caused by atrial fibrillation, saving more than \$600 million a year in medical costs. But the PORT researchers found worrisome signs of problems in how physicians prescribe warfarin. Says Matchar, "We found that less than half of candidates for warfarin were receiving the drug. And less than half of those receiving the drug were getting optimal doses." Physicians may be reluctant to prescribe warfarin, because the problems such as bleeding that warfarin can cause are more obvious than the less tangible benefit of a stroke prevented. The PORT researchers have begun a three-year warfarin trial involving up to 2,500 such patients. Funded by the federal Agency for Health Care Policy and Research and DuPont Merck, the Managing Anticoagulation Services Trial will document warfarin use and determine the best way to deliver it to atrial fibrillation sufferers.

Besides studying today's treatments, Duke researchers are developing future diagnostic

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tools and treatments that promise to save even more stroke patients. While refining the Acute Stroke Team concept, Mark Alberts is helping Duke radiologists develop improved brain-imaging techniques for stroke. Their magnetic resonance imaging methods may be able to detect patients who can still benefit from TPA beyond the current three-hour treatment limit.

Alberts is also helping Duke cardiac sur-

geons, neurologists, and anesthesiologists perfect a less invasive "angioplasty and stenting" technique for opening carotid arteries.

Unlike endarterectomy, which involves surgically opening arteries, their method involves threading a small balloon into the carotid, inflating it to open the artery, and installing a small, pipe-like stent to hold the artery open. In anti-stroke drug studies, medical center researchers are also exploring neuroprotective drugs that can protect brain cells many hours after a stroke, when chemical reactions in oxygen-starved brain cells can cause further tissue damage.

To help equip physicians with the power of communications technology, Matchar edits an on-line Acute Stroke Guidance System being developed with the University of Alberta. Physicians treating a stroke patient can get state-of-the-art clinical treatment advice by accessing this on-line computer consultant. The system began tests this fall.

Given the power of prevention and of current and future medical weapons against stroke, the potential exists to make stroke a relic disease, perhaps as rare as polio or smallpox. If only people like me would think to dial those lifesaving digits, 911, in time. ■

THE REAL DUKE

BY ROGER CORLESS

Why would you want to go and do a thing like that?" my colleague asked incredulously; "you'll be kept up 'til all hours solving their problems!" "No," I replied, "we've been told specifically that we don't do that. In fact, *not* to be in charge of discipline and *not* to be amateur psychotherapists are the only definite things we've been told about our job. Otherwise, it's 'whatever.'"

What could this job be, with no duties? Maybe I shouldn't tell you. Maybe "they" don't know that, at last, "they" have done something that places Duke dangerously close to becoming a real university, and if I spill the considerable beans, I will lose the job and be returned to caretaker duties at the Theme Park.

So, what is this all about? It goes back fifteen years, when SHARE (standing for, I am told, Student Housing for Academic and Residential Experimentation, an acronym so bland and redundant that it must be a cover for something more risqué) occupied Wilson House. Wilson House had a faculty apartment, a remnant of the time when it was in fact the Faculty Apartments Building. The faculty member was leaving, the SHARE living group was looking for a replacement, and they felt that I was, as we used to say back then, able to "dig their vibes." At that time Wilson House, like Epworth in later years, was regarded as a hippie hangout, the last refuge of the rabidly radical, a flophouse full of drug-crazed ne'er-do-wells who somehow managed to keep their GPAs high enough to remain at Duke. In short, it was more like the real world than the nervous, conservative kitsch that Duke so often presents as its public image.

When I was being interviewed as the prospective faculty resident for this group, by some administrative body that is probably long gone, there was the expressed suspicion that I was being duped. "The students in Wilson House asked for you?" "Yes." "Well, Dr. Corless, do you know what goes on there?" "Oh," I blithely tossed off the implied vision of profligacy, "I've been a visiting professor at Berkeley. Wilson House seems quite ordinary to me." And so I was accepted.

But it didn't work out. Another adminis-



trative body at Duke precipitously moved SHARE into Alspaugh, which, either having no faculty apartment or having a faculty member who was not about to move out (I forget which), could not accommodate me.

Five years went by. SHARE members came and went, but the energy, or perhaps we can say the personality, of SHARE was cohesive enough to remain identifiable. And so it was that SHARE, by then housed in Epworth, asked for me again, for again it was losing its resident faculty member, and it still felt, after all these years of reputed wantonness, that I was their man. Again I was interviewed, and again I was accepted, but again it failed. Some other administrative body decided that the apartment was needed for an artist-in-residence, so a stranger was foisted on the Epworth ones, and I, who had been evicted from Central Campus Apartments, moved into a house I was thus forced to buy.

Another ten years passed. Again, SHARE was losing its resident faculty member, and again it asked for me. "No," I said flatly, "I have a house," regarding that as definitive. But there seemed to be, as we say, some part of "no" that they did not understand, for they countered with "We'll help you move." It's fate, I told myself; why not, it'll never happen anyway. Another interview, and then the "We'll call you" routine. And, lo! this time it

worked, and here I am, officially ensconced in Epworth House with, as I mentioned, a lot of beans—something close to \$9,000 a year in a tax-free bonus, I think—for I have no rent nor utilities to pay and I get 500 food points per semester (a food point is, for those who, not being students, don't know, a unit of currency equivalent to a U.S. dollar but it is non-negotiable and, like manna, it vanishes when the weather gets hot). And I have no defined duties, although it is expected that I will "hang out" with the students.

Golly, what a revolutionary idea! A faculty member actually meeting students on their own ground! Without formal structures! One fears that real teaching and learning will occur. Not the so-called teaching of the classroom. Courses, based on lectures in classrooms, are all right in their way, but the universities which are oldest and have presumably amassed the most experience in teaching and learning, Oxford and Cambridge, for example, have never taken to them. At Oxbridge, a lecture is sort of a talking book (in truth, that's what the word literally means) and, like a book, is ancillary to the living, personal presence of the Tutor, the human being who is visibly wrestling with ideas, for whom ideas are never abstract, but palpable noetic entities, who is on the edge of new discoveries (and new disappointments), who at best is the embodiment of a discipline and at worst is a reminder that books are written by fallible humans.

It is impossible to understand the quest for knowledge in the firm belief that there is something worthwhile to be found, the *fides quaerens intellectum*, if students and faculty only meet each other across the barrier of the podium. One never knows when an insight will show itself, so one must always be open to the possible, perhaps still more to the (apparently) impossible. At Epworth, this happens. The theme of the SHARE living group is Diversity. We are diverse in years, in disciplines, in gender and sexual orientation, in race, and (having just become handicapped accessible) in disabilities. In short, we are a university.

What goes on here? There is a friendliness and a rapport between residents that is obvious but, to the despair of the census takers, unquantifiable. The architecture helps. Rather than the grim corridors and cramped "expanded triples" of the other dorms, Epworth, having been designed for a more leisured age

Continued on page 46

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

An unprecedented three alumni were named to receive the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award. They are pediatrician Jay Morris Arena M.D. '32, who died in January 1996; Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) commissioner Eugene F. Corrigan '52; and Margaret Taylor Smith '47, who chairs the Kresge Foundation's board of trustees.

Arena, a member of the Duke medical school's first graduating class, was a pediatrician who practiced in Durham at Duke Medical Center. He pioneered the treatment of poisoning in children, establishing the Duke Poison Control Center. He was also instrumental in developing the childproof cap for prescription and over-the-counter medicines. His efforts twenty-three years ago developed the annual Duke Children's Classic, a celebrity-filled weekend of sports participation that has raised to date nearly \$10 million in funds for Duke pediatrics.

Duke Alumni Association Distinguished Alumni Award

- 1982-83: Juanita M. Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48
 1983-84: William C. Styron '47, Litt.D. '65
 1984-85: Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58
 1985-86: Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39, LL.D. '83
 1986-87: Reynolds Price '55
 1987-88: Edwin L. Jones Jr. B.S.C.E. '48
 1988-89: W. David Stedman '42
 1989-90: Isobel Craven Drill '37
 1990-91: L. Neil Williams '58, J.D. '61
 1991-92: John H. Adams LL.B. '62
 1992-93: Lenox Baker M.D. '34
 1993-94: Lester R. Brown '36
 1994-95: John A. Forlines '39
 1995-96: John Alexander McMahon '42
 1996-97: Jay M. Arena M.D. '32
 Eugene F. Corrigan '52
 Margaret Taylor Smith '47

After earning his bachelor's in medicine at West Virginia University and his M.D. at Duke, he interned at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York, Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and at Duke Hospital. He was an instructor in pediatrics at Vanderbilt University before joining Duke's medical staff in 1937. In 1953, he became director of the Poison Control Center, the first of now 600 nationwide.

Arena was the first president of the Duke



Jay Arena M.D. '32,
Pediatrician



Eugene Corrigan '52,
ACC Commissioner



Margaret Taylor Smith '47,
Kresge Foundation Chair

Medical Alumni Association, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the medical honor society Alpha Omega Alpha. He chaired the North Carolina chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics from 1955 to 1964, chaired its District IV from 1965 to 1971, and was the Academy's vice president in 1970-71 and president in 1971-72. He was president of the North Carolina Pediatric Society in 1964, president of the American Association of Poison Control Centers from 1968 to 1970, and president of the Pelagos Pediatrics Society in 1971-72. He published textbooks and more than 300 articles and pamphlets on poisoning and other topics in pediatric medicine. He retired in 1979.

Corrigan, ACC commissioner since 1987 and now president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), served in the Army before enrolling at Duke. A four-year starter on the lacrosse team, he was inducted into Duke's Sports Hall of Fame in 1991. He

began his athletics career in 1955 at Washington and Lee University, where he coached the basketball, soccer, and lacrosse teams. He went to the University of Virginia as head lacrosse and soccer coach and assistant basketball coach. He then worked as Virginia's sports information director. In 1969, he returned to Washington and Lee as athletics director for two years, before returning to Virginia for a ten-year stint as its director of athletic programs. In 1981, he became director

of athletics at the University of Notre Dame, where he remained until 1987.

As ACC commissioner, Corrigan put the conference in the forefront of the recent NCAA reform movement, which resulted in numerous bylaw changes at the 1991 convention. He is credited with returning "the games" to the student-athlete. During his first six years in office, the ACC captured eight men's and eleven women's NCAA national championships and a national football title while continually setting records for numbers of athletes on the league's academic honor roll. In 1990, he engineered the successful addition of Florida State University to the league. He was also a driving force behind the formation of the Football Bowl Coalition, which guarantees bowl commitments for the top two finishers in the ACC. He has also secured berths for a third and fourth ACC football team in the Peach and Hall of Fame bowls, respectively.

Corrigan chairs the Honors Court and board of directors of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. He is a past president of the U.S. Lacrosse Coaches Association and the Collegiate Commissioners Association. He was appointed to a two-year term as president of the NCAA in January 1995.

Smith, who was president of Woman's College student government while at Duke, later presided over the Woman's College Alumnae Association before Woman's merged with Trinity. At Duke, she excelled in scholarship (Phi Beta Kappa), in athletics (Delta Phi Rho Alpha), and in leadership (Phi Kappa Delta, White Duchy, Pi Beta Phi). After marriage and during the rearing of four children in Michigan, she drew upon her sociology training to found the Legal Aid Society of Oakland County, having perceived her community's needs. She subsequently created a sheltered workshop, New Horizons, for handicapped adults in the same county. She held leadership roles in the Girl Scouts, was president of the Junior League, and participated in organizations designed to support children.

In the 1970s, spurred by events in her own family, she began research that resulted in the 1987 publication of her book, *Mother, I Have Something to Tell You*, which became a best-seller. Her research at Merrill-Palmer Institute at Wayne State University was acquired by Radcliff College for inclusion in the archives of its Henry A. Murray Research Center. She has been a member of the board and an officer for Merrill-Palmer, as well as a member of the board of visitors for Wayne State's medical center board of directors. She also serves on the Detroit Area Health Council and the Detroit Medical Center's executive committee.

In 1985, she was the first woman appointed to the board of trustees of the Kresge Foundation, which has annual distributions of nearly \$70 million; she now serves as its chair. In addition to past leadership roles with Duke's alumni association, she was an executive committee member for the capital campaign, is a founding member and past chair of the Council on Women's Studies, and is a longtime member of Trinity College's board of visitors. She has received numerous honors, including the state bar of Michigan's highest award, the Liberty Bell; the Merrill-Palmer Honorary Award for "outstanding contributions to the field of family life and human development"; the Heart of Gold Award from the Metropolitan Detroit United Foundation; a listing in *Who's Who Among Human Service Professionals*; and a Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service at Duke University.

TEACHER OF THE YEAR

John Younger's teaching style is classically Socratic, apropos of a classical studies professor who teaches the art and archaeology of ancient Greece. He encourages students to take an active role in their own educations.

Of Younger, this year's recipient of the Duke Alumni Association-sponsored Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award, one student wrote: "He tantalizes each of us with lectures interspersed with spontaneous discussions, and with projects, often on completely original topics. His lecturing style is casual, encouraging students to contribute; I have never yet heard a lecture of his that was not interrupted at least four or five times with comments, ideas, and questions."

"He is approachable and interested in all aspects of his students, and his advisees," wrote another student in nominating Younger. "He

Students' choice: John Younger's student dedication and availability "consistently exemplary"



has provided me academic and personal advice, and amazes me with his unbridled enthusiasm for all things in his field—the most recent research and theories are often his own. He is also flexible, yet well organized, and his lectures are fully interactive..."

Younger, who earned his bachelor's at Stanford University and both his master's and Ph.D. at the University of Cincinnati, also trained in Athens, Greece, at the American School of Classical Studies and the British School of Archaeology. He taught at the Campion School in Athens before joining Duke's classical studies department in 1974. He was director of graduate studies for the department from 1983 to 1987 and director of undergraduate studies in 1989 and again from 1990 to 1993. In 1987, he directed the Duke in New York program, sponsored by the Institute of the Arts.

In addition to a reading knowledge of ancient Greek and Latin and being fluent in modern Greek, French, German, and Italian, Younger has participated in archaeological

Recipients of the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award

Pelham Wilder Wallace Fowlie Harold T. Parker	Bruce Payne (Policy Sciences)
Moo-Young Han William O'Barr William P. Yohe	David L. Paletz (Political Science)
A. Leigh DeNeef Charlotte V. Brown William Chafe	Caroline Bruzelius (Art)
James Applewhite David Black Janet Gelein	Sydney Nathans (History)
R. Bruce Nicklas Pauline Gratz Richey A. Novak	Jing Wang (Asian and African Languages)
Terry W. Johnson, Jr. Charles W. Bergquist Alice E. Dietz	Kristen B. Neuschel (History)
James W. Kalat Jean A. Scott Richard A. White	Irving B. Holley (History)
(Awards not given)	Dale B. Martin (Religion)
Ralph Braibanti Barney Jones Joseph Lipscomb	Sharon S. Grimes (History)
(Awards not given)	Hugh C. Crenshaw (Zoology)
Ronald G. Witt (History)	Claudia Koonz (History)
Pauline Gratz (Human Ecology, Nursing)	Bruce Kohorn (Botany)
	Ole R. Holsti (Political Science)
	John G. Younger (Classical Studies)

excavations in Keos, Corinth, Knossos, Melos, and Crete, and in Italy and Israel. He has served as traveling lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America and as a consultant to the National Geographic Society. For years, he has led a Duke summer study program in Greece.

During more than twenty years at Duke, he has served on more than a dozen university and faculty committees examining discrimination, computerization, awards, and curriculum, and he recently chaired the University Advising Committee and the University Coordinating Committee on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Studies. He has contributed scores of articles, reviews, chapters, and sections of books.

Despite his involvement in academic life, he is singled out by students for his personal attention. "His dedication to and availability for his students is consistently exemplary," reads one nomination letter. "I and people I know have gone to him with problems of all sorts, both academic and personal, and however busy he may be, he always listens and does what he can to help. He frequently offers his assistance but manages never to be pushy or judgmental."

The Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award is selected by the Duke Alumni Association from a recommendation by a student committee working from student-generated nominations. The award, presented in December during Founders' Day ceremonies, includes a \$5,000 stipend and \$1,000 for a Duke library to purchase books recommended by the recipient. Younger named Special Collections at Perkins Library for his selections.

RAISING THE PROFILE

When asked about his goals, Duke Alumni Association president Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79, a Pittsburgh attorney, says he's pleased with the direction of current programs, but hopes to heighten the profile of the association by "exploring and implementing new opportunities for further serving our membership and Duke University."

Harper says his student days introduced him to an impressive diversity of viewpoints, and to a lasting respect for the liberal arts. He remembers a diplomatic history class in which the students stood up and spontaneously applauded the professor. "The law is a lot like a liberal arts education. You have to reposition yourself according to the demands of the moment. Back in the Eighties, merger mania was in the air, and mergers became one of my concentrations in the law. Now I've shifted to the



DAA President Harper: "exploring and implementing new opportunities" for the association and Duke

area of health care. Because I have a sound base in the liberal arts, in my practice I've been able to move comfortably from field to field."

As an undergraduate, Harper earned *summa cum laude* honors and a place in Phi Beta Kappa. A longtime Duke volunteer in numerous spheres, he began some twenty years ago as an alumni interviewer. He has been a member of the alumni association's standing committee on clubs, gift chairman of his twentieth reunion, president of the Duke Club of Pittsburgh (and a member since 1979), and a member of the Duke law school class gift committee. Since 1991, he has been on the board of directors and the executive committee. Also active in his church and civic organizations, he is a trustee or director of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, the Pittsburgh Symphony Society, the Pittsburgh Ballet Theater, and the South Hills YMCA.

Harper says he's been encouraged by "the magnitude and quality" of the projects and studies undertaken by the board of directors under the leadership of his predecessors. To build on that foundation, the board this year is operating with six standing committees and three task forces. A streamlined set of standing committees will continue to implement the association's long-range plan in the traditional program areas. Those committees now include External Relations, University Relations, Reunions, and Information Technology. The task forces will "concentrate on developing new opportunities for service which will permit the alumni association to raise its profile while better serving the needs of its membership and the university." One task force will focus on major events for larger clubs, another will concentrate on bringing alumni-

sponsored events to Duke, and a third will explore opportunities for better serving professional and graduate school alumni.

During board weekends, Harper is setting aside time for the board to act as "a committee of the whole" to concentrate on a single project or a small group of significant projects. The approach is meant to emphasize the partnership between the board and the university, he says.

"I've always felt my education was largely responsible for the person I am today. And I want the opportunity to give something back to Duke," says Harper, who in the last academic year returned to campus sixteen times. "The alumni association has a lot of committed volunteers who are devoting a lot of effort to developing and implementing programs. Those efforts have allowed this to become one of the best of any alumni associations—one that's not afraid to change or to try new ideas."

And neither, he adds, is the university afraid to change. "Unlike other universities, Duke has taken strong steps in areas like strengthening residential life and bringing ethics into the curriculum. Duke is ahead of the curve and leading the way. I'm proud of that."

CHECK IT OUT

The Duke Alumni Association website connects you to a wealth of information:

Reunion schedules

Member benefits and services

Lifelong learning and travel opportunities

Club event listings across the nation and club contact persons

Duke Magazine

Duke merchandise

<http://www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage/>



Parents' Weekend

<http://staff.duke.edu/programs/parents wk/>

Duke sports

www.GoDuke.com

Duke Chapel

www.chapel.duke.edu/

Duke Research magazine

www.dukenews.duke.edu/dr/contents.html

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development

www.geri.duke.edu/

NEWSWORTHY IDEA

Next time you're watching your local news, pay close attention to the special features they air—the medical breakthroughs that range from alternative therapies to targeting tumors. The crime prevention installments that offer tips for helping troubled teens or safeguarding your property. You may wonder how your local station can tap in to such a broad range of service-oriented stories from around the country. The answer may well be Ivanhoe Broadcast News.

With a reach that extends beyond that of CNN—88 million television households versus 66 million—Ivanhoe is remarkably influential, if a bit anonymous. "Most people haven't heard of us, but they've seen our work," says Marjorie Bekaert Thomas '69, Ivanhoe's co-founder, producer, and chief executive officer. "Because most local network affiliates can't afford to send their reporters on out-of-town assignments, they turn to us. We provide news about national developments that can be adapted for their particular market."

Stations that sign up as Ivanhoe partners can opt for one, two, or all three series that the company produces. "Crackdown on Crime" reports on the solution side of crime and law; "Today's Breakthroughs: Tomorrow's Cures" features major medical innovations around the country; and "Rx: Health" is described as "help yourself medicine," with installments on such topics as allergy prevention and chiropractic medicine. Along with each video segment, stations receive collateral materials such as fact sheets, series promos, research summaries, and transcripts so that reporters can do a voice-over of the audio portion to localize and customize the report.

"Although our partners can air as many or as few segments as they want," says Thomas, "we have found that between 90 and 100 percent air all the news reports that we send. And we have a 98 percent renewal rate on the medical breakthroughs, so we're giving stations and viewers something they really want." Stations from WABC in New York to KABC in Los Angeles rely on Ivanhoe's reporting to give their viewers national solutions to local problems.

Ivanhoe's reporting can have significant and far-ranging effects. A woman scheduled



Thomas: providing "good news" segments to local television stations

for a leg amputation the next day canceled the surgery when she saw an Ivanhoe segment about a new treatment protocol for her condition. A report on mail carriers reporting crime with cell phones prompted a Knoxville, Tennessee, company to donate 6,000 cell phones to their local carriers. And police departments and community groups have borrowed ideas from their counterparts in other cities to combat criminal activity.

Even as they receive pleasing comments through viewer mail and calls, stations have watched their ratings and profits grow as well. Incorporating Ivanhoe installments into a local newscast is an affordable way to appear comprehensive and timely, and local sponsors are eager to associate themselves with such a "good news" service. Thomas says such a positive approach has paid off for her company. "Reporters can go out, find a problem in an hour, come back to the station, and put it on the air that night. It's harder to cover solutions because you have to first understand the problems. But while the solutions we cover may not be in [the viewer's] community, the problems are. And the reports show they don't require huge amounts of money or numbers of people. Most are good ideas that a few people started with a little bit of money and got them to work."

In fact, that's the kind of straightforward approach that worked for her and her partner when they decided to launch Ivanhoe fifteen

years ago. At the time, Thomas was practicing real estate and general commercial law in Orlando. She and her friend, Bette BonFleur, each invested \$8,000 and began producing television news spots for their local ABC affiliate. Soon, the station was urging the duo to expand. ("They told us that none of the nationally syndicated segments they were getting were as good as ours," says Thomas.)

After four years devoted to getting the series packaged and marketed, Thomas decided to give up her law practice to work full-time on Ivanhoe. The company now boasts twenty bureaus and more than seventy employees. Earlier series topics have included financial news, cooking, antiques, and veterinarian advice, but the health and medicine and crime beats have proven to be the most popular. (She says she regrets that "Top of the Class," a series on educational initiatives, didn't sell well enough to continue. "I still think it was one of the most important series we've ever done, but after two years, we could only convince forty stations that it was important enough to carry. From their perspective, it wasn't something viewers wanted.")

Thomas, who serves on the Duke Film and Video program advisory board, credits the university with helping her adapt to new situations and challenges. "Duke has always had a broad mission and vision that went beyond the immediate details of how you do a particular thing," she says. "Duke gave me an inquiring mind."

In her senior year, Thomas and a dormmate asked Samuel Dubois Cook, the first black faculty member on staff, if they could take an independent study with him for no credit. "We were so intrigued with him that we just wanted to talk with him. He would have us read Aristotle and then we would come to his office and argue about what it meant. He is still a good friend." (Cook Hon. '79 is now president of Dillard University and a Duke trustee emeritus.)

Beyond her growing Ivanhoe empire, Thomas and her husband, Bryan Thomas J.D. '71, are avid polo players. But whether competing on the polo field or investigating a potential new series for her company, she is always moving forward. "I don't like to watch," she says. "I like to be a player."

—Bridget Booher

Visit the Ivanhoe Broadcast News home page at <http://www.ivanhoe.com>

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, 614 Chapel Dr., Box 90570, Durham, N.C. 27708-0570

FAX: (919) 684-6022 (typed only, please)

E-MAIL: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Alumni Records, Box 90613, Durham, N.C. 27708-0613. Please include mailing label. Or e-mail address changes to bluedevil@development.duke.edu

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s, 40s & 50s

Frank O. Braynard '39 has published his 38th book, *From Sea Cliff to Barcelona, A Lifetime in Sketches*. The curator of the American Merchant Marine Museum, he writes that his goal throughout his career "has been to tell people, through word and illustration, of the importance of ships and shipping." He lives in Sea Cliff, N.Y.

Theodore Thomas Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47 is the co-author of *Physiology of Woody Plants*, a reference text published by Academic Press. He teaches at the University of California, Berkeley.

John W. Winkler Jr. '41 received a fellowship and was named assistant baseball coach at Husson College in Bangor, Maine. He was a baseball coach and lecturer at the University of Maine for 22 years. He lives in Orono.

Howard C. Wilkinson M.Div. '42 was honored at a celebration luncheon on his retirement from the Jamestown United Methodist Church. Eight cities where he served as minister honored him and his wife with "The Reverend Dr. Howard C. Wilkinson and Nita Scott Wilkinson Day," and N.C. Gov. James B. Hunt conferred "The Order of the Long Leaf Pine." He and his wife live in Greensboro.

William F. Andrews '48 was honored by the South Carolina Hospital Association for his work in improving the health care in small and rural hospitals for North and South Carolinians. He was chief executive officer of Wake Medical Center.

Kenneth F. Palmer '51 chairs the Virginia Beach Development Authority, which is responsible for the construction of the 20,000-seat, world-class Virginia Beach Amphitheater.

Wright Huges '52 appeared in the *Connecticut Post* in a feature about his popularity in Fairfield as the Good Humor Ice Cream man. He took on this role as ice cream salesman at age 64 after spending his life as a lawyer and a race car driver. He also writes fiction and lives in Fairfield, Conn.

William W. Neal III '54 is managing principal of Piedmont Venture Partners in Charlotte, N.C. He was chairman of the board of Broadway and Seymour. He lives in Charlotte.

Edgar Jackson Gunter Jr. B.S.M.E. '56 was named a Fellow of the American Society of

Mechanical Engineers. He is a professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Virginia's engineering school. He lives in Charlottesville.

John H. Mallet Ph.D. '56 received the 1996 Karl E. Heiser Award for advocacy for his contributions to psychology. He is now a psychologist at the Northside Hospital Doctors Center in Atlanta.

Boi Jon Jaeger '57, M.H.A. '64, Ph.D. '71 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Jacksonville University in Florida.

F. Maxton Mauney M.D. '59 was elected to the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Service. He is an associate clinical professor of surgery at Duke and chief of cardiac surgery at the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Asheville. He is also a past recipient of the Duke Medical School's Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Howard Walderman '59 retired as senior attorney with the Office of General Counsel in the U.S.

HOME BUILDERS

Driving around their home town of Charlotte, North Carolina, Bill and Betty Paules can see enduring evidence of their volunteer work. Since 1983, their local chapter of Habitat for Humanity International has supervised the construction of about 300 houses. The Paules have been involved in nearly all of them. While some people take to the golf course or tennis court upon

retirement, the couple decided to channel their energies into something that would bring greater reward.

"You have to get up early, roll up your sleeves, and work hard," says Elizabeth "Betty" Wolf Paules '48. "It's not for everyone. But we find it to be very rewarding."

Bill Paules '49 agrees that it takes a certain kind of dedication to spend one's leisure time doing manual labor. "People

come up to us and say, oh, I wish I could do something like that. But to do it, you really have to commit and want to do it on your own."

Founded in 1976 by Millard Fuller, Habitat for Humanity International enrolls volunteers who have built homes with some 40,000 families in more than 1,200 U.S. cities and forty-seven other countries. While some Habitat for Humanity chapters build only on the weekends, the Charlotte affiliate has full work crews plugging away Wednesday through Saturday every week. Some of the staff are paid, but the volunteers like the Paules—who are Thursday regulars—who make the houses go up. Donations from churches and businesses help finance construction, and homeowners are expected to put in "sweat equity" by pitching in throughout the building process.

While Betty is an on-site worker, Bill serves the role of "the number one go-fer," he says. A regular at Home Depot (an official Habitat sponsor), he supervises the purchase and distribution

of construction supplies. "During one building blitz, we put up fourteen houses in one week," says Bill, a retired executive with a regional data processing firm. "We had seventeen or eighteen tractor trailers loaded with everything you needed to build a house. And it's packed in the order that materials are needed, so that you unload nails first and kitchen cabinets and floor coverings last." They've also volunteered at other Habitat locations, both domestic and international.

The couple, who met on a blind date at Duke, have other interests as well. Betty, a retired schoolteacher, maintains an expansive organic garden of vegetables and fruit trees, and Bill has become an expert woodworker, turning out desks, tables, and even bedroom suites.

Whether tending plants or tacking on vinyl siding, the Paules are proud of their contributions but quick to note that they are only one small part of a bigger picture. "We can't take all the accolades," says Betty. "There are so many people and groups that do so much. We're both just helpers."

Tool timers: Betty and Bill Paules have the Habitat habit



60s

John Daniel Lee Jr. '60 retired in April as executive vice president of Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association after 18 years. He appears in the 1996-97 edition of *Who's Who in Finance and Industry*. He lives in Sea Bright, N.J.

Pickett Murray Guthrie '61 created the Restless Legs Syndrome Foundation in Raleigh in 1993. The syndrome, which causes pain in the legs during times of rest and is tied to the body's circadian rhythms, affects 12 million Americans, generally older in age.

MINI-PROFILE



Is Duke in your will?

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Robert H. Alexander '62, B.D. '66 chairs the S.C. Council of College Presidents, instituted by the South Carolina legislature as an advocate for higher education. He also chairs the National Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance.

James P. Jones '62 was confirmed to a federal judgeship by the U.S. Senate in July. He has been a partner at the law firm Penn Stuart since 1972. He is also the immediate past president of the Virginia Board of Education. He and his wife, **Mary Trent Jones** '63, live in Abingdon, Va.

J. Lawrence McCleskey '62, M.Div. '66 was elected bishop for the Columbia, S.C., area by the United Methodist Church. He was the senior pastor at the Myers Park United Methodist Church in Charlotte.

Mary Ann Bryant Oakley '62 is a partner at the law firm Holland & Knight in Atlanta, specializing in labor and employment law. She is also an adjunct professor of pre-trial litigation at Emory University.

Bruce Lynn Clayton A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa.

Robert L. Collet A.M. '63 chairs Woodrow Millman, an international network of independent actuarial and employee benefit consulting firms. He is president and chief executive officer of Millman & Robertson in Seattle.

Nancy Ingram Kenderdine '64 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Oklahoma Christian University in Oklahoma City.

Philip C. Perine '64, who retired from the Navy in 1988, is the senior director of the FAA and international marketing for ARINC, Inc. in Annapolis, Md.

Donald B. Brooks '65, J.D. '68, a member of Duke Law School's board of visitors, is a chief executive at Beacon Properties Southeast, a real estate investment trust. He oversees Beacon's first regional office in Atlanta.

Judith Ewell '65 is the author of *Venezuela and the United States*, published by the University of Georgia Press. The book is a historical analysis of the relations between the two nations since the beginning of the nineteenth century. She is Newton Professor of History and department chair at the College of William and Mary.

Gordon P. Peyton J.D. '65 was named chairman of the Virginia State Bar Disciplinary Board for 1996-97 by the Virginia Supreme Court. He is an attorney in Alexandria.

Maribeth Byers Carpenter '66, who was senior member of the technical staff at Carnegie Mellon University's Software Engineering Institute, was named assistant director of training in the Information Technology and Services Office at Guilford College. The author of many articles and papers, she is a member of the Association of Computing Machinery. She lives in Lewisville, N.C.

Allaire A. George A.M. '66 graduated in June from the ministerial education program at the Unity School for Religious Studies in Unity Village, Mo. She lives in Lee's Summit, Mo.

Libby F. Jones '66 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Union College in Barboursville, Ky.

Patricia Gross Länemann B.S.N. '66 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

Charles Eric Mount Jr. Ph.D. '66 is the Nelson D. and Mary McDowell Rhodes Professor in religion

at Centre College in Danville, Ky. An ordained Presbyterian minister, he is college chaplain, vice president, and dean of students.

Charles W. Pennington '66 was named senior vice president for consulting for NAC International, a U.S. nuclear fuel technology, transportation, and fuel cycle information company in Atlanta. He was vice president, technology and business development, for Holtec. He and his family live in the Atlanta area.

Thomas L. Berger A.M. '67, Ph.D. '69 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Clarkson University in Potsdam, N.Y.

Rudolf A. Raff Ph.D. '67 had his book, *The Shape of Life: Genes, Development, and the Evolution of Animal Form*, published by the University of Chicago Press in June. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Craft Raff Ph.D.** '68, live in Bloomington, Ind.

Gale Unger Day '68 is chief of interagency coordination and nongovernmental organization liaison for the United Nations International Drug Control Program. He lives in Vienna, Austria.

Theodore E. Long A.M. '68 was inaugurated as the thirteenth president of Elizabethtown College in Lancaster, Pa. He was provost and vice president of academic affairs at Merrimack College in North Andover, Mass.

A. David Stewart Th.M. '68 is assistant dean for the division of continuing education at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kan.

Mary Wyatt Choate '69 is a graduate of Leadership South Carolina, administered by the University of South Carolina. The program identifies leaders in local communities. She is also president of Columbia Forum and is on the Leadership Columbia Steering Committee.

Stephen R. Martin A.M. '69, who was executive director of development of principal gifts, was named executive director for international development at Johns Hopkins University.

James A. Nunley II '69 is president-elect of the American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society. He is a professor in the division of orthopedic surgery at Duke Medical Center and a member of its Surgical Private Diagnostic Clinic. He is also on the medical staff at Lenox Baker Children's Hospital in Durham and is a consulting staff member at four other area hospitals.

MARRIAGES: Gara Greef Fenton '62 to A.D. Brown on Dec. 2, 1995. Residence: York, S.C.

BIRTHS: Third child and son to **John D. Englar** '69, J.D. '72 and Linda Englar on July 28. Named Brian Mater.

70s

John R. Ball M.D. '70, J.D. '71 is president and chief executive officer of Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a senior scholar with the Association of Academic Health Centers in Washington, D.C., and executive vice president of the American College of Physicians in Philadelphia.

Ray W. Chamberlain Jr. M.Div. '70 was elected bishop for the Hosten area (western Virginia and eastern Tennessee) by the United Methodist Church. He was superintendent of the Richmond district of the Virginia United Methodist Conference. He and his wife, Martha Gonsalus, and their children live in Knoxville, Tenn.

Benjamin N. Cittadino '70, a partner at the Devlin law firm in Trenton, N.J., has been re-appointed to the board of trustees of the New Jersey State Bar Association for a two-year term. He is a certified civil

trial attorney concentrating in personal injury law.

Carole Franco '76 is serving a year's term as Lady Mayoress of Westminster (London) until May 1997.

Robert Stephen Adelaar '71 was re-elected to the American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society's board of directors in June. He is chief of orthopedics at McGuire Veterans Hospital in Richmond and professor of surgery, specializing in orthopedic surgery, at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. He is also vice chairman of its orthopedics department and chief of the foot and ankle surgery section.

David S. Hay '71 is a shareholder of Briggs and Morgan, P.A., a Minnesota-based law firm. His practice is in regulatory compliance, mortgage banking transactions, and litigation. He was the general coun-

sel and secretary for Chemical Mortgage Co.

Charles H. Montgomery '71, a lawyer in his own firm in Cary, N.C., was certified as a specialist in family law by the N.C. state bar's Board of Specialization. He was also named chair of the family law section of the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. His wife, **Renee Gubernot** '71, J.D. '78, serves on the Duke Law School's alumni board and the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors. The couple and their two children live in Cary, N.C.

Donald E. Byrne Jr. Ph.D. '72 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Lebanon Valley College in Annville, Pa.

Paul S. Follansbee B.S.E. '72 is manager of the materials processing program at the GE Research and

Development Center. He was a staff member, group leader, and deputy division leader with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and an engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in East Hartford, Conn. He and his wife, Robin, and their three children live in Schenectady, N.Y.

Peter Edwin Broadbent Jr. '73 was appointed by the governor to the board of the Library of Virginia for a five-year term. He is chairman of the corporate department and Intellectual Property Group at the Richmond law firm Christian & Barton.

Janet Berg Gnerlich '73 received the Meritorious Civilian Service Award for superior performance and leadership in litigation with Stanford University. An associate counsel with the Office of General Counsel, Department of the Navy, she served on the 1989 President's Ethics Law Reform Commission staff and assisted the White House Office of Counsel. She and her daughter live in Springfield, Va.

Karl Curtis Saunders '73 earned his M.B.A. in June and was class valedictorian at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He was also inducted into the Beta Gamma Sigma management honorary society. He is an orthopedic surgeon and president of Saunix Management, Ltd. in Zanesville, Ohio.

Paul Andrew Winterhoff '73 earned his Ph.D. in human development and family studies at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He is an assistant professor in the child development program at Meredith College in Raleigh. He and his wife, Christy Lentz, and their daughter live in Hillsborough.

Andrea K. Frey Bass '74 was appointed vice president of marketing at Chock Full o'Nuts Corp. in New York. She was director of marketing and played a major role in improving the market share of the company. She and her husband, Matthew, and their two children live in New York.

William Bernice Bunn III '74, J.D. '78, M.D. '79 is secretary of the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, an international organization of 7,000 occupational medicine physicians. He is the director of health, workers' compensation, disability, and safety at Navistar International Transportation Corp. in Chicago.

Michael J. Coyner M.Div. '74 was elected bishop for the Dakotas (North and South Dakota) by the United Methodist Church. He was the executive assistant to the bishop in the church's Indiana district. He and his wife, Marsha Lynn England, and their children live in Fargo, N.D.

R. Melvin Keiser Ph.D. '74, a professor of religious studies at Guilford College in Greensboro, N.C., has his book *Rites of Relational Ethics: Responsibility in Origin and Maturity* in H. Richard Niebuhr published by Scholars Press in Atlanta. He has had several other books published in religious studies. He lives in Greensboro.

Jon Jay Manger '74 specializes in international trade as an economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. He lives in Arlington, Va.

Robert Stanley McDuffie '74 had his article, "Effect of Frequency of Prenatal Visits Among Low-Risk Women on Perinatal Outcome: A Randomized Controlled Trial," published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He is chief of perinatology for Kaiser Permanente in Denver and clinical assistant professor in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.

David A. Nagey M.D. '75, Ph.D. '75 is an associate professor in the maternal-fetal medicine division at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is working on the

FLYING HIGH

When John Conner '51 broke a world record in his first masters diving championship, it wasn't exactly beginner's luck. After all, the Floridian has been jumping off diving boards since he was a boy. But his return to competition after nearly thirty years was remarkable nonetheless. "It was my first meet and I came in third in the first event, and the next day I won first place and set a world record," he says. "I was hurt! I got bit by the bug! And I've been doing it ever since."

Practicing at the nearby University of North Florida pool, Conner perfects his dive repertoire, including his signature full-twisting, one-and-a-half and double somersaults from the one- and three-meter boards. The routine has paid off: at the World Masters Swimming and Diving Championships in Sheffield, England, this summer, he won another two gold medals and broke one world and two Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) records. The honors add to a growing list of accomplishments for the Jacksonville life-insurance salesman.

"When I decided a number of years ago to get my old college dives back, I didn't even



Diver Conner: at Duke in 1951, he was a two-time All America

know they had masters diving," he says. "I just wanted to get back into shape. I'm egotistical; I don't like to be fat and sloppy."

He says he was first drawn to heights as a boy "because I don't like to swim. My coach put me in one meet and I told him never to do that again. I was also a pole vaulter in high school—anything to do with air." (He later flew Saber jets as a fighter pilot, and took delight in aeronautic acrobatics. "If I was just tilting the wings, it wasn't fun," he says. "I wanted to roll the plane!")

At Duke, Conner was a two-time All America; he was inducted into the university's Hall of Fame in 1990. He recalls the quaint conditions under which he and the other divers worked out. "The pool

was nine feet deep and had four narrow lap lanes. There was a one-meter board on the deep end, and you had to dive between the swimmers. We couldn't really brag about our pool at all."

Beyond keeping him fit and bringing him into contact with other divers, his athletic pursuits, he says, have helped him in his professional life as well. "Absolutely. The regimen of working out requires you to try something one more time, even though you may be tired. It's the same way with life insurance: You tell yourself to make one more phone call. And the challenge of meets helps me be more competitive at work. I think that applies to anyone who plays sports, whether it's diving or basketball or gymnastics. You are conditioned to go the

extra mile."

At the age of sixty-seven, Conner has vitality to spare. He's been fine-tuning his synchronized diving techniques—two people diving together so that they hit the water at precisely the same moment—and there are still more records out there waiting to be broken. As Conner sees it, "If you don't have anything to shoot for, you don't know when you get there."

Soaring: now a world masters champion, gold medalist, and record breaker



Trans-Panama Canal Cruise

PRICE: APPROX. \$2,995 PER PERSON
JANUARY 17-28

The *Crystal Harmony* trans-canal adventure will carry you in elegance and luxury on an unforgettable voyage to Costa Rica, the Panama Canal, Mexico and New Orleans.

Yachtsman's Caribbean

CRUISE RATES FROM \$1,755 PER PERSON
FEBRUARY 1-8

Join us on a unique small-ship adventure to the some of the more remote islands of the U. S. And British Virgin Islands, aboard the *Nantucket Clipper*.

Swiss Winter Escapade

PRICE: APPROX. \$1,095 PER PERSON
MARCH 3-10

Switzerland, the "roof of Europe," with its stunning mountain peaks, offers almost everything your heart desires, including Interlaken, which lies at the foot of the world-famous Jungfrau.



Springtime in Provence

PRICE: APPROX. \$2,850 PER PERSON
APRIL 8-17

The distinctive charm and the historical treasures of Provence will be explored in detail as we stay in Nîmes for eight nights this spring. Five full day field trips with expert senior French guide.

Un Grand Tour de France

PRICE: APPROX. \$3,875 PER PERSON
APRIL 8-19

Experience France in the spring as we visit the most beautiful regions of Normandy, Loire Valley and Paris. Deluxe hotels and very special private chateaux.

Southern Serenade

PRICES BEGIN AT \$2,870 PER PERSON
APRIL 16-27

Discover the charms of the colonial South this spring aboard the world's finest ship, Cunard's *Royal Viking Sun*.



Mediterranean Cruise

PRICE: APPROX. \$3,995 PER PERSON
MAY 16-29

The *Six-Star Crystal Harmony* will take you from the historic center of Western Civilization, Athens, to Italy's "Eternal City", Rome.



Wings Over the Okavango Safari

PRICE: APPROX. \$6,395 PER PERSON
MAY 21 - JUNE 4

An Africa enthusiast's dream come true. Explore game parks and reserves - Chobe, Moremi and the Okavango Delta, Victoria Falls, the Zambezi River, Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Nostalgic Passage

PRICE: APPROX. \$3,295 PER PERSON
JUNE 27 - JULY 10

Arrive at Brussels and board the *AM/S Erasmus* to sail along the Moselle, Rhine and Main rivers, and witness some of the most beautiful sights in all of Europe.

The Great Journey Through Europe

PRICE: APPROX. \$4,495 PER PERSON
JULY 13-25

Explore the heart of Europe: Dutch canals, the Rhine River valley, the Swiss Alps and the Italian Lake District. Cruise aboard the deluxe river ship *M.S. Austria* from Rotterdam to Cologne, Heidelberg and Strasbourg.

Canadian Rockies & Vancouver

FEATURING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINEER TRAIN
PRICE: APPROX. \$2,995 PER PERSON
JULY 24 - AUGUST 2

Enjoy the beautiful Canadian Rockies and the stunning scenery of British Columbia from Vancouver to Kamloops. Visit beautiful Chateau Lake Louise, Jasper National Park, and the Banff Springs Hotel.

Scandinavia & Russia Cruise

PRICE: APPROX. \$2,734 PER PERSON
AUGUST 2-15

Eight fascinating ports with the convenience and comfort of Holland America's *M.S. Maasdam*. Visit Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway; and England. Spend two days in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Cruise the Danube Passage

PRICE: APPROX. \$3,295 PER PERSON
SEPTEMBER 9-22

Cruise Main-Danube Canal aboard the *AM/S Erasmus* and visit the historic cities of Nuremberg, Hipolstein, Berching, Regensburg and Passau, Germany; Krems, Melk, Durnstein and Vienna, Austria; Bratislava, Slovak Republic; Esztergom and Budapest, Hungary.

Grand Tour of Spain

PRICE: APPROX. \$4,995 PER PERSON
OCTOBER 1-14

A special tour to two classic destinations... Portugal and Spain. Three nights in Lisbon, two nights in Seville and Granada and five nights in Madrid.

China Yangtze

PRICE: APPROX. \$4,995 PER PERSON
OCTOBER 7-22

Experience Beijing, Shanghai and Chongqing. See the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven and the world-renowned Terra Cotta Warriors and remote Dazu. Cruise the Yangtze River and its Three Gorges.

Ancient Empires of the Aegean & the Holy Land

PRICE: APPROX. \$6,200 PER PERSON
OCTOBER 15-30

A cruise-tour on the *Song of Flower* with a pre-cruise tour in Athens and a post-cruise tour of Petra and Jerusalem. Visit Kusadasi, Turkey; Ephesus; Rhodes, Greece, Alanya, Lar Taur Syria, the Suez Canal and Agaba, Jordan.

Land of the Pharaohs

PRICE: APPROX. \$3,095 PER PERSON
OCTOBER 28 - NOVEMBER 7

Explore Cairo and the ancient Egyptian civilization. Cruise the Nile and see the great temples of Karnak and Luxor, centers of ancient Egyptian worship; the Valley of the Kings; and the Great Pyramids and Sphinx in Giza.



Rome Escapade

PRICE: APPROX. \$1,395 PER PERSON
NOVEMBER 13-20

Enjoy a fabulous week in Rome, the Eternal City, ensconced in the luxurious ambience of the top-deluxe Excelsior Hotel. The Excelsior is centrally located to Rome's key sights.

Duke Writers' Workshop

PRICE: APPROX. \$350 PER PERSON
DURHAM, NC
JUNE 3-8

A stimulating week of writing, reading, discussion and manuscript evaluation in a supportive environment of adult peers, led by award-winning authors.

Adventures

Dolphins & Our Changing Environment

PRICE: APPROX. \$300 PER PERSON
DUKE MARINE LAB
BEAUFORT, NC
JUNE 26-29

Come explore the beautiful coast of North Carolina and learn first-hand about the fascinating world of dolphins and other marine mammals.



Exploring Your Retirement Options

DURHAM, NC
LATE JUNE

Experts will help you consider psychological and spiritual adjustments, financial and time management, and the enormous potential for meaningful educational and volunteer activities, in retirement during this three-day workshop.

Institute in Nonprofit Leadership

PRICE: APPROX. \$450 PER PERSON
LITTLE SWITZERLAND, NC
SEPTEMBER

This annual, four-day conference is designed for executive directors, senior managers, and board members of nonprofit organizations.

Treasures of Peru

THE AMAZON RAIN FOREST & MACHU PICCHU
PRICE: APPROX. \$3,695 PER PERSON
MARCH 8-17

Explore Peru, from the pristine Amazon Rain Forest to the snowcapped peaks of the Andes, from visiting a Yagua Indian Village to experiencing the grandeur of Machu Picchu.

Alumni College in the Swiss Alps

MEIRINGEN, SWITZERLAND
PRICE: APPROX. \$2,195 PER PERSON
JUNE 1-9

Spend a week in an Alpine village, learning about the history and culture of Switzerland and exploring the beautiful countryside.

Alumni College of Tuscany

CORTONA, ITALY
PRICE: APPROX. \$2,195 PER PERSON
JUNE 25-JULY 3

Immerse yourself in the culture of a typical Tuscan village, with enriching seminars on Italian life and culture, and excursions to Tuscany's most significant cities and towns, including Florence, Siena, and Assisi.

Lands of Gods & Heroes

PRICE: FROM \$2,545 PER ADULT,
\$1,445 PER CHILD
AUGUST 8-14

This summer you and your family can explore the ancient world of the Mediterranean as you follow a course from Rome to Istanbul that leads back to the very foundations of Western civilization.

The Oxford Experience

OXFORD, ENGLAND
PRICE: APPROX. \$2,800 PER PERSON
SEPTEMBER 7-20

Here is an opportunity to immerse yourself in centuries-old traditions of learning and community, to study in small groups with Oxford faculty, to explore the English countryside, and to visit fascinating historic landmarks.

Alumni College of Scotland

STERLING, SCOTLAND
PRICE: APPROX. \$2,195 PER PERSON
OCTOBER 1-9

A stimulating week of seminars on Scottish history, literature, and culture, with excursions to Loch Ness, Loch Lomond, Edinburgh, and other historical sites.

Duke Directions

SEPTEMBER 12 AND OCTOBER 31

Return to Duke for a day of stimulating classes designed for alumni and taught by top Duke faculty.

Semester Study for Alumni

DURHAM, NC
FALL, SPRING & SUMMER TERMS

Here is the opportunity to return to Duke and take those courses you always longed to take. As a Duke alumnus or alumna, you are part of a select group of people given the privilege to audit regular courses at Duke for a nominal fee.

Youth Weekend Workshops

DURHAM, NC
MARCH, SEPTEMBER
AND OCTOBER

Duke Youth Programs will be hosting a variety of weekend workshops in creative writing and preparing the college essay. Registration is open to students in grades 6-12.



Summer Youth Camps

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST

Duke Youth Programs offers summer camps in creative writing, fine arts, science, and drama for youth in grades 5-11.

Duke Great Teachers Video Series

Check box on reply form for information.



Information Request Form

For detailed brochures on the programs listed below, please return this form, appropriately marked, to:
Duke Educational Adventures
614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27708

NAME _____	DUKE CLASS _____
ADDRESS _____	
CITY _____	
STATE _____	ZIP _____

Duke Travel

- ☐ Trans-Panama Canal Cruise
- ☐ Yachtsman's Caribbean
- ☐ Swiss Winter Escapade
- ☐ Springtime in Provence
- ☐ Un Grand Tour de France
- ☐ Southern Serenade
- ☐ Mediterranean Cruise
- ☐ Wings Over the Okavango Safari
- ☐ Nostalgic Passage
- ☐ The Great Journey Through Europe
- ☐ Canadian Rockies & Vancouver
- ☐ Scandinavia & Russia Cruise
- ☐ Cruise the Danube Passage
- ☐ Grand Tour of Spain
- ☐ China Yangtze
- ☐ Ancient Empires of the Aegean & the Holy Land
- ☐ Land of the Pharaohs
- ☐ Rome Escapade

Alumni Colleges

- ☐ Duke Writers' Workshop
- ☐ Dolphins & Our Changing Environment
- ☐ Exploring Your Retirement Options
- ☐ Institute in Nonprofit Leadership

Alumni Colleges Abroad

- ☐ Treasures of Peru
- ☐ Alumni College in the Swiss Alps
- ☐ Alumni College of Tuscany
- ☐ Lands of Gods & Heroes
- ☐ The Oxford Experience
- ☐ Alumni College of Scotland

On Campus

- ☐ Duke Directions
- ☐ Semester Study for Alumni
- ☐ Youth Weekend Workshops
- ☐ Summer Youth Camps

Video

- ☐ Duke Great Teachers

after development of the Maternal Transport System at the hospital.

Craig William Schneider Ph.D. '75 received the 1996 Thomas Church Brownell Prize in Teaching at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. The award recognizes a senior faculty member for work as a classroom teacher. A professor of biology, he is a Charles A. Dana Research Professor and is the first faculty member in Trinity history to hold this position as well as the Brownell prize. He lives in Manchester, Conn.

Suzanne B. Walchli '75, who earned her Ph.D. in marketing from Northwestern University, is an assistant professor at Babson College in Wellesley, Mass.

Yollette Trigg Jones '77, A.M. '78, Ph.D. '85, who was assistant dean of the Vanderbilt College of Arts and Sciences, was named assistant professor and director of academic affairs in athletics at Vanderbilt University.

Andrew G. Balbus '78 is managing director and head of corporate finance of the Weston Group, a merchant bank in New York City. He and his wife, Debra, and their two children live in New York City and New Fairfield, Conn.

Curtis H. Conover M.B.A. '78 left KPMG Peat Marwick to become vice president of business systems for Radio City Music Hall. He lives in New York City.

Patricia M. Haverland '78 is director of pension and investments for Black and Decker in Towson, Md. She is also a member of the board of the House of Ruth, in Baltimore. She and her husband, Mark McBride, and their two children live in Baltimore.

Nancy Freund Heller '78 is managing director in the private placement investment group within the securities division of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. She and her husband, Jeffrey, and their three children live in Cranford, N.J.

John Peter Seaman M.F. '78 is product development manager for Gulf States Paper Corp.'s paperboard converting division. He was sales representative in the container division for Westvaco Corp. He and his wife, Laurie Hershey, and their two children live in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mark H. Slusher '78 is the vice president of RF&P Corp., a real estate investment trust. He and his wife, Alexandra, and their two children live in Richmond, Va.

Elyse Gallo '79, an occupational therapist specializing in biofeedback and behavioral medicine, owns and operates Interactive Therapy Resources, a clinical private practice. She is a member of the Duke Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee, which interviews prospective Duke students. She and her husband, Craig Seeley, and their daughter live in Exeter, N.H.

Katherine Overman Guidry '79 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Hollins College in Roanoke, Va.

MARRIAGES: Beverly Jean McNeill '70 to Robert Earl King Jr. on July 6. Residence: Allentown, Pa.

BIRTHS: A daughter, adopted by **Peggy Deuel Harper** '74 and Steve Harper on April 29. Named Bethany Jean...First child and son to **Richard Lowell Sturm** '75 and Marilyn Ann Sturm on Nov. 26, 1995. Named Benjamin Reid...Second child and daughter to **Patricia M. Haverland** '78 and Mark McBride on Sept. 7, 1995. Named Julia Keeler...First child and daughter to **Elyse Gallo** '79 and R. Craig Seeley on March 15, 1994. Named Heather Maryse Gallo Seeley...A son to **Vesna Stojiljkovic Kidd** '79 and Kevin Paul Kidd on Feb. 20, 1996. Named Ryan William...First child and daughter to **Larry William Leckonby** '79 and Cris Snarsky-Leckonby on June 16. Named Hunter Bader.

80s

Curtis W. Diehl B.S.E. '80, a Marine Corps major, participated in a NATO exercise while serving with Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 772. The exercise was coordinated by the U.S. Marine Corps reservists in northern Norway. He joined the Marine Corps in May 1980.

Kathy Beale LaFortune B.S.E. '80 published her first article in the *Journal of Psychiatry and Law* and played a role in the "Advancements in the Assessment of Competency to Stand Trial" presentation at the American Psychological Association convention in Toronto. She teaches at the University of Tulsa's law school and is completing her dissertation in clinical psychology.

INTELLIGENCE AGENT

Susan Monroe Gordon '80 is not the kind of woman who has clandestine meetings with informers in shadowy parking decks or whose wristwatch can transmit data to fellow agents. However, the senior staff officer at the Central Intelligence Agency does uphold our nation's security by keeping an eye on weapons technology developments in foreign countries. For her eagle-eyed efforts, the CIA veteran was recognized as one of the federal government's ten most outstanding executives under the age of forty with the prestigious Arthur S. Flemming

Red Cross president Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58.)

Although she considers herself very much a team player, Gordon says she was honored to be chosen for the Flemming. "If you go down the list of people who have received the award, it's incredibly impressive. There are a number of people who you've never heard of and a number who are famous. So I wonder if in twenty years someone looking at the Gulf will say, 'Hey, Sue Gordon got one of these!' Or it will be, 'Who's Sue Gordon?' But I work very hard, keep my head up, and look for interesting

Mark Thomas Ruffin IV B.S.E. '80 is an associate professor with tenure at the University of Michigan Medical Center in the department of family practice. He has received several grants supporting his research in chemoprevention of colo-rectal cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. He lives in Chelsea, Mich.

Mark Glen Schwartz '80, a physician who specializes in sports medicine and arthroscopic surgery, is on the board of directors of the Philadelphia Orthopedic Society. He lives in Mt. Laurel, N.J.

Matthew J. Comisky '81 was elected president of the Young Lawyers Division of the Florida Bar. He is a partner in the real estate department of the law firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, which has offices in the Philadelphia area and in West Palm Beach, Fla.

MINI-PROFILE



Award-winning Gordon in good company

new challenges."

In her first position, Gordon applied her academic training in biomechanics and structural engineering to her responsibilities as a weapons technology analyst. She received the Flemming Award for leadership and innovation in defining and implementing programs for assessing foreign weapons and technologies. Her most recent appointment is director of advanced analytical tools, "applying the power of information technologies to the business of analysis," she says.

At Duke, Gordon was a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority and was captain for three of the four years she played on the women's varsity basketball team. A friend decided she had been studying too much and set up a basketball game comprising Gordon and nine Sigma Alpha Epsilon brothers. And who won? "I did," she replies. "I found my husband." She and James Gordon '79, B.S.M.E. '83, who works at the Department of Defense, have two children, Jay and K.C.

"Even though most of my classmates probably remember me as very career-oriented," she says, "I think watching my kids do almost anything has been the biggest thrill."



Duke couple: Gordon and husband James Gordon '79, B.S.M.E. '83, daughter K.C., and son Jay

Award earlier this year.

(Other recipients include astronaut Neil Armstrong, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and American

trials to follow."

Gordon says she and her fellow CIA colleagues appreciate the fact that many Americans have mis-

conceptions about what they do. "Everybody has a perception about the CIA, and the stereotype ranges from hired killers to people who possess the most incredible analytic capabilities in the universe. The CIA shows up in a lot of movies and Tom Clancy novels, and sometimes we're more interesting than that and sometimes we're more boring than that. What it boils down to is that we are trying to keep America safe for democracy. That may sound like a cliché, but we absolutely believe it."

After graduating magna cum laude from Duke, Gordon couldn't decide whether "to become a world famous zoologist or go to law school. Since I couldn't make up my mind, I decided to get a job at the CIA, and it took. I was surprised by how much I liked it, and even though I've been here sixteen-and-a-half years, there are always

Natalie French Heffernan '81, a Navy lieutenant commander, serves at the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Dahlgreen, Va. She joined the Navy in May 1981.

Myron Taylor Hill Jr. '81 specializes in federal and state litigation and personal injury law with the law firm Browning and Hill, L.L.P. in Greenville, N.C. He and his wife, Beth, and their two children live in Greenville.

Julie Hofmann Chelius '82 is a partner in the litigation department of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads in Philadelphia.

Pamela Cullie Jenkins B.S.E. '82 earned her master's in evaluative clinical sciences at Dartmouth College's arts and sciences graduate school.

Barbara Willard Short M.B.A. '82, president of InfoMarketing, Inc., has sold her marketing communications agency. She will continue to act as a consultant and account executive.

Alan Kaplan '83, who earned his Ph.D. in computer science at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst in May, is a faculty member in the computer science department at Flinders University of South Australia in Adelaide.

Suzanne Molinet Lord '83 was promoted to senior partner in account management at EURO RSCG Tatham. She was a partner and management supervisor and is now in charge of Tatham's Bayer Consumer Care business. She and her husband, Keith, and their two children live in Rogers Park, Ill.

Ronda Zimble Newton '83 is vice president and client manager for Johnson and Higgins of Washington, D.C., an international risk management and insurance brokerage firm. She and her husband, **Ted Newton** '84, and their daughter live in Falls Church, Va.

Anne Melick Brumbaugh '84, Ph.D. '95 is an assistant professor of marketing at the Weatherhead School of Business at Case Western Reserve University. She and her husband, Dave, and their daughter live in Cleveland.

Ronald D. Glover '84, who earned his doctor of ministry degree in Christian spirituality at Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, is an associate pastor of Masonboro Baptist Church. He and his wife, Louise, live in Wilmington, N.C.

Cate Anderson Jarrett '84 is director of marketing for the United Nations Children's Fund in the U.S. She and her husband, Gregg, and their daughter live in New York City.

Edward Germain Newton '84 is supervisor for advertising regulation at the National Association of Securities Dealers Regulation in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Ronda Zimble Newton** '83, and their daughter live in Falls Church, Va.

Alan Fulton Barksdale '85, a software consultant for Intergraph Corp., was the Libertarian Party's candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in Alabama's 4th District. He lives in Huntsville.

Richard G. Bryan B.S.E. '85 is a resident in ophthalmology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He lives in Madison.

Debra M. Parrish B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 is a member of the law firm Titus & McConomy, where she concentrates in health care and intellectual property, particularly securities law. She was with the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Research Integrity, in Washington, D.C. She now lives in Pittsburgh.

Kevin M. Robertson '85 is an associate professor and chair of the facial plastic reconstructive surgery division at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

Hospital and Clinics. He and his wife, Kimberly Colletti, and their child live in Madison.

Scott A. Akers '86 earned his Registered Representative License and has joined the stock brokerage of United American International in Houston, Texas.

Amanda Jo Blumenthal '87, who earned her M.B.A. with honors at Drexel University, is a senior programmer analyst at Independence Blue Cross in Philadelphia.

Elloit Nicholas Exar '87 is beginning his fellowship in pulmonary/critical care medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston. He and his wife, **Valerie Clayton Exar** '87, and their son live in Mt. Pleasant.

Stephan Francis Finn '87 is a gastroenterology fellow at the University of Virginia Health Science Center. He and his wife, Lynne, live in Charlottesville.

Erik Norris Johnson '87, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a six-month maritime exercise "Rim of the Pacific," a multinational training project designed to promote regional security in the Pacific. He joined the Navy in May 1987.

Valerie Beth Rosenquist Ph.D. '87, M.Div. '91, a pastor at White Memorial Presbyterian Church, is assistant director of The Duke Endowment's rural church division. She has taught at Duke and N.C. State University and was an assistant at the Duke University Archives. She lives in Charlotte.

James David Wilkins M.B.A. '87, a Naval officer, participated in the six-month maritime exercise "Rim of the Pacific" aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Independence*. He joined the Navy in April 1994.

Marisa Hanscum Dietsche '88 was teaching French and English in Hong Kong, where her husband, Ren, worked with Hyatt International Hotels. In October, they moved to Bandung, Indonesia, where she plans to resume work in deaf education.

John Ching-Tsung Hung '88, who completed a pediatrics residency at UCLA, is doing a second residency in emergency medicine there. He lives in Los Angeles.

Robert Jay Kroll '88 is a consultant at the international management consulting firm McKinsey and Co., Inc., in the Houston office. He had worked in mergers and acquisitions and securities law with the Houston law firm Porter & Hedges, L.L.P.

Leslie D. Martin M.B.A. '88, a Navy lieutenant, is serving aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln*, whose home port is San Diego. She joined the Navy in 1983.

George P. Podolin '88, who earned his master's in political science at the University of Pennsylvania in May, attends Yale Law School. He left active Navy duty in January 1995 and now lives in New Haven, Conn.

Leslie M. Terry Ph.D. '88 received tenure and is an associate professor in the College of Liberal Arts at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton.

Edward Livingston Armstrong III '89, who earned his M.B.A. at the University of Virginia's Darden School in May, works in St. Petersburg, Fla., for Raymond James & Associates, Inc.

Christopher Dale Dryden '89, a Navy lieutenant, was awarded the Air Medal for serving with Strike Fighter Squadron 94 aboard the nuclear aircraft carrier USS *Lincoln*, deployed in the Persian Gulf.

Chitra Helen Ebenazer '89, who earned her M.B.A. at the University of Virginia's Darden School in May, works for the Kimberly-Clark Corp. in Neenah, Wis.

1996-97 MEN'S BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Dec. 2	LEHIGH	7:30 p.m.
Dec. 5	FLORIDA STATE	7:00 p.m. RSN
Dec. 8	MICHIGAN	1:30 p.m. ABC
Dec. 11	DAVIDSON	7:00 p.m. ESPN2
Dec. 14	at Villanova	3:00 p.m. CBS
Dec. 22	ARMY	1:00 p.m. HTS
Dec. 30	WESTERN CAROLINA	7:30 p.m.
Jan. 2	S.C. STATE	7:30 p.m.
Jan. 5	at Georgia Tech	1:00 p.m. RJ
Jan. 7	at Clemson	9:00 p.m. RJ
Jan. 11	WAKE FOREST	4:00 p.m. CBS
Jan. 13	CAMPBELL	7:30 p.m.
Jan. 15	at UNC Greensboro	8:00 p.m.
Jan. 18	VIRGINIA	7:30 p.m. ESPN
Jan. 21	at N.C. State	9:00 p.m. RJ
Jan. 26	at Maryland	1:00 p.m. RJ
Jan. 29	NORTH CAROLINA	9:00 p.m. ESPN
Feb. 2	GEORGIA TECH	3:30 p.m. ABC
Feb. 5	at Wake Forest	9:00 p.m. ESPN
Feb. 8	N.C. STATE	8:00 p.m. RJ
Feb. 11	at Virginia	9:00 p.m. RJ
Feb. 15	at Florida State	7:30 p.m. ESPN
Feb. 18	CLEMSON	9:00 p.m. RJ
Feb. 23	at UCLA	2:00 p.m. ABC
Feb. 27	MARYLAND	7:30 p.m. ESPN
Mar. 2	at North Carolina	3:45 p.m. ABC
Mar. 6-9	ACC Tournament	TBA ESPN/RJ

All times are E.S.T. and subject to change. Check local listings the day of the game. RJ=Raycom/JP Sports, RSN=Regional Sports Network, HTS=Home Team Sports.

1996-97 WOMEN'S BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

RICHMOND TOURNAMENT		
Dec. 7	OLD DOMINION	
Dec. 8	VANDERBILT or RICHMOND	
Dec. 12	GEORGIA TECH	
Dec. 21	MANHATTAN	
BIG FOUR CLASSIC		
Dec. 28	RUTGERS	
Dec. 29	GEORGE WASHINGTON	
Jan. 3	FLORIDA STATE	
Jan. 6	at Virginia	
Jan. 9	WAKE FOREST	
Jan. 12	at Maryland	
Jan. 15	at N.C. State	
Jan. 18	NORTH CAROLINA	
Jan. 24	CLEMSON	
Jan. 27	at Georgia Tech	
Feb. 2	at Florida State	
Feb. 6	at Wake Forest	
Feb. 9	MARYLAND	
Feb. 12	N.C. STATE	
Feb. 16	at Clemson	
Feb. 19	VIRGINIA	
Feb. 21	at North Carolina	
Feb. 27-Mar. 2	ACC Tournament	Charlotte, N.C.

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DEADLINES: November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue), March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Martin Kratt '89 and his brother Chris are hosts and creators of *Kratt's Creatures*, a children's television series distributed by PBS stations nationwide. The show "explores the wonders of nature and the animal kingdom."

Wendy Sartory Link J.D. '89 is the managing partner of the law firm Ackerman, Link & Sartory, P.A. in West Palm Beach, Fla. The firm specializes in securities litigation, commercial litigation, and banking and commercial real estate transactions.

Daniel I. O'Shaughnessy '89 is pursuing an M.B.A. at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University. He and his wife, **Jennifer Ann Downs J.D. '93**, live in Evanston, Ill.

Jeffrey A. Rzepielewski '89, who earned his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, has a postdoctoral appointment at Marquette University in Milwaukee. He teaches physical chemistry and does research in laser photochemistry.

Sidney Hunt Weeks '89 earned his J.D. from the Pettit College of Law at Ohio Northern University, where he was named Outstanding Senior by the Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity.

Paul Adam Zwillenberg '89 is the managing director of Associated Electronic Publishing, which publishes *The Daily Mail*, *Evening Standard*, and *The Mail on Sunday*. He and his wife, Jackie, live in England.

MARRIAGES: Robin J. MacDonald B.S.N. '80 to Thomas Harold French Jr. on Sept. 5, 1993.

Residence: Rockville, Md....**Gregory Andrew**

Anderson '81 to Elizabeth L. Knowles on Feb. 3.

Residence: Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla....**Steven**

Charles Edelstein '82 to Meeghan Elizabeth

Veronica Prunty on May 26....**Gay Gutman '82** to

Patrick McGovern on June 22, 1995. Residence: Manhattan....

Dorothy Boyd Hamrick B.S.N. '83 to Stuart

Sloan on Nov. 5, 1994. Residence: Charlotte....

Katrina Schermerhorn Abbott M.S. '84 to

Benjamin Rush Lummis on June 29. **Robert**

Francis St. Peter M.D. '85 to Anne Halpin

Driscoll on May 25, 1995. Residence: Washington, D.C....

Michael Patrick McGuire '86 to Wendy Lynn

Weisbecker on June 22, 1995. Residence: Greensboro,

N.C....**Joshua Daniel Rievmann '86** to Randi

Elise Freier on July 3. Residence: New York City....

Philip David Goldstine '87 to Leigh Anne

Dodson on May 20, 1995. Residence: Knoxville, Tenn....

Lindsey Oree Klecan '87 to Matthew J.

Slaughter on July 16, 1994. Residence: W. Lebanon,

N.H....**Julia Ann Kreager M.D. '87** to William

Rhett Taber III on April 27. Residence: Raleigh....

Geoffrey S. Morin '87 to Christina Marianne

Weeks on July 27. Residence: Grosse Pointe, Mich....

Scott Austin Schraff '87 to Barclay Anne

Gessner on July 20. **Thomas Freeman**

Slaughter M.D. '87 to Janie Charlene Thomas on

Aug. 3. Residence: Durham....**Marisa Margaret**

Hanscum '88 to Rene Dietzsche on Oct. 14, 1995, in

Duke Gardens. Residence: Banding, Indonesia....

Jonathan Duane Massey '88 to Monica Ann

Rackiewicz on Aug. 24 in Duke Chapel. Residence:

Charlotte....**Jeffrey Kyle Sands '88** to April J.

Cheatman on Sept. 3, 1994. Residence: Columbia,

Mo....**Brooke Chancellor Sheppard '88** to

Paul Revore Stahl on May 11. Residence: Greenwich,

Conn....**Michael S. Cooter '89** to Amy Christine

Bain on Dec. 18, 1993. Residence: W. Hartford, Conn....

Philip Evan Hirschhorn '89 to Yvette Barbara

Fromer on May 26. Residence: New York City....

Daniel Ignatius O'Shaughnessy '89 to

Jennifer Ann Downs J.D. '93 on July 27.

Residence: Evanston, Ill.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Peter G. Dean '80**

and Michele Z. Dean on Jan. 31. Named Mason

Quick...First child and daughter to **Robin MacDonald French** B.S.N. '80 and Thomas Harold French Jr. on Nov. 20, 1995. Named Katherine Grace...First child and son to **Karen L. Anderson Magerlein** '80 and John Magerlein on April 28. Named Thomas John...Second child and son to **Myron Taylor Hill Jr.** '81 and Beth McLamb Hill on July 26. Named Garrett Alaric...Son to **Evan Jones McGuire** '81 and Heather Jones on Oct. 30, 1995. Named Andrew...Second child and first son to **Scott M. McKinney** '82 and **Jane Musulin McKinney** '83 on March 5. Named Matthew Scott...Second child and first daughter to **Lauren Matthias Tyler** '82 and Steven L. Dodd on Jan. 1. Named Emma Catherine...Second child and daughter to **Wayne F. Wilbanks** '82 and Ashlin T. Wilbanks on Feb. 15. Named Margaret Rivers...Third child and first daughter to **Marcy McKee Bria B.S.N.** '83 and **Patrick L. Bria** '83 on July 12. Named Mary Burns...Daughter to **Alan Kaplan** '83 and Ruth Kaplan on July 13. Named Kobi Samantha...First child and daughter to **Ronda Zimber Newton** '83 and **Edward Germain Newton** '84 on March 14, 1995. Named Kathryn Lee...First daughter to **Kathleen Tenney Willis** '83 and David Willis on Jan. 7. Named Katherine Josephine...First child and daughter to **Heather Duncan Alger** B.S.E. '84 and John C. Alger on May 9. Named Grace Donna...Third child and second daughter to **Valerie Stallings Arias** '84 and David Arias on April 10. Named Carlisle Marie...First child and daughter to **Cate Anderson Jarrett** '84 and Gregg Jarrett on May 12. Named Grace Kennedy...Second child, a daughter to **Sarah Darer Littman** '84 and Cedric Littman on Aug. 11. Named Annie Renée...Second daughter to **Lee Douglas Mackson** J.D. '84 and Andrea Mackson on Jan. 13. Named Danielle Paige...First child and daughter to **Allan Lawrence Peck** '84 and Terry Peck on May 11. Named Gabrielle Marie...First child and son to **Zoe Warwick Forsyth** '85, Ph.D. '92 and **J. David Forsyth** '86 on July 7. Named Ryan Douglas...Second child and son to **Cymantha Diaz Liakos** '85 and **William George Liakos** Jr. '85 on May 30. Named Samuel Elias...Third child and son to **Pessy McAuley Miller** J.D. '85 and **Siobhan O'Duffy Miller** J.D. '85 on June 7. Named Angus O'Duffy...Daughter to **Kevin M. Robertson** '85 and Kimberly Colletti Robertson on Feb. 22. Named Josephine May...Third child and first daughter to **Lisa Blanchard Tobey** '85 and Brian Tobey on April 3. Named Margaret Grace...Twins, first son and first daughter to **William Henry Church** '86 and Mary Cynthia Church on April 24. Named William Henry III and Emily Allyson...Second child and first son to **Elizabeth Butler Keith** '86 and Geoffrey Spencer Keith on June 8. Named Spencer Gates...First child and daughter to **Stephen Jeffrey Meyer** '86 and **Louise Ward Meyer** '87 on May 22. Named Elizabeth Louise...Son to **Valerie Clayton Exar** '87 and **Elliot Nicholas Exar** '87 on September 1995. Named Neal...First child and son to **Michael B. Halverson** '87 and Laurie Halverson on May 22. Named Charles Frederic...First child and son to **Caroline Aiken Koster** '87 and Robert Koster on May 18. Named William Aiken...Second son to **Cheryl DeFolice Polk** '87 and Michael B. Polk on Sept. 13, 1995. Named Andrew Joseph...First child and daughter to **Marden Ragsdale** '87 and Mark Ragsdale on March 15. Named Melanie Virginia...Second child and first daughter to **Elizabeth K. Allan Smith** '87 and Andy Smith on April 28. Named Hannah Katherine...First child and son to **Theresa Eckstein Van de Graaf** '87 and **William Andrew Van de Graaf** '88 on July 23. Named Cameron John...First child and daughter to **Sara Burdick Wood** '87 and Rob Wood on June

23. Named Caroline Mason...First child and son to **Janis Bergman Tillman** '88 and Jeff Tillman on March 16. Named Jacob...First child and son to **Jonathan Richard Baer** '89 and Carolyn Baer on June 4. Named Nathaniel Robert...First son to **Michael S. Cooter** '89 and Amy Christine Bain on June 21. Named Zachary Stephen...First child and daughter to **Sheree Cooper Levy** '89 and Peter Levy on June 11. Named Rachel Dee...First child and son to **Sunny Rha** '89 and Alan Scott Waitze on July 9, 1995. Named Jacob Zachery.

90s

David A. Anderson A.M. '90, Ph.D. '92 is the National Endowment for the Humanities assistant professor of economics at Centre College in Danville, Ky. His book, an edited volume on *Dispute Resolution: Bridging the Settlement Gap*, was released in June.

Shearon Paige Christopher '90 is an associate at the Cleveland office of the law firm Arter & Haden. She practices with the firm's medical professional and medical products practice group as well as with the intellectual property and technology practice group. She lives in Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Pamela Jeanne Degracia Flores-Fahs '90 is pursuing her Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Maryland. She is researching school-based early intervention programs to combat the effects of community violence and substance abuse in children. Her clinical work focuses on sexually abused children as well as children suffering from cancer and sickle cell disease. She and her husband, Thomas, live in Columbia, Md.

David Maxton Mauney '90 earned his M.D. at Dartmouth College's medical school.

Sally J. McDonald J.D. '90 is the new chair of the Chicago Bar Association's Young Lawyers Section. She specializes in labor and employment law as an associate with Rudnick & Wolfe.

Scott Paul Risseuw '90, who earned his M.B.A. at the University of Virginia's Darden School in May, works for Otis Elevator Co. in Washington, D.C.

Karl Frederick Siebrecht '90 earned his M.B.A. at Dartmouth College's Amos Tuck School.

James Richard Stalder B.S.E.E. '90 is the director of product management at DIGEX, Inc., a national Internet access provider. He and his wife, Gina Gruber, live in Reston, Va.

Christopher Dennis Stanley Ph.D. '90, an assistant professor of religious studies at McKendree College, appeared on the "Confluence" television program in June. The local show, broadcast on St. Louis' CBS affiliate KMOV, featured a discussion among New Testament scholars on controversial reconstructions of the life of Jesus based on Biblical narratives. He and his wife, Laurel, and their two sons live in Belleville, Ill.

Catherine Abbott '91, who received her J.D. in May from Washington University in St. Louis, was elected to the *Order of the Coif*. The honorary is chosen from the top 10 percent of the graduating class and is based on academic excellence.

Joy Mariebacher '91 is a marketing specialist at Putnam Investments in Boston. She is in charge of the financial advisers division in the marketing and shareholder communications department. She lives in Boston.

Blake Timothy Bilstad '91 graduated with honors from Harvard Law School in June, receiving the Irving Oberman Memorial Award for his paper on a

current legal topic. He works for the law firm Cooley Godward Castro Huddelson & Tatum in San Diego.

Andrea Norris Elliot B.S.E. '91, who graduated with honors from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, will work for Booz Allen & Hamilton. After traveling in Africa and Europe, she and her husband, Rick, will live in Dallas.

Ben Judson Fashimpaur '91 is a regional sales manager for industrial building roofing at D.C. Taylor. He and his wife, Karen Torno, live in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

David Jae Wook Kim '91, who graduated from New York Medical College in May, has begun a residency in internal medicine at Tufts Medical Center.

Noelle Montana '91 is legislative director for Congressman Bill Archer, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. She and her husband, Buzz Hawley, live in Falls Church, Va.

Peter O'Brien '91 set a Moscow Country Club record in August at Russia's only championship-length golf course with a five under par 67. In September, he competed in the Russian Open, a European Challenge Tour event. He works in the corporate banking department of DialogBank.

Daniel Aaron Perlman '91 is pursuing an M.B.A. at the University of Chicago.

Dawn Rachel Schoenfeld '91 is a litigation associate at the law firm Wolff & Samson in Roseland, N.J. She is continuing her refugee and asylum work as a translator and advocate for the Asian American Legal Defense Fund in New York. She and her husband, Dennis LaRoche, live in Livingston, N.J.

Michael Taylor '91, who completed his transitional internship at the Mayo Clinic in Jacksonville, Fla., is a resident in diagnostic radiology at the University of Southern California. He lives in Los Angeles.

Kristine Susanne Abbott '92 is pursuing an M.B.A. at UNC-Chapel Hill. She had worked at Prudential Insurance Co. in Jacksonville, Fla.

Raymond Kumar Aggarwal '92 is a resident in internal medicine at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Brian Berger '92 is a resident in internal medicine at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Meghdut Robert Martinez Biswas '92 earned his J.D. at the University of Miami in Coral Gables in May.

Mandeep Singh Dhillion '92 earned his M.B.A. at the University of Virginia's Darden School in May.

Angel Lynne Fleming '92 earned her J.D. at the University of Miami in Coral Gables in May.

Douglas Abbott Fordyce '92, who was awarded the William Michael Shermert Award for scholarship and service and a Faculty Award for Academic Excellence, earned his M.B.A. at the University of Virginia's Darden School in May. He works for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette in New York City and Dallas.

Anne George '92 is a resident in internal medicine at Tufts University. She lives in Boston.

Matthew Jerrad Hepburn B.S.E. '92, M.D. '96 is a resident in internal medicine at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio. He and his wife, **Janice Huggins** '92, live in San Antonio.

Christopher August Iobst '91, who earned his M.D. at Emory University in May, is a resident in orthopedic surgery at the Medical University of South Carolina. He and his wife, Stacy Collins, live in Charleston.

Elizabeth King '92 is a resident in pediatric at Vanderbilt University. She lives in Nashville.

Kemper Edward Lewis B.S.E. '92, who earned his Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at Georgia Tech, is an assistant professor at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Kurt George Ligos '92 earned his J.D. at New York Law School in June.

Erik M. Lorscheider B.S.E. '92, a Marine second lieutenant, graduated from the Basic Officers Course at Marine Corps Combat Development Command in Quantico, Va., in preparation for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force. He joined the Marine Corps in May 1993.

Anupama Mohanran '92 is a resident in internal medicine at Parkland Hospital in Dallas.

Neeraj R. Sharma '92, who earned his M.D. at the University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio, is a resident in internal medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Jacquelyn M. Broughton J.D. '93 is the law clerk for the Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. She was an associate with the law firm Clark, Lader, Fortenbaugh & Young in Philadelphia. She lives in Pennsauken, N.J.

William H. Carter '93, a Navy ensign, departed from Norfolk, Va., in May on a six-month deployment to the Middle East aboard the USS *Laboon*. He joined the Navy in May 1993.

Kevin Christopher Cops '93 earned his J.D. at UCLA School of Law and is an associate with the Morrison and Foerster law firm in Los Angeles. He lives in Beverly Hills.

Jennifer Ann Downs J.D. '93 is an associate at the law firm Spencer, Fane, Britt, and Brown in Kansas City, Mo. She and her husband, **Daniel I. O'Shaughnessy '89**, live in Evanston, Ill.

Catherine Fellows-Jacquette '93 and **Laura Weatherly '93** formed an event-planning company, Engaging Affairs, serving the Washington, D.C., area. The company specializes in coordinating weddings, private parties, corporate events, and fund-raisers.

April L. Fields '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., is the European project officer for the fielding of the Unibased Global Command and Control System. She is stationed at the Defense Information Systems Agency in Stuttgart, Germany.

Nicole Kenney '93, who earned her master's in educational psychology, with an emphasis in gifted education, at the University of Virginia, works in the Alamo Heights school district in San Antonio, Texas.

Joseph M. Loong '93 develops content as a producer for America Online's Internet Connection. He lives in Reston, Va.

Catherine Melnicki '93 is a publicist for Henry Holt and Co., book publishers, in New York City. She has worked with novelist **Charlie Smith '71** on his new book, *Cheap Ticket to Heaven*, and with **Grant Hill '94** on his book *Change the Game*, published by Warner Books. She lives in Brooklyn Heights.

Richard T. Scrugham '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., completed his first tour of duty with VAW-126, an E-2 Hawkeye squadron based aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Essex*. He is a counter-narcotics intelligence analyst at the U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Va.

Michael Zimmer '93, a Marine first lieutenant, is the commanding officer of the Marine Detachment on board the USS *Carl Vinson* on a deployment to the Arabian Gulf.

James Lawrence Caroland B.S.E. '94, a Naval officer, completed a six-month deployment aboard the amphibious transport dock USS *Denver*. He now lives in San Diego.

Varuth Isra Suwankosai '94, a Naval officer, received a community volunteer service award while serving duty aboard the USS *Shiloh* of San Diego. He is serving a six-month deployment to the Persian Gulf. He joined the Navy in September 1994.

Lynne Nicole Thompson '94, who earned her M.H.A. at UNC-Chapel Hill in May, is a senior consultant with Deloitte and Touche in Cincinnati.

Joshua Bridger M.A.T. '95, a teacher at Bethesda-Chesley Chase High School, received one of the two Sallie Mae First Class Teacher Awards, which are given to county first-year teachers. Recognized for his innovation in teaching physics, he will be considered for the national Sallie Mae Award.

Philippe Jean Moggio '95 has been selected to play for the Colombian Davis Cup tennis team. An international professional tennis player, he lives in Bogota, Colombia.

John Robert Schedel Jr. M.S.M.E. '95, a Naval officer, completed the Navy's Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training at Naval Special Warfare Center in San Diego. He joined the Navy in May 1994.

Matthew Vincent Valenti '95 is pursuing his Ph.D. in industrial/organizational psychology at New York University.

MARRIAGES: **Amy Elizabeth Dawson '90** to Jean-Noel Tondou in Paris, France, on July 8. **D. Paul Dietrich II J.D. '90** to **Kristyn D. Elliott J.D. '90** on May 4. Residence: Orlando, Fla. **Kevin Claude Ferrell '90** to Jennifer Lee Rose on June 29. Residence: Butler, N.C. **Pamela Jeanne Degrafix Flores '90** to Walter Thomas Fahn on May 25. Residence: Columbia, Md. **Douglas Michael Haar '90** to Michelle Kaskel on May 19. **Peter Erik Hymas '90** to Emma Elizabeth Geary on May 26. Residence: Durham. **Scott Howard Joffus '90** to Cara Sylvia Lesser on June 30. Residence: Washington, D.C. **James Richard Stalder B.S.E.E. '90** to Gina Grubar on Aug. 3. Residence: Reston, Va. **Anne Marshall Stronach '90** to David Wesley Burcham on June 15. Residence: Raleigh. **Philippe Stephan Tatinciaux '90** to **Betsy Lynn Clyde '91** on Nov. 25, 1995. Residence: Cincinnati. **Kimberly Marcella Thomas B.S.E. '90** to Steve Noble on April 27. Residence: Pearisburg, Va. **Craig Michael Whitlock '90** to Jennifer Ninel Toth on June 29. Residence: Raleigh. **Jamison Hall Hinkle '91** to Susan Lynn Fleetwood on Aug. 10. Residence: Carboro, N.C. **Barry Jason Hurewitz '91** to Alison J. Smiley on June 8. Residence: Washington, D.C. **Eric Neil Lieberman J.D. '91** to Lauren Beth Shapiro on June 15. Residence: Washington, D.C. **Richard A. MacClary II '91** to Kristin Miller on Aug. 10. Residence: Arlington, Va. **Noelle Montana '91** to Buzz Hawley on July 6. Residence: Falls Church, Va. **Heather MacGill Pierson '91** to Lance C. Burke on June 1. Residence: Washington, D.C. **Pablo Eduardo Priu '91** to Heidi Katherine Donaldson '93 on June 15. Residence: Alexandria, Va. **May Sybil Rockwell '91** to William Oliver Robb on June 15. Residence: Evanston, Ill. **Henry Coto Rosenblath III '91** to **Jennifer Evonne Moore '92** on July 6. Residence: Atlanta. **Dawn Rachel Schoenfeld '91** to Dennis Michael LaRochelle on June 9. Residence: Livingston, N.J. **Rachel Lynn Weinstein '91** to Barry Sweeney on May 26. Residence: Springfield, Va. **Clinton Carnell Jr. '92** to Louise Wynn Hull

on June 15. Residence: Richmond, Va. **Andrew M. Gutterman '92** to **Meryl Joy Napach '92** on Sept. 1. Residence: Manhattan. **Janice Higgins '92** to **Matthew Jerrad Hepburn B.S.E. '92**, M.D. '96 on April 13. Residence: San Antonio. **Christopher August lobst '92** to Stacey Collins on Sept. 2, 1995. Residence: Charleston, S.C. **Janice Lois Levering '92** to Allan G. King on April 20. Residence: Houston. **Cristina Andre '93** to Blake Paul Hug on Aug. 17. Residence: Raleigh. **Jacquelyn M. Broughton J.D. '93** to Byron K. Huges on May 4. Residence: Pennsauken, N.J. **Jennifer Ann Downs J.D. '93** to **Daniel Ignatius O'Shaughnessy '89** on July 27. Residence: Evanston, Ill. **Nicole Kenney '93** to **Eric Treschuk B.S.E. '94**, M.B.A. '94 on July 20. Residence: San Antonio. **Heather Stuart Shaw M.D. '93** to Michael Ethan Carney on May 4. Residence: Hillsborough, N.C. **John Jason Delves '94** to Betsy Ivy Hastings on Aug. 10. Residence: Powder Springs, Ga. **Douglas B. Neu J.D. '94** to Christine K. Ahern on Aug. 17. Residence: Providence, R.I. **Katherine Marie Blass '95** to Andrew Asaro on June 1. Residence: Cambridge, Mass. **James Robert Funk B.S.E. '95** to **Sarah Kate Elizabeth Stephenson '95** on June 1. Residence: Charlottesville, Va. **Birgit Elizabeth Marxen M.B.A. '95** to Marc Gerard Crique on June 29. **James Benjamin Trachtman J.D. '95** to Karen Lee Lane on Aug. 17. Residence: Raleigh. **Robert Clarence Vincent III J.D. '95** to Elise Allen Miller on July 27. Residence: New York City. **Charles David Bass A.H.C. '96**, M.S. '96 to Agnes Joy Aceto on Aug. 3. Residence: Durham. **Jay David Helms B.S.E. '96** to Carla Elizabeth Sandvald on Aug. 3. Residence: Cary, N.C. **Ryan Steven King M.E.M. '96** to Julie Anne Jones on Aug. 24. Residence: Durham. **Michael El Roy Kinlow M.B.A. '96** to Rosalind Diane McGhee on May 18. Residence: Minneapolis. **Christian Edwin Porter '96** to Jennifer Elizabeth Moore on Aug. 4. Residence: Chapel Hill.

BIRTHS: Second son to **Daniel P. Holmes '90** and **Laura Nutter Holmes A.H.C. '91** on June 1. Named Ryan Andrew.

DEATHS

George William Flintin '32 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Feb. 9. He was the manager of Hanover Wholesale Co. for 35 years before working for N.A. King Exxon. He is survived by a daughter, three sons, seven grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Thomas Edgar Carpenter Jr. '33 of Miami, Fla., on Feb. 1. He was an officer in World War II and an agent for the Small Business Administration, the IRS, and the U.S. Post Office. He is survived by his wife, Elena, two sons, five grandchildren, a great-grandchild, three brothers, and a sister.

John George Boreman Sr. '34 of Miami, Fla., on Dec. 31, 1990. He was a chief flight superintendent for National Airlines, and a substitute teacher. He is survived by his wife, Helen; two daughters, including **Judith Boreman Samuel '68**; a son; four grandchildren; and a sister.

Margaret Edwards Sharpless '34 of Pinellas Park, Fla., on April 16, 1995, of cancer. Before retiring in 1970, she was a second grade teacher. She is survived by her husband, John, two daughters, a brother, seven grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Lucille Puette Giles A.M. '35 of Charlotte, N.C., on Sept. 17, 1995.

Vivian Allen Driscoll '37 of Merry Point, Va., on

Aug. 9, 1995. She is survived by three sons and five grandchildren.

Clarence Harper Cobb H.A. Cert. '38 of Chapel Hill, N.C., on Feb. 16. He was director of the Medical PDC at Duke Hospital and an assistant professor of hospital administration. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two children, four grandchildren, and a sister.

Frank S. Elliott '41 of Columbia, S.C., on Dec. 23, 1995, of pneumonia and complications from a fall. During World War II, he served in the Air Force. He had retired as a professor at the University of South Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Inez, two daughters, six grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

Jane Parker Harris J.D. '43 of Wake Forest, N.C., on Feb. 11. She worked in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., during World War II and spent 35 years as a lawyer in the Wake Forest community. She is survived by a daughter, **Jane Harris Pate** '83, M.B.A. '86; two sons; a sister; and two grandchildren.

Margaretta E. Aeugle '44 of Paoli, Pa., on Nov. 19, 1995.

Joan Harwood '45 of Crystal Lake, Ill., on Dec. 9, 1995.

Robert W. Martin Sr. '45 of Mumfords, N.Y., on March 14, 1991, of cancer. Before retiring, he was a sales and service manager for Specialized Printing Forms for 37 years. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, a daughter, a son, five grandchildren, a brother, and three nieces.

S. Frank Logan A.M. '47 of Due West, S.C., on July 6, 1995. He was an assistant professor of history and had held positions as registrar, dean of admissions, and dean of students at Wofford College in Spartanburg, S.C. He is survived by his wife, Madeline, a son, a daughter, six grandchildren, three brothers, and a sister.

Sidney A. Martin LL.B. '47 of Tulsa, Okla., on May 18, 1994. He practiced law in Denver, Colo., before retiring. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy. He is survived by his wife, Frances, a son, a daughter, two grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

Francis H. Siegfried B.S.E.E. '49 of Alexandria, Va., on Jan. 8, of cancer. A member of Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee, he was the owner of E.H. Siegfried Inc. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, three sons, a grandchild, four brothers, and five sisters.

Leonard A. Lewis M.D. '50 of Naples, Fla., on Jan. 9. He is survived by his wife, Myrrh.

A.J. Brock '51 of Libertyville, Ill., on Feb. 5, 1993. He owned Firestone tire dealerships and was the founder of Combined Security, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Betty, a son, three daughters, three grandchildren, a brother, and two sisters.

Micah Jenkins Smith '51 of Clover, S.C., on Oct. 24, 1995. He served in the Army during the Korean War. He was a real estate developer and had recently written a novel on the Civil War. He is survived by his wife, Linda, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Paul W. Williamson M.Ed. '51 of Pleasant Hill, Calif., on Jan. 17, of a heart attack. He was an elected member of the Contra Costa County board of education and a retired teacher, principal, and superintendent. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, two stepchildren, and two grandchildren.

James F. Gibson Sr. '52, M.D. '56 of Sanford, N.C., on Sept. 15, 1995. He was captain of the 1951 Duke football team. He was the former chief of staff at Cape Fear Memorial Hospital and Community Hospital in Wilmington, N.C., and Lee County Hospital in Sanford. He later served as medical

director at E.D.S. Federal Corp., in Raleigh, and had recently been appointed to the N.C. Comprehensive Major Medical Plan board of trustees. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three daughters, two sons, and six grandchildren.

Alan Ross Roberts M.E. '55 of Knysna, Republic of South Africa, on June 28, 1995, of cancer. He was managing director of a large forestry company. He is survived by his wife, Jennifer.

Max Gray Rogers '55 of Durham on Feb. 12. He was a professor of the Old Testament at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest. He was on the board of directors of the Durham Community Guidance Clinic for Children and Youths and a founder of Trinity Park. He is survived by his wife, Hannelore, two daughters, a son, and a grandchild.

Marion Carlyle Crenshaw Jr. M.D. '56 of Baltimore on April 22, 1995, in a car crash. He chaired the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. He also founded an obstetrics care unit for low-income women in Easton. He is survived by his wife, Lillian, three sons, a daughter, his father, and eight grandchildren.

Eric J. Keller '62 on Sept. 12, 1995, in Snellville, Ga. He is survived by a daughter, two stepsons; three grandchildren; a sister, **Katherine Keller Maultsby** '57; and a brother, **William A. Keller** '62.

Bruce A. Hunnicutt '67 of Ambler, Pa., on Jan. 10, of brain cancer. He was a financial analyst for Jerrold Electronics in Horsham, Pa. He was a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Ambler and president of Presbyterian Men. He is survived by his wife, Kristina; a son, **Patrick A. Hunnicutt** '96; a daughter; his mother; and a brother.

James Stokesbury Ph.D. '68 of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada, on Sept. 13, 1995. He was an author and professor at Acadia University. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth.

Seth J. Diamond '83 of Missoula, Mont., on July 26, in a plane crash. A wildlife biologist, he earned his master's at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. In 1988, he joined the Lewis and Clark National Forest, working on behalf of wolves, harlequin ducks, cutthroat trout, and grizzly bears. He received the U.S. Department of Agriculture's highest honor for developing a project that utilized new technology to harvest timber in a manner that favored grizzly bears. In 1994, he began working for the Intermountain Forest Industry Association. He was a leader in restoring grizzly bears to central Idaho and western Montana while maintaining timber harvests. He is survived by his wife, Carol Ewen, three daughters, his parents, and three sisters.

Sherrie Lane Templeton B.H.S. '83, M.H.S. '92 on Jan. 28, in a fire in her Durham home. She was a physician assistant. She is survived by her parents, Ralph and Phyllis Templeton, and a sister.

Stephenson Pope Babcock '96 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on May 24 in an automobile accident in San Quentin, Mexico. He was on a post-graduation surfing trip with four other recent Duke graduates. He graduated from St. Bernard's School and Woodberry Forest School. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He is survived by his parents, Bruce and Anne Babcock; two brothers, including **Luke M. Babcock** '93; and his grandparents. A memorial scholarship fund in his name has been established at Duke.



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WHATEVER

Editors:

I remember reading letters to the editors in the past unfairly criticizing you for English language usage that is quite acceptable in contemporary journalistic writing, language that only a reactionary, pedantic grammarian could object to. But I can't let pass your quote ["Poised To Fulfill a Promise," July-August 1996] from Karla Holloway, Kenan Professor of English and Linguistics: "There's a part of one's professional life that is controlled and a part that's at the behest of whomever is looking at it...."

Is this "whomever" really from Professor Holloway, or did one of your zealous copy editors improve her? I like it when Professor Holloway goes on to say "I am bi-dialectal—proficient in both standard (acultural) English...." Indeed.

If professionals can't get "who-whom" straight, why don't we just drum "whom" and "whomever" out of the language? Who needs them?

Kenney Withers '51
St. Augustine, Florida

Editors:

I was appalled by the concepts expressed in the [Holloway] article that standard English is a dialect and that standard English is acultural. Standard English represents an incredibly rich culture and is in no sense "acultural." It is associated with our artistic achievements, our customs, our religions, and our economic organization, to mention a few.

Rather than bi-dialectal, it would have been more appropriate if the article had stated that Professor Holloway spoke standard American English as well as a dialect of American blacks. The speech that identifies her ethnic community represents a failure of our educational system to teach our citizens standard English. As far as I know, there are no educated people of any race who use that dialect in their daily lives. I would hope that the dialect is not taught in any context except to understand the literature that contains some black-dialect content.

R. Earle Sweat '57, M.D. '61
Santa Rosa, California



CHERCHER LE DIABLE

Editors:

Your readers might enjoy seeing this record of my pilgrimage to a statue of the original Blue Devil in Alsace, France. This statue honoring les *Diabes Bleus* was created by Andre Bindler as part of his folk-art village in the Vosges mountains of eastern France. Bindler's village included scaled-down reproductions of landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Statue of Liberty, and Charles DeGaulle, as well as the houses and people from his own neighborhood. A few years ago, the entire miniature village was moved to the Ecomusée d'Alsace, a collection of endangered historic buildings from all around Alsace.

My wife, Jane, and I were visiting the Ecomusée d'Alsace with a crew from the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television to shoot several episodes for the fall season of *The Woodwright's Shop*. The timber-framed buildings of this region of Europe, tucked between France, Germany, and Switzerland, are among the most beautiful in the world. We filmed segments with Alsatian blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and a master carpenter in the city of Troyes. I was also able to study the operations and design of this open-air museum to help me in developing a similar site in North Carolina.

Other Blue Devils wishing to make the pilgrimage will find the Ecomusée d'Alsace just north of the French city of Mulhouse (pronounced *Mooloose*). If you can't make the trip yourself, I hope you can catch the program when it airs this fall on PBS.

Roy Underhill M.F. '75
Williamsburg, Virginia

French connection: Underhill and Blue Devils' namesake

SUMMERY SUMMARY

Editors:

With great interest I read your article "Summertime and the Living Is Hectic" in the July-August 1996 issue. Summer is when the Conference Services Office thrives. Conference Services coordinates many of the campus facilities for the summer programs mentioned in the article.

During summer 1996, the university, through Conference Services, hosted seventy-four different program sessions attended by 7,200 participants. Many of these participants enjoyed the beauty and experienced the life of Duke's campus for the first time.

As a service to the summer programs, Conference Services produces a brochure, *Summer at Duke*, which will detail information about each summer program, including a brief description, dates of the program, contacts for additional information, and costs. This brochure will be available in February 1997 and may be obtained by calling (919) 681-4441.

Jim Hodges
Manager, Conference Services
Duke University

WRONG SCHOOL

Editors:

In your article "Making It on the Hill" in the May-June 1996 issue of *Duke Magazine*, you include quotations from "James Guth, a political science professor at South Carolina's Clemson University." I believe that you meant to say that Professor Guth is at Furman University (in Greenville, South Carolina). If there is a political scientist at Clemson University with the name James Guth, then I may be wrong. You may have later information than I have.

Although I do not agree with everything printed in the magazine, I do read portions of every issue. I appreciate the effort you put forth in order to make it as good as it is. Best wishes for continued success.

Ray C. Roberts Jr. '50
Greenville, South Carolina

UNRAVELING THE HISTORY OF EMOTION

If fifty years from now one were to write of the significance of the 1996 Democratic and Republican conventions from a traditional historical perspective, it would merit perhaps two sentences. We would note that Bob Dole was appointed the Republican nominee without strong competition, and that Bill Clinton accepted the Democratic nomination after making a Trumanesque train ride across the Midwest. But to limit our analysis to these basic facts would miss a most fascinating aspect of American culture at the end of the twentieth century: The star speakers at the conventions were not

Culture stash: documenting the trappings behind nineteenth-century French society

WILLIAM REDDY

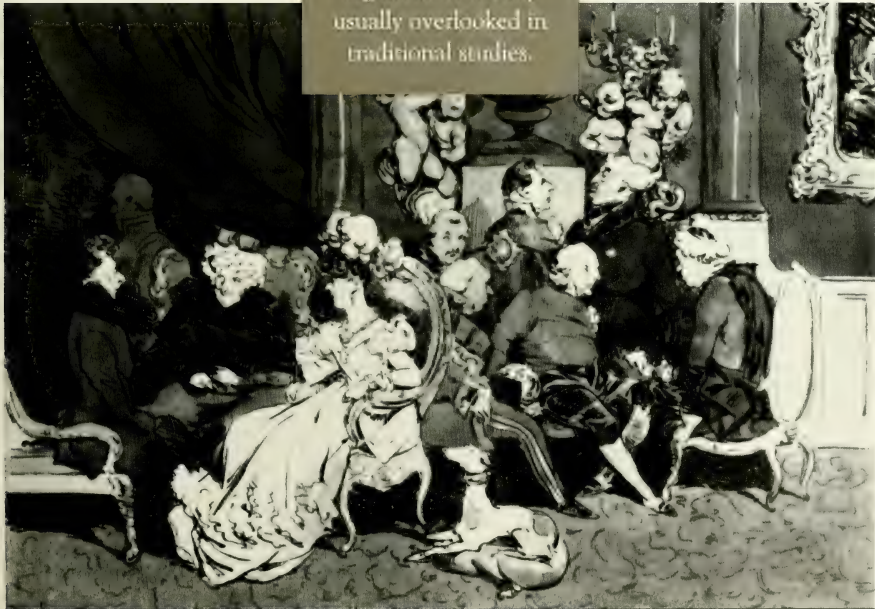
BY JOHN MANUEL

From the written records of past people's daily struggles, a Duke cultural historian breathes life into aspects and segments of society usually overlooked in traditional studies.

the presidential candidates airing their parties' platforms. They were Nancy Reagan talking about her husband's battle with Alzheimer's disease, Christopher Reeve talking about life in a wheelchair, and Al Gore describing his sister's slow death from lung cancer. The appeal was strictly to emotion.

What were the motivations and intentions of those who scripted these political events? And what does it say about our needs as a people, that we would sit spellbound by these speeches, even as we knew they were politically irrelevant?

To those of us who went through school in the 1960s and Seventies, the study of history was an exercise in memorizing the names of leaders and dates of wars and treaties. The



emotional lives of common men and women, and how those affected daily life and social change, were never addressed. Anthropology, likewise, was limited in its ability to explain how certain practices came to exist. Research focused on describing the practices and relationships in a particular society at the time the researcher studied it.

But in the last twenty years, academicians have understood the need to draw upon other disciplines to understand the history, the cultural practices, and the agents of change of any society. From archaeologists, historians seek the importance of tools, from linguists information in language structure, and from anthropologists the details on everyday experiences and practices of people from distant times and places. William Reddy, Duke professor of history, combs through written records of past people's daily struggles to try to understand the motivations and intentions that shaped their lives. In doing so, he breathes life into aspects and segments of society usually overlooked in traditional studies.

"You could say I'm an anthropologist of the past who looks at how cultures evolve from one form to another," Reddy says. "That necessarily involves looking at the individual, because individuals are sources of change. Some academicians see individuals as blank slates on which a culture writes its message. I don't fully agree with that, but I do believe that individuals are brought by their cultures to desire and do very different things from one age to the next. Describing how that happens is the real challenge of cultural history."

Most of us assume we understand the motivations and intentions behind our daily interactions and pursuits. Reddy considers them largely mysterious, but believes we can and must try to explain them by tracing their origins. "Unless we discuss the historical and contingent nature of these apparently self-evident motivations and intentions, we can't assess what other possibilities lie before us."

Why, for example does racial prejudice persist in Western society despite laws that seek to eliminate it? Why are women still not treated equally in the workplace? The answer, Reddy says, lies in the "fine detail of daily practice" reflecting emotional outlooks that have a long history.

Kristen Neuschel, associate professor of history at Duke, says Reddy stands out among the so-called new cultural historians for his skill and courage in pursuing the ethnography of emotion. "Most historians now believe that people's psychological processes change over time, and they are interested in charting the process of change. Reddy is one of the few historians who is actually willing to take on that process of change. To do it well, you have to be grounded in a lot of disciplines."

Reddy's multi-disciplinary skills are evident

**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
WAS SUPPOSED TO END
SCURRILOUS REPORTING.
BUT IT DIDN'T DO THAT.**



"Le Journaliste": caricature by Paul Gavarni for 1840 essay by Jules Janin

in many forms. He has joint teaching appointments in the departments of history and cultural anthropology. He has spent a year at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study at the invitation of world-famous anthropologist Clifford Gertz, and he worked with developmental psychologist Jerome Kagan as part of a fellowship at Harvard. The entire north wall of his office in Carr Building is lined with historical, anthropological, and psychological texts.

"Bill sees the world through two sets of eyes—the historical and the anthropological," says Irene Silverblatt, Duke associate professor of cultural anthropology. "He understands the importance of change as seen through the fabric of emotional life."

Historians attempting to discern motivations and intentions of any particular group have run into the thorny question of what exactly is emotion and whether it changes or remains the same. The layman might take for granted—and many psychologists might

argue—that there are basic emotions such as fear—that are universal to all humans. But Reddy cautions that this is not necessarily so. "Psychologists have a great deal of difficulty demonstrating that their findings based on research in Western society are generalizable to all of humanity," he says. "For example, psychologists have found that in Western society, husbands' autonomic nervous systems do certain things when they are lying to their wives. But would husbands in Java exhibit the same response? Perhaps not. You might not even be able to say what a lie is in their culture."

Many ethnographers studying emotion espouse the theory that personal feelings are entirely a product of one's society, locale, or culture. This so-called constructionist viewpoint holds that individuals are entirely plastic—able to be molded by society. The constructionist never bothers to look below the skin for motivations or intentions and denies that there are any universal emotions. Others have taken the stance that people do have "real" emotions, but that trying to identify them is beyond their purview. In either case, ethnographers of emotion have shied away from attempting an historical account of changing emotional discourses or practices. Reddy has not.

Over a period of twenty-five years, he has done exhaustive research on the historical shaping of intention and motivation, primarily in nineteenth-century France. Why France and why that period? "France is a fabulous country for historians," Reddy says. "Since the seventeenth century, the French have been 'document happy,' amassing incredible archives that are available to the modern researcher. In France, a researcher can get a project off the ground in weeks rather than months."

"The nineteenth century was the age of *laissez faire*," he says. "It was a period when there was a kind of conscious social engineering based on the assumption that people would pursue gain if left to their own devices, and that this would be the best thing for the society. It was applied with vigor to reform of existing laws. There has been a lively debate among historians as to whether or not this was a good description of human motivation and what were the effects of these reforms on society."

In separate research projects, Reddy combed through court records, personnel files, and memoirs stored in Parisian governmental libraries to establish the identities of journalists, civil servants, and married women in post-revolutionary France. His particular interest was in understanding how these people experienced emotions and governed their behavior according to the dictates of honor and shame. The preservation of honor and the avoidance of shame were key motivations among nineteenth-century French men and women. Yet that long-accepted notion threat-

MONEY MATTERS

For most of us, thoughts about money only extend so far as to whether we have enough, or can get enough, to satisfy our many needs. Duke history professor William Reddy urges us to step back and consider the distinctive role that currency plays in Western civilization, the enormous changes that have occurred in how society has created and handled money, and the crucial role played by the institutions that manage our monetary systems.

"The interesting thing about money is that it is a symbol that is totally invented, but in order for us to use it with security and predictability, we have to pretend that it is natural," Reddy says.

In his course "The History of Money in the West" taught during the summer of 1995, Reddy urged students to consider how our handling of money affects everything from our daily relationships to our national future,

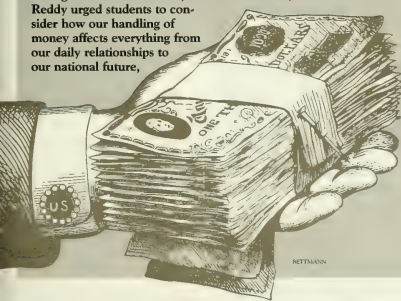
sometimes for the better and sometimes not. "Money has a concreteness that helps us manage relationships in an objective fashion," he says. "But using money to mediate vital relationships pushes people toward the pursuit of gain. And that can lead to the deterioration of relationships. On a national level, the monetary system itself can and had to be tinkered with. But we must have a consensus as to what are fair ways of tinkering with it, or the results can be disastrous."

To bring home that point, he says that, since the third century A.D., every major government crisis in the West has been precipitated by a currency crisis involving initially the debasement of coinage and, in more recent times, the inflation of paper currencies. In the third century of the Roman

Empire, successive governments debased the Roman denarius until the silver content of that coin was less than 5 percent. In the short term, that provided extra monies for building up the Roman armies. In the long run, it led to the complete breakdown of the monetary economy.

"The Roman Empire was rebuilt after A.D. 285 on the basis of in-kind taxation—taking products such as grain, shoes, and armor as payment. That had the unintended consequence of quadrupling the size of the bureaucracy and forcing people to remain in their particular trades so they could pay their in-kind taxes."

We like to think that we are smarter about how we handle such things. But he cautions us to realize how precarious the whole monetary system is. "The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee is that human institution that supposedly prevents us from tinkering in inappropriate ways. But they could do anything. In 1980, [Paul] Volcker raised interest rates up to 20 percent and essentially killed Jimmy Carter's chances for re-election. These people need to be above politics, reflecting some kind of impersonal forces, but of course they are not."



ened to undermine the opportunities afforded by the Revolution for such things as equality among the sexes, a free and honest press, and a responsive and efficient government.

French journalists in the early nineteenth century faced constant conflict between their duties as citizens and their duties as employees. As citizens, they were encouraged to research and write "the truth" as they saw it. Newspapers of the day were closely associated with a specific political faction, and journalists were expected to propagate that faction's point of view and assail its opponents, regardless of their personal point of view. "Journalists were constantly deploring the state of journalism because it was so concerned with calumny and insult rather than with the truth," says Reddy. "Yet they dared not face the shame of going without a job. So they ended up spouting whichever purple rage was demanded by the paper they got a job with. Journalists had to be careful to sell out in a

way that wasn't too blatant. Freedom of the press was supposed to end scurrilous reporting. But it didn't do that."

Among civil servants, Reddy found that there was a rhetoric of honor that promoted toadyism and discouraged efficiency. By examining documents from the Ministry of Interior, for example, he observed that civil servants were almost never discharged for poor performance. However, they would be discharged for causing public scandals such as debauchery or falling in debt. "There was a whole rhetoric of honor in the bureaucracy through which, if one were good at it, he could get promoted. And if you got promoted to the level of divisional head, a common practice was to purge your files. The chief goal was to eliminate the shameful traces of one's having begged for promotions."

By examining records of marital-separation cases from the first half of the nineteenth century, Reddy observed tensions created by a

long tradition of privacy with regard to marital relations—particularly with respect to male indiscretions—and the desire to seek justice. Secrecy and discretion (looking the other way) were accepted methods for reconciling public honor and private desire. The post-revolutionary courts exposed everything to public view and were prone to presume guilt on the lightest evidence. Honor was branded as something aristocratic and archaic. But Reddy found that the need for honor persisted among different classes and sexes in the post-revolutionary era, handicapping the courts in their attempt to determine the facts in a case and to deliver a fair ruling. "In the granting or disallowance of marital separations, preservation of honor continued to be the most important factor, not whether one party had been cruel or unfaithful to the other," Reddy says. His research on these groups has been brought together in a book, *The Invisible Code: Honor and Sentiment in Post-revolutionary France, 1814-1848*, published by the University of California Press.

From his research, he concludes that there are always normative notions in any society about what emotions can and cannot be expressed. Language and rituals are set up to control these emotions. But as powerful as such controls are, "deviant" expression persists. "It's not all culture, it's not all classes, and it's not all in-born psychological dynamics. We are not all automatons to whatever discourse is prevalent at the time. As a society, we have great powers to mold our experiences, but not total power."

Reddy describes how in the first century of the Roman Empire, there was a normative style based on stoicism. By being free of emotion, one could make the wisest decisions—or so was the belief. "But in fact there was a lot of deviance among the ruling class," he says. "The standard was so strict that, once people felt they were failing, they didn't have any boundaries."

Reddy says his interest in these matters may well have stemmed from his own childhood experiences growing up in Houston and St. Louis in the 1950s. His father was an Army captain who prided himself on self-discipline. He later became a salesman, which required him to be ever-enthusiastic, ready and willing to persuade people to part with their money for something he may not have valued himself. Reddy says the tensions created by these contradictory demands may have contributed to his father becoming an alcoholic. "That certainly had a formative influence on my studying the complexity of experience," he says. "You can be a successful member of the ruling class and be very unhappy."

Which brings us back to the question of whether we in twentieth-century Western society understand our motivations and inten-

tions any better than people did in the past. The "doublespeak" of nineteenth-century Frenchmen trying to hide their infidelities in a language of honor seem so obviously hypocritical now. Today, we have all manner of psychotherapists and support groups that allow us to come forth and express our feelings. Reddy thinks that's good, but he wonders if what he calls the "Oprah Winfreyization" of Western culture is really leading us to greater liberation from shame and repression—or just taking us in circles. "In folk shows of the kind pioneered by Phil Donahue and now epitomized by Oprah Winfrey, a guest is

enticed to display for a mass audience feelings that he or she would normally hold private. But this constant baring of the soul has generated a new set of expectations. Such programs have become a fixed genre."

Reddy says that what he calls "the boundless pursuit of openness and sincerity" can become a trap in the same way as the early nineteenth-century desire for absolute secrecy was a trap. "We need to recognize how much control we collectively have to shape emotional experience with our expectations and our conventions. It is so extensive that even notions such as sincerity or self-fulfillment



JOHN WATSON

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**"IT'S NOT ALL CULTURE,
IT'S NOT ALL CLASSES, AND
IT'S NOT ALL IN-BORN
PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS.
AS A SOCIETY, WE HAVE
GREAT POWERS TO MOLD
OUR EXPERIENCES,
BUT NOT TOTAL POWER."**

can become tyrannical. You can lose track of what really matters just as easily by struggling to reveal your true self as by trying to conceal your feelings and desires."

To a future historian researching American politics at the end of the twentieth century, the description of voters being courted not by policy statements and platform positions, but by competitive appeals for empathy, will make interesting fodder indeed. ■

Manuel is a freelance writer living in Durham.

A SPIRITED PURSUIT

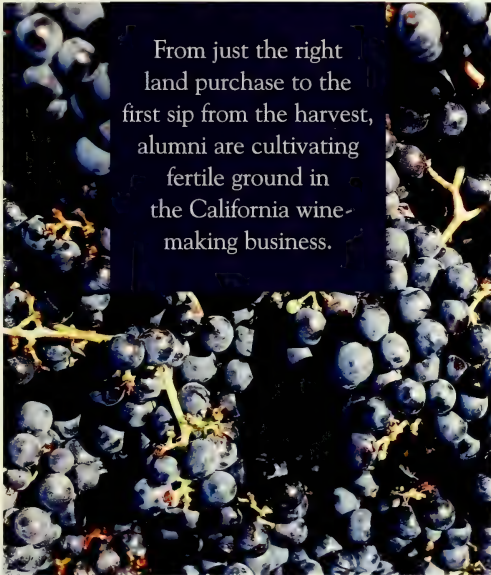
WINE ADVOCATES

BY TOM KRIEGER

It's August, and the Napa Valley is buzzing with the excitement of the harvest. Growers daily check the sugar level of their grapes, anticipating the imminent picking, and expectant chatter fills the afternoons as vineyard owners excitedly fret over when and how successful their yield might be. It's been an early and less-than-exceptional harvest, but the seasonal enthusiasm still fills the air as the grapes are plucked from their vines and the wine-making process begins.

What is most fascinating about wine is the seemingly unquenchable thirst for more knowledge inspired by that first deep sip. As the unofficial ambassador of Napa Valley, Bernard "Barney" Rhodes '41, B.S.M. '42, M.D. '44, teasingly puts it, "once you have a vineyard, you start thinking, I could get involved in everything that happens *after* you harvest it." Public-policy and law professor Joel Fleishman, one-time wine columnist for *Vanity Fair*, echoes Rhodes' sentiment. "You really can't understand wine if you don't know something about grape-growing and the process of vinification." So the education begins, from agriculture, economics, and communications to biology and chemistry. And as an integral part of the Napa and Bay Area communities, Duke alumni have made their mark in the wine-making business.

Fleishman, whose wine-tasting parties sent many a budding connoisseur down to Fowler's Gourmet in Durham, plays a pivotal role in the community. Lori Arthur '79 now heads the fund-raising efforts for the American Center for Wine, Food, and the Arts. Ed Lehrman '86, who also attended the professor's monthly occasions, now runs a high-end wine club catering to the needs of the busy professional interested in wine. They both



From just the right land purchase to the first sip from the harvest, alumni are cultivating fertile ground in the California wine-making business.

credit Fleishman with dramatically increasing their wine I.Q.

"Every month a group of wine enthusiasts would go to Joel's house and we would sample wines from noon until six—sometimes as many as a hundred different wines," recalls Arthur. Lehrman says that Fleishman really piqued what had already been an avid interest. "Remember those standard dressers they gave you at school? Well, instead of filling mine with clothes, I filled it with wine. It was only sometime after Joel came over and gave a tasting for the Betas [Beta Theta Pi members] that I really began to read up and get more involved."

The columns that Fleishman wrote were known for their colorful language describing wines in human terms and characteristics. And all aspects of wine have their own vocabulary. "You pick it up by osmosis," is how ophthalmologist Robert Sinskey '44, M.D.

'48 describes his learning about the wine business.

Cliff Adams '65, who is now running the start-up efforts of the American Center alongside Lori Arthur, reports that his education was a bit more of a baptism by fire. "Early on, I went to lunch with Bob Mondavi at Vanessi's [an old-time San Francisco Italian restaurant]," he says. "There were fourteen glasses lined up at the table and, after ten minutes or so, Bob looks at me and asks, 'What do you think of the wines?' So I tell him I think they're nice and I like this one—which doesn't satisfy him in the least. He is after me, really wanting to know what I think of them. I had to go through every one of those glasses and tell him exactly what I thought. At that moment, I very quickly realized that if I was going to be in this business, I was going to have to get an understanding and vocabulary that I just didn't have."

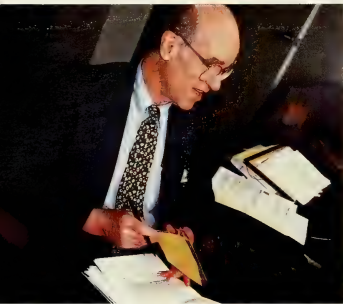
One individual who has been cultivating that fertile ground is Barney Rhodes. Involved in the Napa Valley community since the Fifties, Rhodes has seen the valley grow in a way that could not have been imagined. "Walnuts and prunes were being grown back then," he says. "One of the vineyards that we bought was actually green-chop alfalfa." Though he and his wife, Belle, have since bought and sold other parcels in the valley, they are recognized for having sold to Tom and Martha May what has come to be known as "Martha's Vineyard," which in the words of one respected wine connoisseur, is the equivalent of a blue-chip stock like IBM—a perennial winner.

Talking with Rhodes about wine is an incomparable experience: He's not just a collector, but *the* collector. His collection has taken on a life of its own, outgrowing one cellar to where it now stands at 25,000 bottles of reserves, magnums, double magnums, and jero-boams. "There were sixteen licensed wineries,

Sometime later I got an 1870 Lafitte from Gloom's Castle. The very old Lafittes were some of the most spectacular because every ten or fifteen years somebody would go into the cellar and dip the end in hot sealing wax. They were *beautifully* preserved. Needless to say, I think it was miraculous." He smiles, re-

field, fine-art auctioneers and appraisers. "Barney and Belle have helped raise the international stature of California wines in a very subtle fashion."

As an example, Kaiser mentions that Rhodes belongs to an exclusive wine-drinking club in London. That organization, the



Wine enthusiast: critic and teacher Joel Fleishman



Grape expectations: good things from the valley



Cave mien: barrels for aging

twelve of which were operational, when we came here. Now, there are more than 250." The most graphic indicator of the valley's growth could simply be the rise in the cost of land. "I got a producing vineyard—it's now the Safeway in town—for \$800 an acre when I first came up here," he says. "Then I got invited to a dinner party and was told I was raising everybody else's costs. Well, that land goes for up to \$65,000 an acre now."

Rhodes' anecdotes could fill volumes. When asked about some of the more interesting wines he's tasted, his attention turns to wine auctions past. "When Christie's reestablished the wine auction, we were at the first one. I bought a triple magnum of 1865 Lafite,

calling the moment he sipped from the nineteenth century.

Barney and Belle (a collector in her own right—she is in the process of donating her massive cookbook collection to the Napa Valley College) continue to be involved in the management of several wineries, among them Rutherford Hill, Round Hill, and the Heitz winery, which bottles grapes from the Rhodes' Bella Oaks vineyards. But they are best known for their esteemed position as the "ambassadors of the Napa Valley." "Barney Rhodes is viewed internationally as a gentleman in the strict sense of the word," says Bruce Kaiser, director of the wine department at the West Coast office of Butterfield and Butter-

Saintsbury Club, has a membership limited to just fifteen members, half of whom are involved in wine; the other half are professors. Rhodes is the sole American. The Rhodeses are also the North American wine consultants for Cathay Pacific, advising the top-flight airline what to serve in the various classes of service.

Their wide-ranging knowledge has been put to good use by their Duke brethren. Even Joel Fleishman, whose appetite for the vintner's knowledge knew no bounds while he researched his eight-year wine column, admits that he would occasionally defer to Rhodes. "To be honest, I really didn't want to write the column," he says. "In the process of

BARNEY RHODES IS NOT JUST A COLLECTOR, BUT THE COLLECTOR. HIS COLLECTION HAS OUTGROWN ONE CELLAR TO WHERE IT NOW STANDS AT 25,000 BOTTLES OF RESERVES, MAGNUMS, DOUBLE MAGNUMS, AND JEROBOAMS.



Good tasters: Barney and Belle Rhodes at home, enjoying the fruits of their labor

deciding, I talked with Barney and he said, do it, and that I could always regard him as an unpaid consultant." Charlotte Temple '62 also benefited from their largesse and continues to do so, noting that their generosity is not simply bound by alumni ties. "Barney and Belle have probably been instrumental in helping

yard—it puts you into the life of the valley.' And she was absolutely right."

Temple has sold off the majority of her vineyard and has no plans to get more involved in wine making. But she observes that "nothing I have ever done has given me as much status as my wine. You would think I

leader and pioneer in ophthalmology, Sinskey turned his attention to the wine business in the beginning of the 1980s when he became a partner in Acacia wineries. Those partners eventually sold out to Chalone, and in the settlement, Sinskey ended up with eleven prime acres along the Silverado Trail, where he has



Sinskey harvest



Center champions: Lori Arthur, left, and Cliff Adams



Fruit of the vine: from arbor to transit

half the valley find a place," she says.

In fact, it was through Fleishman that Temple met the Rhodeses, who have since become her close friends. "I was sitting at the Top of the Mark with Joel one day," she says, "telling him how I had been spending some time up in Healdsburg and that I was thinking of buying land up there. Well, he says to me, 'No, no, no. You want to go to the Napa Valley. You have to meet Barney and Belle Rhodes.' Well, I get a phone call not a week later and they said, come up and have lunch." One thing led to another and soon Temple had her land, but that was just the beginning. "Belle took me aside and said, 'If you come up here, you have to get a vine-

yard—I've even had to put my own family on allocation." And it is family that has the globe-trotting photographer—her work in China will be featured in an upcoming issue of *DoubleTake* magazine—excited about her future in the wine country. Along with her father and children, she has bought a ranch in the northernmost corner of the valley. "I grew up in a family-owned company, and there are so many family-owned enterprises up here in the wine business—it makes it seem so much more like a community."

The desire to propagate a family-owned-and-run business prompted Robert Sinskey to get more involved in the wine business. A

since placed his winery. After the breakup of Acacia, he says, "I decided to do my own thing. I had the means to do it, so I built this winery." The "means" stem from his landmark work in the field of cataract surgery. Holder of U.S. Patent #4601720 for the Sinskey Modified "J" Loop intraocular lens, he personally performs some 500 eye surgeries a year and his Santa Monica clinic another 800 to 1,000. During a period in the 1980s, his lens held 66 percent of the world's market for cataracts.

As ambitious in his new hobby as he was professionally, Sinskey didn't want to make just another wine. "I wanted to make a top-level wine. I thought I was one of the best in the medical field; I wanted to see if I could be

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ON ALLOCATION."**

Entrepreneur: Temple bought into the valley at the urging of Belle Rhodes



one of the best in the wine field." He was fortunate to find an excellent partner in his son, Rob. "I had problems with my marketing people and my wine-maker and I turned to my son, who was in photography at the time. It turned out he had a tremendous palate: He could detect problems with the wine before

**RATHER THAN GROWING
GRAPES ON HIS PROPERTY,
KEVIN SHANNON
PURCHASES LOTS OF
VARYING SIZES, BLENDS
THEM, AND BOTTLES THEM.
HIS COMPANY, MOUNTAIN
VIEW, PRODUCES 140,000
CASES A YEAR.**

apparent that the wine business is indeed capital intensive. The barrels alone, some 1,500 in all and imported directly from France, cost \$700 apiece, and that's just one very small part of the equation.

Not everyone involved in the wine business has access to those kinds of resources.

They all nonetheless survive and flourish through a combination of clever marketing and hands-on management. Ed Lehrman, after earning an M.B.A., created the Passport Wine Club, effectively packaging the romance of the wine trade by inviting his clientele to "journey with me into the world



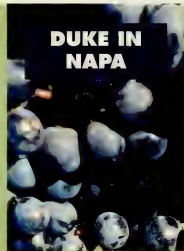
Buyer and bottler Shannon: "Last year Sauvignon Blanc went for \$600 a ton; this year it will be \$1,000."

the wine-maker. I wanted to have some sort of business that the family would be interested in and, since he came in, it has been a very good relationship."

Rob watches over the Sinskey operation, which includes 130 acres of vineyards scattered throughout the county, the wine-making facilities, marketing, and distribution. Reflecting the current trend in the valley, Rob is working on new techniques for growing grapes. Instead of having 1,100 to 1,600 vines per acre, which is the norm for producing Pinot grapes, for example, Sinskey has planted 4,000 vines. While each vine is carrying less fruit, the amount of wine produced is the same.

Different means of planting is just one of the many things the Sinskeys do in their efforts to succeed. "We have twenty-five to thirty different experiments going on all the time—different ways of vinting the wine, different barrels, different woods, different yeasts to start the fermentation—all these make a difference in the wine," says Robert Sinskey. For example, he points out that his winery uses hardwood boxes, with hard plastic interiors to ferment the wine, as opposed to the usual method of pumping the de-stemmed grapes straight into the stainless steel tanks. The smaller bins allow for a gentler fermentation process that can produce more robust flavors.

On a tour of the facilities, Sinskey goes deeper into the caves of the winery, which recalls Poe's "Cask of the Amontillado": barrel upon barrel of wine fermenting and aging. From the vast storehouse, it becomes readily



The year is 1991. Operation Desert Storm is heating up and public policy prodder Bruce Kuniholm is starring in the role of the Flying Educator, touring major cities—Boston, New York, Chicago—and giving presentations on what he knows best, the situation in the Middle East. When Joel Fleishman learned that Kuniholm, a fellow wine enthusiast, would be in Northern California, he urged his colleague to contact Barney Rhodes '41, B.S.M. '42, M.D. '44. One thing quickly led to another. Rhodes organized a small luncheon and asked Kuniholm to give a little presentation.

"It was fascinating," recalls Robin Lail, who was at the first luncheon and, along with

Rhodes, sits on the board of visitors for the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy. "I suggested that he come out again during the summer." Lail, whose family has been in the Napa Valley since 1879 (her daughter Shannon is a 1994 Duke grad), made Kuniholm the proverbial offer that he couldn't refuse: In trade for leading a three-day seminar on the Gulf War and its impact on the Middle East, she would introduce him to some of the Valley's most prominent wine-makers and, of course, there would be plenty of wine to drink. So, along with Lori Arthur '79, he returned just a few short months later and a unique tradition was born—Duke in the Napa Valley.

"Robin and Barney said to me they wanted to make it annual," says Kuniholm, "and from there it just evolved into its own ethos." Beginning with an opening night dinner at the vineyard home of Bob and Toni Travers, owners of Maya Camas (son Chris graduated in 1993), the seminars continue on through two-and-a-half days of wine, discourse, and food. "It's just a wonderful focal point," says Lail, who is the driving force. "A group of people get to come out here and enjoy the Napa Valley and we get educated

about this fascinating time that we live in."

Past attendees include *New York Times* writer John Apple and pundit David Gergen, as well as the Pulitzer Prize-winning author Alex Jones and Susan Tift '73. In addition to the intimacy of the gatherings, another aspect of this intellectual feast is that visiting lecturers take no fees, are housed by area vintners, and, for their time and effort, are paid in wine.

Though Kuniholm (now vice provost for academic and international affairs) missed the past two years while on sabbatical in Turkey, he says he's looking forward to his next trip West. "It's done for the wine and interaction. We share our enthusiasm about our specialties and interests, and in return are given a real look into the substance and the flavor of the wine-making community."

Lail sees these gatherings as a harbinger of the future. "It's just remarkable how Duke is able to involve communities in this way and provide this link back to the university." Considering that last year's faculty contingent swelled to seventeen and the "students" numbered forty, it might not be too long before West Campus takes on a whole new meaning.

of wine." The club offers its members a Monthly Adventure Plan, whereby they are sent wines specially selected by Lehrman and his partner, Guy Davis. For the longtime member, Passport seeks to tailor their selections to that individual palate. "We talk to our customers all the time. If someone was

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Joel Fleishman talks of a bottle of 1926 Chateau Margaux—E. Scott Fitzgerald's wine of choice—he drank with a childhood friend. "It opened up a whole new world for me," Fleishman, who is director of the Samuel and Ronnie Heyman Center for Ethics, Public Policy, and the Professions at Duke's Sanford

ied as barrel making to the role of the five senses in eating and drinking, a state-of-the-art theater, a wine classroom and instructional kitchen, traditional classroom space and a lecture room, exhibit space for traveling art shows, and a permanent gallery celebrating American culture.



Sensuous journeymen: Lehrman, left, and Passport partner Guy Davis

into California Cabernets, we might try to get them interested in other regions, maybe French or Australian." For their thousand members, Passport fills a valuable niche offering an informed perspective (Lehrman and Davis recently took second place in the California Wine-Tasting Championships) for those interested in trying something new.

Kevin Shannon '72 has pulled together an operation that produces 140,000 cases a year of what he calls "wine in the value-oriented category." After working in vineyards in Germany and touring Europe, he ended up in the Bay Area in 1976. After a stint working in distribution, he created his own company, Mountain View, in 1978. But Shannon is not a traditional wine-maker. Rather than growing grapes on his property, he purchases lots of varying sizes, blends them, and bottles them. As is the case throughout the industry, the vagaries of weather dictate whether Shannon's business falters or flourishes. A spring chill and hot summer have made for an earlier and significantly slimmer harvest. "Last year Sauvignon Blanc went for \$600 a ton; this year it will be \$1,000," says Shannon. "Chardonnay will be between \$1,500 to \$2,000 and Napa Valley grapes will cost \$2,000 to \$2,200."

The Mountain View winery is a large operation, but Shannon says it has afforded him the opportunity to make and keep a lot of good friends. Friendship and sharing are currents that run through any discussions of wine. When asked his first wine memory,

Institute, exemplifies the wonder and camaraderie that can be found in exploring a passion for wine. After he started visiting wineries in 1976, he began sending out an informal wine memo to friends. Though he is no longer doing the *Vanity Fair* column, he tries to stay abreast of industry news. "I'm particularly fascinated by wine—why it tastes the way it tastes and particularly what things can make wine better or worse."

The notion of wine as inspiration prompted one of Napa Valley's leading lights, Robert Mondavi, to set the wheels in motion for the American Center for Wine, Food, and the Arts—an organization currently run by former Mondavi chief operating officer Cliff Adams. The center's \$40-million fund-raising efforts are being championed by Lori Arthur. Adams had spent the last twenty years working for Mondavi, from the time it was a small family-run winery producing 1,500 cases a year through its going public in 1993. And it has been since January of this year that Adams, at the behest of the Mondavi family, has been leading the way.

The center, which has a well-situated site alongside the banks of the Napa River, is designed to educate visitors to the valley before they head on to the wineries. "It will be unique in the world," says Adams. "Nobody else has taken a facility and tried to look at wines from around the world and combine that with cuisine, the arts, and agriculture." A truly ambitious undertaking, the center will have multimedia exhibits on subjects as var-

For Arthur, however, the centerpiece remains the gardens. "The gardens will be designed in frames, and in each frame, there will be a different item. One will be vegetables, one might be herbs, and still another would be grapes. We're hoping the gardens will be utilized by the chefs." She names an impressive list of chefs already involved, including Julia Child. The ground breaking is planned for 1997 and opening day not too long after that. "We want to have the best New Year's Eve party imaginable here in 1999," she says.

From the rich history of the Napa Valley and California wines to the extensive planting and re-planting plans brought about by the vineyard disease *phylloxera* to knowing the optimal sugar level for picking grapes, those in the industry are driven by a passion *nonpareil*: the desire to understand an incredibly complex process that in the end is wholly reliant on nature. It is what has driven Barney Rhodes to taste the first growths of Bordeaux every year since 1962; why Robert Sinskey has taken to drinking younger wines because he likes to taste the fruits; why Joel Fleishman remains in close contact with stores in New York and other major cities. With every bottle uncorked and glass poured, they are experiencing a transcendent pleasure that has endured through the ages. ■

Krieger '90 is a freelance writer living in San Francisco. He is currently making his way through two cases of South African red that he spirited from Cape Town.

when people traveled with trunks and expected rooms rather than cells, has wide halls and tall ceilings, and there are obvious places where people congregate, naturally, while they are on their way in or out. It is unpretentious, it has seen it all, it doesn't, unlike most of the Duke architecture, care what you think of it and try to look like something else. It is what it is, thank you very much.

In these functionally funky spaces, people move about at all hours, conversing, playing board games, cooking and eating, and yes, studying. There is no great gulf between work and play; they seem to flow into each other. So, for example, I go down the hall to find someone who might know why I suddenly can't get on to my e-mail. After a few blank looks, one student, turning down his roommate's music, confidently asserts that the symptoms point to the server being down again. It goes down too often, I say, what's wrong? We bewail the inadequacies of computing services at Duke, and assess the advantages of setting up one's own server. Another student comes along and asks what we thought about the debate. "What debate?" questions a ser-

elyne apolitical student, unaware that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole have been exchanging views that could affect the future of the planet. The student who has watched the debate is shocked, and the discussion turns from computers to political activism. This gradually turns into campus politics, and the advantages and disadvantages of an all-first-year-student East Campus. This leads into an inquiry into human nature since, it is somewhat reluctantly agreed, first-year students are human. From there it is but a short jump to interrogating Ultimate Truth itself, especially as Mr. Clinton had taken it upon himself to claim that all religions are basically the same, which, on hearing, made me howl in mock agony.

Where are we? About six of us are sitting on the floor, in one of the wide corridors, arguing loudly (a nearby room door pointedly closes) and eating freshly made popcorn. It is nearly one in the morning. Oh, yes, I'm being kept up 'til all hours, solving the problems of the world. Suddenly, I realize, after twenty-six years here, I've become a teacher. This is the real Duke. ■

Corless is a professor of religion. This essay first appeared, in somewhat different form, in the Duke "Faculty Newsletter."

biology; later, as a graduate student, he taught a similar course.

When he came to Duke seven years ago, he heard complaints from his advanced students that their peers weren't being pulled into biology in the right way. "That bothered me. And so I thought, well, somebody should do something about that." The Nowicki plan, shaped with the help of colleagues and graduate students, was to embed a small seminar within the large course. The course has a somewhat shorter-than-normal laboratory; the extra time is carved out for what Nowicki—who began college as a music major—calls a "counterpoint" to his lectures. "What I do in lectures is tell the story, and each lecture is its own chapter. What we want to do in the seminars is to have another perspective, an alternative story—another melody that is moving alongside that and complementing the big melody." So after Nowicki lectured about organisms in biology, students in their seminars were assigned a particular organism, then told to find out what they could about it, develop a hypothesis around it, and figure out how to test that hypothesis. The idea, says Nowicki, is to impress on students what it means to ask questions in a biological context.

Nowicki is working with some twenty "mentors," almost all of them graduate students. The lecture enrolls 260 students; the seminars are limited to twelve. Working with the Center for Teaching and Learning, he developed a training program on general issues in teaching and specific issues linked with the course. "It can be a good course because of what I do, but it will only be a great course because of what they do," he says.

Nowicki says that "Although I didn't realize how hard this would be, I knew I would do nothing else this semester. And so I had to make the conscious decision to clear the deck." To devote himself to the biology course, he postponed his involvement on a National Institute of Mental Health grant review board and turned down professional seminar invitations. During the previous summer, he gave himself a running start on some long-term projects. "In between times of preparing for the course, I did a hell of a lot of research."

"There is a practical issue in terms of the amount of time that one has to devote to different things, and research and teaching might be juxtaposed in that regard," he says. "But not all good teaching has to be this total immersion. This is a pretty extreme case. I remember the first time I taught my neurobiology course. I worked pretty darn hard then, but at the same time I was setting up a new lab, I was writing a grant, I was getting a lot of research done, and I was publishing



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papers. I had to ratchet up my energy output, but I was able to find the balance."

Part of the reason he was willing to engage so wholeheartedly in re-inventing the course was his perception of an intellectual challenge in the task. "I think it's bad that we think of science as being so product-driven: How many papers did you publish? How many grants did you put out? I went to graduate school, I became a scientist, because I like to think about problems and I like to solve problems. And to me, teaching this course is an intellectual problem: What is the story of biology that you can tell in a semester?"

"In a sense, the payoff I'll get, if I can get that story put together, is a much better view of biology. I think that will make me a much better researcher. People tell me that they couldn't possibly teach introductory biology. And I tell them, well, then, how could you possibly do interesting research? There are people doing science who just aren't thinking very big."

Beyond serving as a lesson in the delicate balance between research and teaching, Nowicki's experience suggests that the electronic classroom—while it may enrich the learning experience—will place new demands on professors. The introductory biology course has a site on the World Wide Web. But the site isn't multi-layered. Nowicki would like to have electronic "links" with every lecture. So if students get excited by ecology, they could read his lecture notes on the Web, explore a link to Duke researchers working in ecology, and find additional links on how to get involved in the research. The technology, then, could provide a "gateway" to biology as a discipline and in its Duke context. But putting the technology in place—and maintaining the site—requires a knowledge base and resources that Nowicki is just beginning to develop.

For higher education, technology may force some revision of the equation between research and reputation. Last year, Duke's Fuqua School of Business launched its Global Executive M.B.A. program, a nineteen-month degree program that is rooted in information technology. Residential classes convene at sites in Europe, Asia, and the United States; professors deliver the balance of the instruction using interactive software applications. According to the program description: "These communications tools allow faculty and students to hold extended dialogues without the normal constraints of classroom and office hours. From their home bases in Shanghai, Munich, Sao Paulo, or New York, GEMBA students are able to interact with faculty and classmates in real time, bringing up-to-the-minute information and unique regional perspectives to any group assignment or class discussion."

Fuqua officials are quick to highlight this

remarkable experiment—teaching extended globally through information technology—as a point of distinction. So will the elite university of the future be pioneering not just in its research agenda, but in its teaching techniques as well?

From his perspective at the Center for Teaching and Learning, Eldridge observes that "the climate of support for higher education has changed in this country. It's much more critical, less willing to accept the notion

without critical review that we're doing a good job."

Duke enjoys "a long tradition of interest in and support for teaching," Eldridge says. "But that idea can't become static. The concern for teaching has to be as dynamic as our concern for research and scholarship. And it's got to be more than episodic, more than just periodically parading the latest winners of the teaching awards. We've got to be able to demonstrate a sustained commitment."

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JUGGLING DREAMS AND DUTIES

When the six of us were living in Duke's married-student housing in the mid-Sixties, the spartan budgets and grinding routine of graduate student life would wear me down. "We need a vacation," I would say to my lean, library-pale husband. "We need to go to the Virgin Islands." This was shortened to "Virgin Islands!"—like a kind of mantra I'd chant when I was especially disgruntled about living in a one-room apartment, pinching pennies for five-cent stamps, or playing bridge on Saturday nights.

I knew nothing of the islands except for the advertised sparkling blue water, white beaches, and secluded, honeymoon atmosphere. My chant teased my new husband because we had not taken a honeymoon before he plunged into his graduate program in political theory. In the same breath, I reminded myself that the road not taken still beckoned. In our circumstances, I might as well have yearned for a trip to the Moon—that impossible dream our country labored to fulfill within the decade, as our fallen president had asked. When our daughter was born and we juggled parenthood with my job and his dissertation, I blessed the chance for a soaking hot bath as my best approximation to a Virgin Islands vacation. So much for dropping out à la Timothy Leary.

My yearnings for such an exotic escape remained a secret from our neighbors, now good friends, who soon became our Duke family in shared adversity: one-bedroom apartments for the incredibly expensive sum of \$90 per month. They joined us in simple pleasures, like watching Kirsten, our toddler, smile proudly when she put a fistful of Carolina grit in her mouth, or pushed her own hand-me-down stroller on Mordecai and Glasson streets. The apartment complex is still there, but it's been owned by the Durham Housing Authority since 1968.

GRADUATE SCHOOL DEFERRALS

BY GRETCHEN R. SUTHERLAND

Through shared adversity, a group of graduate school wives were as committed and determined as their husbands to accomplish the goal of Duke doctorates.

Each weekday evening while waiting for her dad to return from the library, Kirsten and I greeted the wives as they returned home from work as administrative assistants to Edwin P. Alyea in urology and Kurt Bach in sociology. If they were going to be at home on Saturday evening, they might offer us a chance for escape to see a James Bond flick in downtown Durham. We saved up to afford the \$1.25 admission. During our Duke years, they remained as committed and determined as their husbands to accomplish the goal of Duke doctorates in chemistry and physics.

Their tenacity of purpose and loyalty sustained our correspondence for the twenty-eight years following our graduation from Duke. I write that deliberately: We shared the accomplishment of those diplomas. As Sheila said, "When his parents asked what gift to give Bill for graduation, I was floored. The gift is graduation. Hadn't I put my all in that effort?"

Two years ago, their loyalty fueled their trips from Ohio and Florida to Iowa for our daughter's wedding. We celebrated their daughters' weddings soon after. At the third, Gretchen Henoch said, "We've given ourselves to our children and our work since Glasson Street. Isn't it time we gave ourselves a vacation?"

Sheila Oelfke agreed. "I have some sources for information on cruises. I'll do some research and get back to you when we've recovered some finances."

And that will be the end of that, I thought. But I underestimated Sheila, the avid researcher, and the other Gretchen, a determined optimist. Gretchen, who finished her bachelor's degree after their four children were grown, now works full-time outside her home. Sheila has become the hard-driving judicial assistant to a Florida circuit-court judge. Just as her research skills, energy, and intelligent attention to detail helped her candidate successfully navigate the treacherous shoals of his election, so now she led us all to the islands of my youthful dreams. Unlike those *Mordecai and Glasson Street* days: Gretchen, left, and Rob with Kirsten, seated; Bill Oelfke, standing



ried-student days at Duke, we now had plastic to help us postpone the strains on our finances. We had the rigorous grad-school and child-rearing years as preparation for coordinating many full-time schedules, so that we could all converge aboard the new German-built cruise ship *Century*. As it turned out, the ship's cabins were even smaller than our apartments had been, but with very similar half-size refrigerators—then a horrible burden, now an incidental luxury.

Thirty years, an ocean, and two cabin stewards can make a difference in one's perspective. Add, if you please, the luxury of beds made and turned down, pillows garnished with chocolates, bathrooms cleaned, fresh towels and buckets of ice at our disposal, and white napkins snapped in laps by white-gloved Francisco, who waited patiently for "madam" to choose six courses for breakfast, luncheon, and late supper. It was a far cry from our Durham days, when we spent \$40 a month on groceries, and a memorable feast of gumbo, crawfish étouffée, and jambalaya was assembled from ingredients my mother had sent from New Orleans.

As we settled into the routine of our days at sea, we reminisced about our days at Duke. "Grad school was good for me because we had a goal to reach and we reached it," said Sheila.

Gretchen had a different take. "I didn't really know Fred when I married him; it was my dad who was sure he'd make a suitable husband. 'Good man! Good man!' he kept saying." But Fred, who spent all his time on his qualifiers, was constantly working, said Gretchen.

Yet it was Fred Henoch Ph.D. '69 who wrote us to accept the cruise invitation. He also claimed that he didn't remember a thing about Duke. Couldn't be true, I thought, but I revised my opinion in the course of the cruise. At Duke, as on this eastern Caribbean cruise, Fred's mind was planning the next day's events, organizing our rendezvous at meals or islands. His ambition led him up the corporate ladder in technical marketing for DuPont. At our table, no one comes near Fred's expertise as a seasoned traveler. He knows what he likes and he gets it.

For Bill Oelfke Ph.D. '69, Duke offered more profound life changes. A lab explosion in 1967 damaged the vision in his right eye; although his sight was damaged, his essential character was not. Recommended by his professor for a job at the University of Central Florida in Orlando, Bill built his academic life even as the college grew from nothing to 29,000 students, and the physics department—which

WE'D GIVEN OURSELVES TO OUR CHILDREN AND OUR WORK SINCE GLASSON STREET. WASN'T IT TIME WE GAVE OURSELVES A VACATION?



Well-earned cruising: from left, Bill and Sheila Oelfke, Fred and Gretchen Henoch, Rob and Gretchen Sutherland

extracted itself from usurpation by the engineering school—built itself as part of a liberal-arts college. Following a brief stint as a consultant, Bill has returned to teaching and writing. He has developed a profound theory about the origins of galaxies, a paper he persistently tries to see published. On the cruise, his trip journal consisted of sketches he drew.

After Duke, my husband and I moved to Iowa, thinking that his academic appointment at Cornell College would last only two years. Thirty years later, we're still there. At Duke, Rob (A.M. '67, Ph.D. '68) had developed the essential thinking that has led him to produce courses in political theory and philosophy. His most recent course in public policy and ethics concluded with twenty Cornell students in Congress just two weeks before the cruise.

On board the *Century*, he found a walking track around the fourteenth deck at the smokestacks, where, occasionally alone in fifty-knot winds, he walked, tucking his head down to face the blasts of wind as he rounded the stacks. When you're landlocked and classroom-bound most of the years of your life, fierce sea winds, exercise, and solitude restore the aching marrow of your bones. As a bonus, he was ready for each abundant meal with a

ferocious appetite, taking my leftovers even though it added to his hard-to-remove, middle-age bulges.

In the skinny years at Duke, we learned Professor Wladyslaw Kulski's adamant prediction of the decay and collapse of communism. Kulski taught Rob the careful scanning of *The New York Times* for insight into the former U.S.S.R. and world-wide political developments. And in those painful years when cyberspace was yet to be born, he was introduced to analysis by computer in long hours of punching data into cards.

Our youthful days at Duke were not entirely sanguine, though. We lived through draft deferments from military service in Vietnam, civil-rights marches and riots, and the approaching birth of the women's liberation movement. The closest we women came to "consciousness-raising" was the Graduate Wives Club, a book review-discussion group that began to raise money for charitable causes. "What do you do besides read books?" asked Duke's president when we met at his home to receive our Ph.D. degrees (Putting Hubby Through). I was offended by the question. Were we supposed to do more than put in a full day's work in one of Duke's offices for minimum wages, then accomplish the home work of preparing meals, laundry, housework, and mothering? The answer

implied by our culture then and later expressed openly was yes. We three said no for awhile; marriage and children were more than enough to satisfy. As Clare Boothe Luce wisely said, "Do one thing well. You can have it all, but you will be very tired."

As we approach the next century, I watch our very-tired daughters and sons face the crosswind of choices we had to make. The historical context has changed, but they, too, must struggle still with finances, professional training, and shifting career goals. For our daughters, perhaps, the struggle is greater because they don't remember the time before the message that a woman can have it all: a full-time career, full-time needy children, a full-time good marriage, and absolute equity with men, who have always had it all.

Today, our married children could not ask their neighbors to check on a sleeping infant while they go out for a walk. Too risky to even think of such a thing. Yet it was easy and comfortable for us. We had it all—stress, birth, death, joy, grief, disappointment, and success.

But never a vacation. ■

Sutherland lives with her husband in Mount Vernon, Iowa.

SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY

Raising the normal retirement age in the United States to seventy could save the federal government billions of dollars each year and help shore up the ailing Social Security trust fund over the long term, according to two university researchers. And such a scenario is plausible, given that Americans are enjoying longer, healthier lives, say Duke demography research professor Kenneth G. Manton and actuary H. Dennis Tolley of Brigham Young University.

The two estimate that the Social Security trust fund could save roughly \$50 billion to \$60 billion on each year's group of workers by requiring them to wait until age seventy to receive full Social Security benefits, instead of the current retirement age of sixty-five.

And those savings "only represent part of the benefit of such an increase in retirement age in that not only would expenditures not be made, but persons who did continue to work would contribute to revenues through income and other taxes," the two researchers wrote in a report prepared for the Social Security Administration, which funded the study. They said that each year of age increase in the retirement age decreases payments for a year and increases revenue for a year.

With baby boomers approaching retirement age, the federal government must act to meet the future needs of the Social Security trust fund, Manton says. "Assuming that fertility stays at a fairly moderate level and you get these large baby boom cohorts becoming eligible in 2011—when they first pass age sixty-five—something more than a simple tax rate change has to be done. Or if you do it only by a tax increase, then you get a very high tax burden that could potentially slow down growth of the U.S. economy."

Manton also notes that when the Social Security system was established in the mid-1930s, people did not live as long and, therefore, had fewer years of retirement. Now that people live longer than was initially contemplated when the program was created, the government must develop a policy that reflects the reality of changing life expectancy and health status.

The average life expectancy in the United States today is about 75.5 years—slightly over



seventy-three for men and about seventy-nine for women. The average life expectancy was 61.7 when Social Security was passed into law in 1935.

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

A new non-partisan, interdisciplinary center has been established at the law school to examine, among other major issues, the negative image citizens have of Congress. The Center for the Study of the Congress, co-chaired by law faculty members Ted Kaufman B.S.M.E. '60 and Chris Schroeder, will draw on expertise at Duke and neighboring universities and conduct regular activities both on campus and in Washington, D.C.

Former Republican U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker and former Democratic U.S. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell both endorsed the center's mission. "Congress is the keystone of our representative government," Baker says. "The democratic process cannot remain healthy if the Congress continues to be held in low regard by the American public." Says Mitchell, "The healthy skepticism Americans have traditionally had for their government has recently be-

come unhealthy cynicism. Duke Law School should be commended for establishing the Center for the Study of Congress to evaluate and address this growing problem."

According to co-chair Schroeder, "Changes in committee structure, or procedures for voting, or even in campaign finance rules are only part of the picture. There is a dynamic at work in Congress' relationship to the public that accentuates the negative in the Congress and in reporting about the Congress, creating significant problems of perception that only compound the real problems."

Much of the new center's work will focus on three issues: identifying the differences between real deficiencies with the Congress and public misperception; improving public understanding of how and why negative interpretations of actions by the Congress predominate; and undertaking concrete, practical projects to supply accurate, non-partisan, and educational material about the Congress.

Kaufman and Schroeder bring considerable congressional experience to the center. For the past six years, each has taught law courses analyzing the workings of Congress. Kaufman worked for twenty-two years as chief of staff to Delaware Democrat senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. Schroeder has had associations with the Senate Judiciary Committee since 1986, most recently as its chief counsel, and is acting assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice until the end of the year. The center's bipartisan advisory board is composed of people with significant experience on and around Capitol Hill.

GARDENS TO GROW

While the Sarah P. Duke Gardens are renowned for their spectacular flora and fauna, it is the only public garden of its caliber in the country that lacks public indoor space. Supporters of the gardens have wanted to build some kind of center for nearly a decade, and now it looks as though their wishes will be realized.

In October, the university announced a fundraising campaign to finance The Center for Duke Gardens, a visitors and education site. The center, which is expected to be about 18,000 square feet, will be located in the ex-

isting parking lot near the gardens' main gate on West Campus. Construction is expected to begin in early 1998 and take twelve to eighteen months.

The \$5.2-million fund-raising goal includes the cost of the buildings that comprise the center, an endowment for their maintenance and operation, and funds for the gardens' education program. Upon completion, the center will contain classrooms, conference space, a teaching greenhouse, a horticultural library, offices, and space for public and private events. Gardens' administrators will use the center to improve and increase the number of educational tours offered to school children. There will also be meeting rooms for garden clubs and adult evening classes, as well as space for special displays and exhibits.

Designed by Atkin, Olshin, Lawson-Bell & Associates of Philadelphia, the center will be understated so it will not compete with the beauty of the gardens. Design plans show a series of connected buildings, and a landscaped parking lot with a 200-car capacity will be added near the gardens' main gate in a tract now occupied by the gardens' offices and service areas.

Already, \$3.4 million has been raised toward the center's goal, including major gifts from The Duke Endowment and the EM. Kirby Foundation of Morristown, New Jersey.

HONORING ITS OWN

A stone-carved memorial honoring the Duke family for generations of major contributions to the university and significant participation in campus life was unveiled in September in Duke Chapel. The new tribute, located in the chapel's intimate Memorial Chapel, was designed to honor present and future generations of Duke family members who support the university. The wall carving, "Duke in Memoriam," lists philanthropist Doris Duke as its first honoree. She is the deceased daughter of Duke founder James Buchanan Duke and the first of the third generation of Duke family members to be recognized in the chapel.

Already interred in Memorial Chapel—and portrayed in statues and art across campus—are family patriarch and university namesake Washington Duke, responsible in large part for the relocation of Trinity College to Durham in 1892, and his two sons, James B. and Benjamin Newton. Trinity College became Duke University in 1924 when James B. Duke signed the Duke Indenture that also created The Duke Endowment.

President Nannerl O. Keohane presided over the ceremony, a private unveiling at-

tended by approximately fifty family members, university administrators and trustees, and trustees for The Duke Endowment and the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation. Keohane is a member of the board of trustees for the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation. The stone carving was furnished by the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation.

Participants in the dedication service included several members of the fourth generation of the Duke family, among them, Mary D.B.T. Semans '39, the granddaughter of Benjamin Duke and the chair of The Duke Endowment. A Durham resident, Semans and her husband, James Semans, remain most closely involved in the day-to-day life of the university. Her cousin, Anthony Drexel Duke of New York, a Duke trustee emeritus, Duke parent, and grandson of Benjamin Duke, also spoke. Others attending were J. Carter Brown, direc-

tor emeritus of the National Gallery of Art, representing the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation; and L. Neil Williams '58, J.D. '61, former chair of the university's board of trustees and a trustee emeritus.

GEOLOGY MERGES

Duke's geology department will move next year to the Nicholas School of the Environment as part of a brand-new Division of Earth Sciences. This is the first formal division created since the Nicholas School was created in 1991 when the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort and the School of Forestry and Environmental Science were combined.

UPDATE

ELECTIONS' RETURNS

He may not have been the most optimistic man in America, but White House political director Doug Sosnik '79 had this to say last spring: "People vote about things that matter directly to their lives. And this year is going to be no different than any other year." Clearly, what mattered to most people when they voted in November were the things that Sosnik's client, President Clinton, could take credit for—notably the shape of the economy. (Sosnik was among the politically influential alumni profiled in the May-June *Duke Magazine*).

Days before the election, Sosnik said the campaign was certain of getting the 270 electoral votes needed for a second term; Clinton ended up doing quite a bit better. And just after the election, Sosnik agreed with a *New York Times* assessment that credited the win to Clinton's "bite-size initiatives that carry large symbolic value," like ensuring mothers a minimum of a forty-eight-hour hospital stay with their newborns. The 1994 congressional elections had produced the theory—eventually abandoned—that the race for the presidency would hinge on big ideas, Sosnik told the *Times*. "There was some resistance internally to the small-bore stuff. But the resistance melted away with the general feeling that it was working."

Another November winner was David Price, the Duke political science professor who



won back the congressional seat he had lost two years ago. Price took a majority of the votes in all three counties that he once represented (and will represent again)—Wake, Orange, and Chatham. "I have been in close touch with Duke through my years of congressional service and plan to continue to do that," he says. He also told a radio interviewer that his two years away from Congress had given him perspective—and had deepened his understanding that "people have become fed up with excess partisanship."

All three of the congressmen profiled in the magazine swept back into office: Bob Inglis '81, Republican of South Carolina, beginning his third term, with more than 60 percent of the vote; Bob Wise '70, Democrat of West Virginia, first elected to Congress in 1982, who garnered more than 70 percent of the vote in November; and fel-

low West Virginian (and Democrat) Nick Rahall '71, who ran without opposition and is now looking forward to his eleventh term.

The unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of North Carolina was Robin Hayes '67, a legislative leader. Incumbent Jim Hunt made history for his election to a fourth term as governor.

One non-candidate who nonetheless found herself closely associated with a campaign issue ended up on the losing side. Eleanor Smeal '61, head of the Fund for the Feminist Majority, had aligned herself against California's anti-affirmative action Proposition 209. Smeal said the amendment would legalize sex discrimination in education and the workplace; opponents said it would correct a wrong-headed experiment in reverse discrimination. The amendment passed by a considerable margin, though the issue now seems to be headed to the courts to resolve.

Meanwhile, *Time* magazine observed that Clinton's convincing re-election "all but guarantees that Whitewater and its many progeny, from Travelgate to Filegate, will continue to haunt this presidency." The investigation by independent counsel Kenneth Starr marches on, now divorced from electoral politics, "its recent invisibility a measure not of weakness but of gathering strength," as the magazine put it. Starr is a 1973 graduate of Duke's law school.

The Earth Sciences division still includes the Earth Sciences division which include faculty studying not only geology but also ocean and atmospheric sciences. Additional divisions still in the planning stages include economics and policy, ecosystems science and conservation, and environmental quality and health. Some of the ten faculty members with primary appointments in the geology department—currently part of Duke's Trinity College of Arts and Sciences—already have joint appointments in the Nicholas School. Some Nicholas School faculty, in turn, have joint appointments in geology.

Though it teaches undergraduates, the Nicholas School until now has offered degrees only at the master's and Ph.D. levels and concentrated on training professionals in environmental management. The geology department offers geology majors a more traditional bachelor of science degree, plus follow-up training leading to a research-oriented Ph.D. While the school will develop a curriculum for a new bachelor of science degree in environmental sciences, traditional bachelor's and Ph.D. degree training in geology will be offered in the Earth Sciences division.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Researchers at Duke Medical Center have found that the very population most likely to be affected by legalizing physician-assisted suicide is the group that favors it the least. In a survey of 168 frail, elderly patients at Duke's geriatric evaluation and treatment clinic, researchers found that 39.9 percent favored physician-assisted suicide for terminally ill patients. In contrast, 59.3 percent of the patients' relatives—146 spouses, children, and siblings—favored the same measure under the same circumstance.

Neither group felt as favorable toward assisted suicide for patients with chronic illness or mental disability, says psychiatrist Harold Koenig, lead investigator of the study. And there was little evidence that overburdened caretaker relatives were more likely to favor assisted suicide. "To the best of our knowledge, ours is the first systematic study in a clinical setting to examine attitudes of frail, elderly patients and families toward physician-assisted suicides," he says. Results of his study, co-written by Diane Wildman-Hanlon and Kenneth Schmader, were published in an October issue of *Archives of Internal Medicine*.

Supported by the National Institute of Mental Health's Clinical Research Center for the Study of Psychopathology in the Elderly, the survey also showed that the types of patients most opposed to the idea were those most vulnerable to external influence and who

had the least control over their circumstances. These patients generally included women, blacks, poorly educated patients, and patients with mild to moderate dementia. Those with severe mental or physical handicaps were excluded from the study.

"These findings are provocative and of great concern because the frail, elderly, poorly educated, and demented members of our society have little power to influence public policy that may directly affect them," says Koenig. "If physician-assisted suicide is made legal, then this population may warrant special protective measures."

Koenig undertook his research because he felt there was a lack of data on how elderly people feel toward physician-assisted suicide, a controversial issue now stirring public and professional debate. Considerable research has

been done on attitudes toward this measure—most of it showing that two-thirds of adults approve of it—but the respondents were generally healthy and younger than age sixty. "This is the group least likely to be affected either personally or by public policy changes in this area," he says.

However, he cautions that additional research should be conducted in other parts of the country to rule out variables that might be distinctive to this particular population. For example, the majority of patients in the Duke survey were white women with conservative Protestant religious backgrounds who had significant physical and/or mental health problems. Thirteen percent of the patients were black, and the mean age of the patients was seventy-six. Compared to older adults in the United States, patients in the Duke survey

STUDENT SNAPSHOT

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Eating disorders and body image problems are prevalent throughout American society. They're perhaps most obvious on a college campus—which prompted psychology majors Sarah Cates '97 and Jen Steen '97 to spend last summer writing *Taking the Disorder Out of Eating*, a book for first-year college women.

Chapters in the book cover such diverse issues as nutrition and interpersonal relationships. The book ties together self-awareness and self-assertion, says Steen, rather than focusing solely on eating disorders. Steen says body-image problems arise through social mis- understandings about eating disorders, as well as through images of emaciated models plastered across magazines and billboards. Not measuring up to the norm or ideal can be devastating to a young woman, as she compares herself not only to celebrity images but also to the attitudes of her peers, who are also obsessed with weight and appearance.

"A main point of the book is the glorification of the female body, no matter how it looks," says Cates. "We're not saying thin is best. If you have a naturally thin body, then that is beautiful. If your body is naturally another way, then that is also beautiful. But trying to conform to one ideal, to something that you are not, is not beautiful at all."

Cates says that "a book about eating disorders isn't just about



Thoughts on food: authors Cates, left, and Steen

people who don't eat," though that is initially what people tend to assume. *Taking the Disorder Out of Eating* focuses on the process it takes for an individual to get to the point of sickness. What people don't always understand, she says, is that we each exist in terms of "a continuum that spans from normal eating to eating disorders."

Though the authors intended to raise all of the money necessary for the publication of the book by themselves, they were pleasantly surprised by the support across the university. The Women's Center, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), and Student Health all pitched in, and several university employees served as editors and advisers to the book. Friend and classmate Heather Seybolt '97 provided an artistic twist to the book, contributing

numerous black-and-white documentary photographs—some of them self-portraits—that help illustrate various themes.

Now that the book is published, Cates and Steen are contemplating the future. They both plan to keep working with the book and the opportunities it provides. Cates will attend medical school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill next fall; Steen is applying to law school. They intend to spend the summer after graduation traveling together out West.

The 180-page book is free of charge to the campus community. Cates and Steen hope the book will be picked up for distribution to first-year women students at other colleges and student health organizations throughout the country.

—Lessie Arnold '97

were relatively well-educated and financially secure, yet substantially more frail in their general health status.

Koenig says that patients who felt more favorable toward assisted suicide tended to be male, white, better educated, and less cognitively impaired. Older female patients, and those with more conservative religious backgrounds, tended to feel less favorable toward assisted suicide. Factors that did not affect attitudes toward assisted suicide included marital status, living situation, psychiatric disorders other than dementia, and physical health status. Although patients were not asked for the reasons behind their responses, those who were in favor often volunteered the opinion that assisted suicide would relieve their pain and suffering. Those opposed to it often cited religious beliefs.

ROMEO STILL SOLO

Romeo, a rare lemur housed at the Duke Primate Center, will remain a bachelor for the time being. On a fall trip to Madagascar, university primatologists had intended to capture a mate for Romeo, the only diademated sifaka in captivity. The scientists say there's an urgent need to establish a captive breeding colony of the animals because of the threat of extinction from hunting and habitat destruction.

Primate Center director Ken Glander says the expedition dramatically showed how much pressure the endangered animals are under. "Although we saw groups of animals on five of our eight days in the forest," he says, "the instant the saw us, they would run away. We also found a lot of lemur traps and extensive cutting of trees." Glander says his observations support the accuracy of estimates that the diademated sifaka will be extinct in about twenty years. In fact, the forest where Romeo was captured three years ago was heavily logged with no lemurs in sight.

The capture effort will continue, says Glander. The aim of the expeditions is to capture a mate for Romeo, as well as another breeding pair. Once captured, the animals will be temporarily housed at the Ivoloina Zoological Park in Madagascar, where they will be gradually acclimated to a diet resembling that available at the Duke Primate Center in Durham. The center at Duke is the only university-operated facility that concentrates solely on studying and protecting prosimians such as lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers.

Prosimians, or "submonkeys," are descended from primates that also were ancestors to the anthropoids, a suborder that includes monkeys, apes, and humans. Thus, studying

prosimians can yield insights into the early history of human ancestors. Lemurs, isolated on Madagascar for more than 50 million years, evolved into almost fifty species, including about sixteen species of giant lemurs that are now extinct. Human population increases on the island republic off Africa's east coast now threaten many species.

BROADCAST NEWS

Hurricane Fran wreaked another casualty: the thirteen-year-old radio tower belonging to WXDU, the student-run station. At the time, the station had already started raising money to upgrade its existing antenna, which could only transmit within a



Disempowered tower: WXDU's transmission radius curtailed by Hurricane Fran

limited broadcast area. Now, staff members and volunteers must replace the entire tower at an estimated cost of nearly \$100,000.

Although insurance reimbursement money and funds from the University Union will help subsidize the cost, the station has also been sponsoring a series of fund-raisers on campus and in the community to reach its goal. Corporate and private grants and donations are also being sought.

Located in the Bivins Building on East Campus, WXDU is being broadcast temporarily from a nearby, fifty-foot smoke stack; it has just a three- to five-mile radius. Station officials say that the new tower will be 320 feet high, vastly improving the station's broadcast capabilities. Run entirely by students and members of the local community, WXDU has a programming format that is eclectic, including jazz, country, blues, indie rock, industrial, techno, and world music.

IN BRIEF

¶ Alvis R. Swinney, former senior vice president and chief marketing officer for Baylor Health Care System in Dallas, is vice chancellor for business development and marketing, a newly created position, at Duke Medical Center. During his eleven years at Baylor, he helped build it into one of the largest non-profit health-care systems in Texas. Swinney was selected after a seven-month national search.

¶ Melinda French Gates '86, M.B.A. '87 has been elected to Duke's board of trustees, filling the five-year term left vacant when Rex Adams '62 accepted the deanship at the Fuqua School of Business. Gates went to work for the Microsoft Corporation in 1987, serving as both product manager and general manager with oversight responsibilities for the development of many of Microsoft's multimedia products. She also worked on several of the company's other software programs, including Microsoft Word for MS-DOS and for Windows, Microsoft Works, and Microsoft Publisher. Before retiring earlier this year, she was general manager of information products. Her husband is Bill Gates, founder, chair, and chief operating officer of Microsoft Corporation.

¶ At the fall meeting of the American Political Science Association, the prestigious Woodrow Wilson Prize went to Duke political scientist Herbert Kitschelt, a specialist on political party systems in Eastern and Western Europe, for his book, *The Radical Right in Western Europe: A Comparative Analysis*. The honor recognizes the best book in the field of government, politics, or international affairs. Another Duke professor, John Aldrich, an authority on contemporary American politics, won the association's Gladys M. Kammerer Award for his book, *Why Parties? The Origin and Transformation of Party Politics in America*. He was also recognized for a paper he co-wrote on legislative politics. The Kammerer Award honors the best political science publication in the field of U.S. national policy. Two graduate students also won honors: Torben Iversen won the Gabriel Almond Award for the best comparative political thesis, and Clark Gibson won the award for the best dissertation on political economy.

¶ James Wulforst is Duke's new director of dining services, succeeding Wes Newman B.S.E. '78. Wulforst was director of conferences and restaurants at the Time-Warner Building in New York, a \$9-million operation in Rockefeller Center serving such magazines as *Sports Illustrated*, *Life*, *Time*, and *Money*.

Dixie Rising: How the South Is Shaping American Values, Politics, and Culture

By Peter Applebome. New York: Times Books, 1996. 400 pp. \$25.

Regardless of November's election outcome, the 104th Congress certainly left its mark on the country, trouncing President Clinton's "big-government" health-care proposal and passing welfare reform. And as Peter Applebome '71 points out in *Dixie Rising: How the South Is Shaping American Values, Politics, and Culture*, the conservative revolution was led by Southerners: Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott of Mississippi, and House Majority Leader Dick Armey and Majority Whip Tom DeLay of Texas.

"The power of the Republican South gives Southerners and Southern interests an ability to shape public perceptions and national politics to a degree they have not had since the Civil War," writes Applebome, a correspondent for *The New York Times* who has covered the South for two decades. Conservatives from William Bennett to Ralph Reed extol antebellum values such as chivalry, honor, and duty, while Americans in states from Montana to Maine embrace notions and lifestyles long associated with the South: agrarianism, religious fundamentalism, and, most importantly, states' rights.

Applebome traces the evolution of this phenomenon and begins by making the obligatory points. Warm weather and air-conditioning, higher standards of living, and strong anti-union sentiment have drawn domestic and foreign investment to Dixie since the Sixties. Between 1970 and 1990, the eleven states of the old Confederacy grew by 20 million people, twice the national growth. Cities like Nashville experienced negative unemployment rates, importing workers from Puerto Rico. Nashville, along with Atlanta, Charlotte, and sister cities, represent the New South—a phrase, Applebome points out, touted since Reconstruction but now synonymous with optimism, entrepreneurial spirit, and good-natured, old-fashioned boosterism.

"One thing that always defined the South was the pain, pessimism, and sense of defeat



that came from being the only part of the country to know the experience of losing a war and being occupied by the enemy," argues Applebome. "Now, it's the North and even mighty California that are adrift and confused, fundamentally pessimistic about the future."

There is a serpent, alas, slithering among the kudzu in this new Eden. The South, like the nation, has yet to come to terms with the question of race. Whites and blacks may seem to get along better than ever in Dixie, but the issue of race relations remains unresolved and potentially explosive. The triumph of Southern politics, a victory that sprang like a phoenix from the ashes of the civil-rights movement, only underscores the problem.

"Long before anyone talked of angry white males or Reagan Democrats or the forgotten middle class, long before Rush Limbaugh and a host of imitators turned hatred of liberals and elitists and government bureaucrats into the background noise of America, George Wallace tapped into the fears and resentments of white America in a way that has defined the political landscape and the criti-

cal voters ever since," writes Applebome. He believes the nation's "political center of gravity" is much the same today as it was in 1965.

In the book's most interesting chapter, Applebome recounts Wallace's career and the transformation of the South from a Democratic to a Republican stronghold represented by Gingrich. If Wallace has become the feeble penitent and born-again advocate for tolerance and understanding, Gingrich has become his *doppelgänger*, emerging from the shadows to play the provocateur. Gingrich, writes Applebome, is "way too smart to use the old vocabulary of race, but this is the *sotto voce* Wallaceism for the Nineties, the language of Jack and Jock on the Internet and talk radio, that sells as well outside the South as inside." To underscore his point, Applebome notes that Wallace also preached "the gospel of pissed-off-ness" with a litany of lower taxes and less crime—just like those guys on Capitol Hill today.

Applebome is profoundly ambivalent—to put it politely—about Southern conservatives. Enamored of the South and its colorful history, he nevertheless is suspicious of white males who are, at worst, hatemongers like "gentleman racist" Ed Fields, publisher of a white supremacist newspaper in Cobb County (Gingrich's district), or more likely insensitive "neo-Cons" who literally whitewash the past. "The bottom line is that other than the occasional tributes to blacks who fought for the Confederacy," Applebome says, "... neo-Cons view history and the past through a totally white prism, as if the view of what constituted Southern culture in 1861 holds true in 1996 as well." Racist blacks make an appearance in his book, but by and large African-Americans like those who return to Selma, Alabama, for the thirtieth anniversary of the Bloody Sunday police riot are far more sympathetic characters.

"It's hard to even talk to kids now," says Cleophus Hobbs, one such activist who turned to community organizing in the Seventies, sounding a note of nostalgia familiar to any parent no matter his or her race. "They don't have any purpose other than to make a fast dollar, and they don't care how they do it. Some of these kids would be as likely to kill you as to kill a snake."

Applebome fills the book with interviews of people like Fields and Hobbs, describing at length their brand of baseball cap and cigar, the outfits their wives wear to church, the pic-

tures framed on their office walls. Most of these details, paragraphs of them, serve no purpose other than to pad a book that originated in a series of articles in *The New York Times*. More annoying, Applebome fails to edit the transcripts, so that we are forced to wade through pages of mundane chatter, Studs Turkel-style. Mark Gibbs, for example, is a contractor and born-again Christian who, we are told, is not sure Republicans "know what they're doing, but he feels he pays too much taxes." With insights like this, who needs editors?

Applebome has a good story to tell and tells it when he stays close to facts. Unfortunately, he muddies it up by intruding himself into his study, popping up in every chapter with gratuitous remarks ("I happen to love Charlotte ..."). His chapter on Nashville, a town with more than its share of colorful and eccentric characters, makes fun reading, but too many of the people in *Dixie Rising* are like contemporary country-western songs—homogenized, standard fare. The book is worth looking at as a study of Southern politics by an outsider, but speed-read through the "up-close-and-personal" stuff—it's too much like watching the Atlanta Summer Olympics on television.

Rex Roberts is a freelance writer and editor based in Brooklyn, New York.

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—William Chafe, dean of Arts & Sciences, addressing the Arts & Sciences Council in September on budgetary problems

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—Rick Owen, general manager of dining and special events at Duke, on replacing the Starbucks brand with a local brand, based on complaints from faculty and some students at the coffee shop in Perkins Library

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—Chronicle editor Brian Harris, a Trinity senior, responding in an editor's column to criticism for refusing to accept a pro-choice ad; a pro-life group's ad submitted last year was also rejected, based on the paper's printed advertising policy

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"This is not some aberrant individual doing an isolated act. I think it's part and parcel of the way the military has structured its views on...what it means to be a man."

—Duke law professor Madeline Morris, who has researched military sex crimes dating back to World War II, on the military's recent sex scandal involving rape and harassment by training instructors, quoted in Durham's *Morale-Sun*

Ask The Expert

What do you think was the biggest surprise from the November elections?

Clinton was able to pull off a victory of this magnitude, ironically, by acting like a lame-duck president—moving toward the Congress on many issues, thereby inoculating himself against the standard Republican charges of "tax and spend." Bob Dole really didn't have anywhere to go. In the postwar era, Democratic presidents have been elected to defend the poor and working classes, reduce unemployment, and protect entitlements; Republicans have been elected to rein in inflation and keep the country at peace. In 1996, we had low inflation, declining unemployment, and few international threats. What more could the voters ask for?

The Republican Congress behaved the same way. No more storming the ramparts of Washington in 1996. No more shutting down the government and starting down the barrel of fiscal meltdown. Instead, Republicans trum-

peted their "can do" philosophy, somewhat smaller government, and incumbency service.

Clinton hasn't put forward any major policy issues since the 1992 election, and I don't expect much more. The Republicans are mad that Clinton hasn't suffered for what they perceive are his moral and ethical lapses. Also, they have the deepest respect for Dole, who got hammered in the campaign, and it's payback time. We have to hope that it won't get too nasty as the investigations heat up and the economy slows down, just in time for Republican gains in the midterm elections.

—Paul Gronke, assistant professor in Duke's political science department



Reading List

What two books would you put at the top of your holiday gift-shopping list?

Jerry Eidenier, director of Duke's Gothic Bookshop, chooses Corelli's *Mandolin* by Louis de Bernieres. "It's a wonderful book that romps through the Second World War by way of an Italian soldier who finds himself and his regiment occupying a Greek island in a tenuous relationship with the Germans," he says. "Corelli's a mandolin player, and the story weaves his relationship with the Greek villagers, his sensitivity to music, and the human condition against a background of the war." He also recommends E.P. Sanders' *The Historical Figure of Jesus*, "a very good treatment of the social context from which

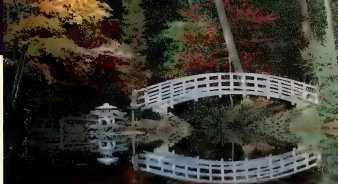
the New Testament and the figure of Jesus arose. It's written well—with no unnecessary commentary—concerning the complexity of the movement around Jesus." (Sanders is a Duke religion professor.)

Takus Nesbit, a Trinity senior and president of Duke Student Government, picks *The Winner-Take-All Society* by public policy professor Philip Cook. "It's a thought-provoking look at the growing class differences in America: how the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer," he says. Ayn Rand's *The Fountainhead*, "which most people have probably already read," is his other choice. "I like the way the two characters are pitted against each other, the clash between the idealistic Howard Roark and the ever-so-opportunistic Peter Keating."

David Ferriero, Duke's new university librarian, chooses *Three Gospels* by Reynolds Price '55 for its "contribution both to biblical scholarship and the Bible as literature category." In his translations of the Gospels of Mark and John, says Ferriero, Price has gotten closer to the original Greek than other translators. "His informative introductory essay elaborates on both the translation and creative processes."

Shifting from the divine to the macabre, Ferriero recommends *The World of Edward Gorey* by Clifford Ross and Karen Wilkin. This "coffee table" book, in addition to samples of his artwork and writings, "contains an excellent essay on his work by Wilkin, visiting professor at the University of Toronto," he says, "and a delightful interview with Gorey covering such topics as the inspiration for his work, a typical day, and reflections on his collections of finials, driftwood, iron utensils, and stuffed animals."

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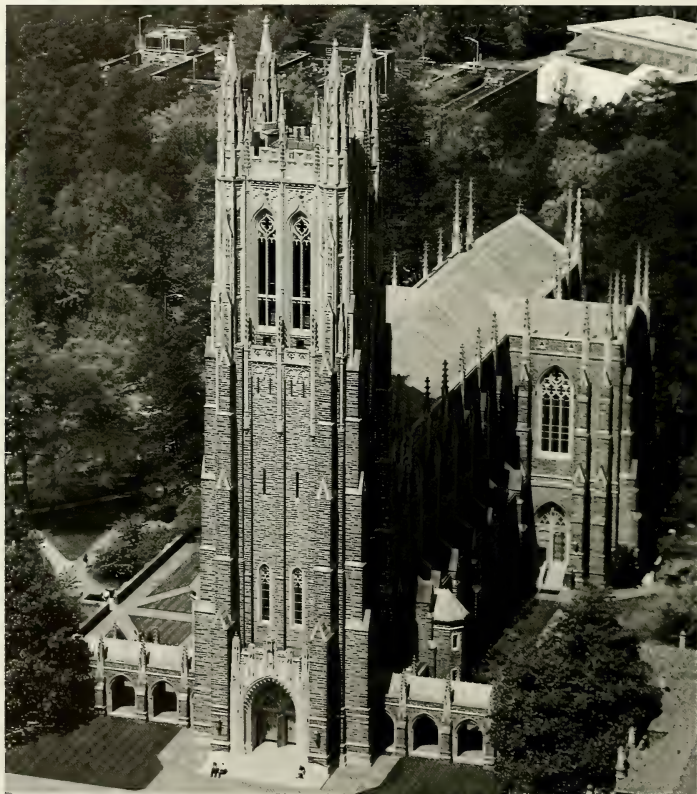
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As she investigates the diary of a sea-captain's wife, a researcher wonders: "Who was this plain-spoken, intelligent, industrious Down East woman who was by turns serious and playful, at once revealing and reticent?"

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Instrumental in drafting legislation on criminal justice and victim reparation matters, law professor Madeline Morris has become an international authority on prosecuting war crimes

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Food, glorious food; happy birthday, HAL

HISTORY THROUGH PAPER WINDOWS

DILIGENTLY SEEKING SUSAN

BY CATHERINE PETROSKI

"Who was this plain-spoken, intelligent, industrious Down East woman who was by turns serious and playful, at once revealing and reticent?"

A researcher investigates the diary of Susan Hathorn, a sea-captain's wife of the 1850s.

On April 20, 1993, Susan Hathorn appeared at the Special Collections window at Perkins Library. She was wearing her blue marbled-print (a little worn at the corners) and had wrapped herself in a full-length manila file folder. She had with her a page-long manuscript-dealer's letter of introduction that had led her to Duke sometime in 1983. Susan Hathorn's had been a long and somewhat arduous trip, and naturally she was a little tired. After all, she was getting on in years—though here in Special Collections, she was just a mere slip of a girl.

"I was wondering when you'd get here," Susan Hathorn seemed to say as I opened her diary for 1855 and began reading her entry for Monday, January 1:

This begins another new year. What strange things may happen ere its close none now know. I have passed it very pleasantly indeed—began to work a pair of shoes for Jode, and considering



Historical bark: similar design as the J.J. Hathorn

how many interruptions I have had through the day, have accomplished considerable. This morning was cloudy and we did not get an altitude until past eleven which was not of much use.... But Jode had calculated correctly—at three, we made the light-house on the Grand Turk.

They hoisted a signal which Jode hardly knew how to interpret—but finally concluded it must mean that he should lay by and not attempt to go through the Passage until morning. As soon as he put the ship about, the signal was lowered, which proved he guessed correctly.

Ginny Daley, Women's Studies archivist at Perkins, had heard of my interest in writing done by women at sea and suggested I look at the diary. The more I read of it, the more I wanted to read and to know about the woman who left this amazing account of her year as a sea-going bride. I read the diary straight through to December 31, 1855, when she wrote with understatement that I already recog-

Maritime mementos:

Susan Hathorn, 1877, inset opposite; clockwise from top, a square-rigged bark on stormy seas; January 1, 1855, entry from Susan's journal; 1851 map of London detail; the J.J. Hathorn's original enrollment certificate, or government license, 1848; crew members reef a square-rigged sail



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having taken or exhibited the
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and that the said Ship or Vessel was built at Regina
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that she is a Park has a square stern
no gallery one Pellet head
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having agreed to the description and advertisement above specified, and
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Park has been duly registered at the
Port of Patty.

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Other legends another new year. What strange things pro-
ceed to close, none now known. I have passed it very pleasantly
begin to work a pair of shoes for sale, and considering their pro-
portions I have had through the day, have accomplished considerable
This morning was cloudy and we did not get an altitude until
which was not of much use. The fur did not come out freely as
we saw hardly one of the latitudes. But I had calculated myself -
passed the latitudes on the Round Table. They visited a signal, which
know how to interpret - but finally concluded it must mean that he was
and not attempt to go through the Desert until morning. As soon as
ship about the signal, was towards which proved he was on the coast.



nized as characteristic "how differently we are situated from the first day of this same year. Then I had no care—was far from home and friends.... How the 'little one' claims my attention—Jode is many a league away."

Just as tears formed in my eyes, questions had begun to form in my head. Like a siren, Susan had beckoned, *Follow me!* Who was this Jode, the husband whom Susan, in her demure but unmistakable terms, so adored and longed for? Where had Susan and Jode Hathorn come from and where were they going on this voyage? And what ever became of them? And why, and how? And what of this "little one," whose name Susan never gives in her diary, and whose gender she only divulges some ten days after the baby is born?

But the most basic question of all was about Susan herself. Who was this plain-spoken, intelligent, industrious Down East woman who was by turns serious and playful, at once revealing and reticent? What, for example, was I to make of her incessant, nearly compulsive sewing, and how was I to balance this with her intellectual side? She could do the trigonometry to find the *J.J. Hathorn's* position and she was a voracious reader—the Waverly novels of Sir Walter Scott, a handful of popular romances of the day, the travel writings of fellow Maine writer Harriet Beecher Stowe, the works of the Irish poet Thomas Moore, and the sea poetry of Lord Byron. And what could be more romantic than this honeymoon voyage, on which the bride sailed on her young sea-captain's first voyage in command of the vessel that bore their name?

I went home and thought about Susan Hathorn, and I probably even dreamed about her. That April and May, each morning I

walked to Perkins Library through Duke Gardens and observed the daily progress of wisteria, azaleas, peonies, and roses, and each morning, I met with Susan. While I transcribed her nearly 40,000-word diary on my laptop computer, her story was etching itself into my life. As she wrote of the rise of the full moon over Cuba's Sierra Maestra mountain range, her visits to the Cuban ports of Santiago and Trinidad, and the transatlantic race to get a seriously injured mate to London to save his life, she spun a web of words that had caught me fast.

I admired and liked Susan, but she was so mysterious, and much about her diary was incomprehensible to me. The Maine maritime world of the 1850s was very different from ours, which meant research to fill in gaps and understand nuances. And something about Susan and her diary made me uncomfortable—its "architecture." Fiction with beautiful "architecture" was one thing, but Susan's diary seemed a little too "just so." My imagination lurched into overdrive: Could the diary be a latter-day forgery—or even a work of quasi-fiction authored by Susan Hathorn, telling about a life she had only wished she had led?

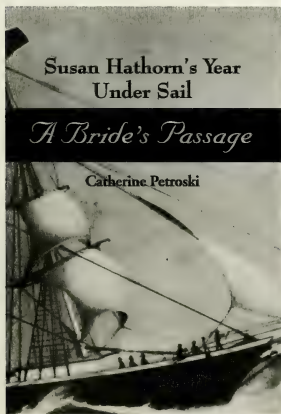
In the Special Collections folder with the diary was a typed, single-spaced "dealer's description" of the manuscript—less a description than a synopsis of Susan's year of 1855: her voyage to Cuban and British ports, her return to Savannah and then Maine, the birth of her first child in November. The dealer divulged nothing of the diary's provenance. Special Collections' William Erwin A.M. '60 gave me the manuscript dealer's name, and I began to trace the manuscript backwards. After several months, I hit a literal

dead end at the shop of a respected but recently deceased maritime antiques and manuscripts dealer in Cambridge, Massachusetts. So I set my misgivings aside and determined that, on the strength of the diary's internal evidence, I would do my own authenticating.

Among the most private of documents, a personal diary is by its nature frag-
mentary. It is a collection of many allusions and implications understood only by the writer and therefore often enigmatic to a latter-day reader. Fortunately, Susan Hathorn was a careful, diligent, and inclusive diarist who laid a clear trail for a reader with the time, inclination, and resources to follow it. As for the last, Duke's Special Collections and Reference Department at Perkins accommodated my endless, oddly-varied requests and inquiries. Duke's Interlibrary Loan filled far-ranging orders for everything from microfilms of an 1850s shipping record newspaper (the *New York Commercial and Shipping and Prices Current*) to dusty dissertations to scarce copies of the then wildly popular romances that, along with Scott's Waverley novels and a great deal of poetry, Susan and her husband read while at sea. Clearly, no one could undertake a project like this without the support of a major research library like Duke's.

Perhaps I've always wanted to be a detective, and Susan left such enticing clues. On Saturday, February 17, 1855, at sea between Trinidad de Cuba and London, she wrote, "Concluded the week by putting wardrobe in order, after the Holyoke Custom." I wrote at once to Mt. Holyoke College: Did they have

Writer Petroski: Susan's story "was etching itself into my life"; above opposite, J.J. Hathorn port of call, Bute Dock, Cardiff, Wales



**FORTUNATELY, SUSAN
HATHORN WAS A
CAREFUL, DILIGENT,
AND INCLUSIVE DIARIST
WHO LAID A CLEAR
TRAIL FOR A READER
WITH THE TIME,
INCLINATION, AND
RESOURCES TO
FOLLOW IT.**





**I ADMIRIED AND LIKED SUSAN, BUT SHE WAS SO MYSTERIOUS AND
MUCH ABOUT HER DIARY WAS INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO ME.**

THE MAINE MARITIME WORLD OF THE 1850S WAS VERY DIFFERENT FROM OURS.

a student there in the late 1840s or early Fifties whose name would have then been Susan H. Lennan? I had a quick answer from Elaine Trehub, the college archivist, to whom my inquiry had been referred: Yes, Susan attended Mt. Holyoke Seminary, as it was then known, during 1851-1852. Moreover, Trehub informed me, the college had in its archives two of Susan's writings: a letter written while Susan was a student describing daily life at Mt. Holyoke to a friend and her final essay for the academic year 1851-52, titled "A Three Years Cruise in the *Ship Graduate*." These two documents add further dimensions to Susan's personality and her aspirations.

In Maine, with the help of local historians and genealogists, I began to piece the Hathorn-Lennan puzzle together. Genealogists are a breed unto themselves who keep our ancestors straight by poring over countless documents—census rolls, vital statistics, military musters, family bibles, and church and cemetery records. One Maine genealogist named Jay Robbins in Richmond led me to Ever-

green Cemetery, where the Hathorns were buried: Jode's parents and grandparents, his sister and brother-in-law, his younger brother, and his daughter. And their headstones bore information essential to solving the puzzle. Here, too, I learned of Jode's death in May 1856, of the baby's name (Josephine) and her death in 1858, and of the loss at sea in 1861 of both Jode's younger brother and the very bark on which Susan and Jode had sailed.

Maine Maritime Museum, which overlooks the Kennebec in Bath, has a research library that is the major resource for mid-coast maritime history, particularly materials on Kennebec River shipbuilding and shipping. Here, in Nathan Lipfert's low-tech, cross-referenced card file of Kennebec area captains and vessels, I learned still more about the Hathorns and other Maine captains mentioned in Susan's diary, and of the many vessels associated with Captain Jefferson Hathorn, Jode's father. At the Maine State Archives, I searched in vain for details on Jefferson Hathorn's term as a senator in the state legislature, but found, in

a wild stroke of serendipity, the Civil War diary of Dr. Abial Libby, Susan's second husband. Somewhere during all this process, I, too, got hooked on reading census rolls, a highly dangerous addiction. Richmond's censuses between 1830 and 1880 give a rich picture of the changing shapes of families, households, and neighborhoods, as well as providing self-declarations of education, occupation, and net worth.

At the National Archives, Angie Vandereed, a specialist in maritime civil records, performed miracles, locating the *J.J. Hathorn's* original registration and other key documents about the vessel, including a cargo manifest and crew lists for the year during which Susan sailed with Jode. She guided me to consular reports showing the *J.J. Hathorn* entering and leaving ports during 1855 and to a series of documents relating to Jefferson Hathorn's exploits as a shipowner and captain, all of which were filling in the maritime background for Susan Hathorn's diary. My daughter Karen put me on to the Internet maritime history list,

MARHST-L, which proved to be the source of countless important leads and put me directly in touch with several world-renowned maritime historians. In New York City at South Street Seaport's Herman Melville Research Library, maritime historian Norman Brouwer found information and pictures of the two steamers Susan tells of taking in September 1855, as she returned to Maine for the birth of her baby.

In London, I set out in search of America Square, where the Hathorns stayed in a boarding house owned by "the Misses Bragge"

while in port. From the commercial directories of the 1850s, I had formed a mental picture of the America Square Susan visited, just a short walk north from the Tower of London. But I also knew that World War II bombing had taken a heavy toll on America Square, so finding two curtain-wall, high-rise insurance company buildings on the site of the Misses Bragge's boarding house was no great surprise. The Angel, a public house in the old directories (but not Susan's diary), still flourishes at the corner. At the Guildhall Library, I read the London census of 1851 for the area and

discovered sketches of the Georgian buildings in which the Hathorns had stayed. At the Public Records Office at Kew, I learned that the Port of London records for the nineteenth century, being so voluminous, had not been preserved. (I also observed in the PRO a high-tech repository that shows little respect for the materials they go to such lengths to keep electronically secure.) The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, though a fine place to visit and stand astride the prime meridian, held in its libraries nothing of use in the Hathorns' story. At Gravesend, where the Thames widens to empty into the sea, stands the pilot house whose drunken denizens caused Jode Hathorn no end of headaches. The Hathorns spent over a week in Cardiff in 1855, and there, at the Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum of the National Museum of Wales, I found an 1850s lithograph showing a sailing vessel being brought out of Bute Dock by a little steam towboat, with a captain and his lady being rowed ashore in the foreground. Here too I learned that the "iron" that Susan described being loaded onto the *J.J. Hathorn*, bound for Savannah, was rails for the building of the Georgia railroad system—perfect sense, since they had taken a "locomotive and tender in 24 pieces, complete" from Philadelphia to Savannah at the start of their wedding voyage in the fall of 1854.

Though I had reconstructed the *J.J. Hathorn's* itinerary and learned as much as possible about Richmond, Maine, the Lennans, the Hathorns, and mid-nineteenth-century maritime history, the biggest problem of all—what to do with all of it—loomed ahead. How would I ever begin to order the material into coherent, manageable form? An edition of the diary was one possibility, but wouldn't Susan be a more compelling figure for the reader if Richmond and the Hathorns and Lennans and maritime life in the 1850s could all be interwoven with her diary's narrative? I recalled that Laurel Thatcher Ulrich decided when working on the midwife Martha Ballard's diaries to "listen to the material." Editors always say a work will find its own shape and length. And so it did.

The book's shape, of course, lay right there in the marbled-paper covered diary that Susan Hathorn carried with her that year and that has, by chance or miracle, survived. I would simply follow her year chronologically and use each month to develop an appropriate aspect of the background. January's chapter includes the research on the logistics of port arrivals and the documentation on the bark *J.J. Hathorn* itself. February, when Jode had to get the U.S. consul's help to deal with the crew's mutinous refusal to work, includes the material about maritime law and consular reports. July's chapter discusses Susan's pre-

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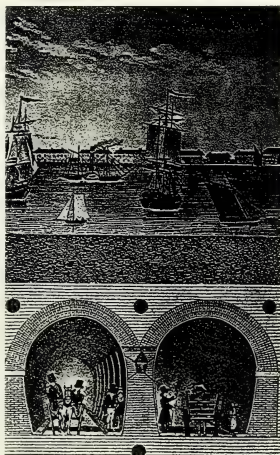
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scient final essay, "A Three Years Cruise on the *Ship Graduate*," in which she articulated her geographical vision of the world of ideas. September includes background on the Hathorns' trip north from Savannah to Maine by steamers, and October includes material on shipbuilding in Richmond, Maine, and the Hathorns' place in that activity.

Susan herself provided several other frames of reference that I decided I would interperse as appropriate and also use as appendices. She listed her 1855 expenditures in an account-book section at the back of her diary, information which places her on the socio-economic scale and defines her personal interests and priorities. She learned to "get the sights" and faithfully recorded the vessel's position in her diary, thus giving the *JJ. Hathorn's* course.

She was a needlewoman of practically compulsive dimensions. Hardly a day in the entire year passed when she did not mention doing some form of sewing, knitting, crocheting, or embroidering, and these evolving projects serve as a gloss on the year, following the changes in Susan and her situation. (When the embroidered slipper tops she begins for Jode on January 1 turn out not to fit him, she adapts to the situation, keeping the misfits for herself and making him two other pairs. By June, when Susan is in London, we find her pur-



"Modern" technology: cross-section, Thames tunnel, nineteenth century (on Hathorn itinerary)

chasing "baby fixings," to which she adds when in Savannah. When Jode takes her back to Richmond in September, she fusses

mightily over his clothing, making shirts for him right up to his departure. Then on the very day he leaves, she throws herself headlong into the business of "baby fixings.") For all her romantic reading, Susan was a highly organized and disciplined woman.

In the end, I had to admit that my fears of a forgery looked rather foolish. A diary this deeply immersed in the maritime world of 1855, the lives of the Hathorns of Richmond, Maine, and the rich detail of a woman's everyday life could only be genuine. No one could have fabricated her complex account, and I had come to know that Susan would never for a minute have contemplated such a hoax. She had, in very real time, recorded her wife's passage—from a slightly giddy captain's bride of January to the grass widow and young mother of December—and left us an intelligent, complex, and fascinating woman's real-life story, one that I felt enormously lucky to have chanced upon. ■

Petroski lives in Durham. Her fourth book, A Bride's Passage: Susan Hathorn's Year Under Sail, will be published in February by Northeastern University Press. She has taught writing in Duke's English department. Her other Duke connections include her husband, Henry Petroski, A.S. Vesic Professor of Civil Engineering, and their children Karen '90 and Stephen '96.



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WRITING RWANDA'S FUTURE

WAR STORIES

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Instrumental in drafting legislation on criminal justice and victim reparation matters, law professor Madeline Morris has become an international authority on prosecuting war crimes.

In a central African country slightly smaller than Maryland, hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children were systematically massacred in a fifteen-week reign of terror. Today, nearly three years later, the unspeakable horrors of the 1994 Rwandan genocide are being revisited as those accused of war crimes are brought to trial. Given the complexity of Rwanda's political history, the precarious nature of its current socioeconomic climate, and the enormity of the crimes committed, these prosecutions present extraordinary challenges. As in the former Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, the nature and extent of the Rwandan violence requires international scholars and government officials to formulate justice proceedings that are equitable yet manageable. But as those who are intimately involved in shaping such policy admit, it's a tremendously difficult mission.

As advisor on justice to Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, Duke law professor Madeline Morris is well aware of the obstacles facing the tiny, troubled country. Instrumental in drafting legislation on criminal justice



Mass exodus: terrified Rwandans flee the country in 1994

and victim reparation matters, Morris says that the pending criminal trials are both actual and symbolic steps toward healing Rwanda's deep wounds. At the same time, she says, restoring any sense of normality will require a combination of time, monetary assistance, and good fortune.

"When you look at the judicial situation, you have to realize that it's an enormous problem to be met with very few resources—

financial, physical, or human—and that justice is only one problem in a country beset with huge problems. Justice is a particularly important and volatile issue because Rwanda has to somehow proceed to a peaceful co-existence of people who have reasons not to co-exist peacefully," she says.

The killing fields of Rwanda are worlds away for most Westerners, whose impressions of the country are informed by news accounts and photographs of absolute desperation— orphaned children and abandoned homes, dying mothers and dire living conditions. But for Morris, who has made the twenty-three-hour trip to the capital, Kigali, nearly a dozen times in the past year, the specific tragedy of Rwanda is compounded by the fact that it is not the only place where genocide has occurred in recent history.

At a conference she co-convened in Brussels, Belgium, last summer, Morris joined representatives from governments and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and United Nations agencies to explore the role of national and international criminal



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Widespread loss: nearly every Rwandan lost a friend or family member in the genocide

justice systems in places where mass violence has occurred. More than 200 people from twenty-six countries attended the conference, which was sponsored by the Duke Law School in conjunction with the office of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

As Morris notes in her summary of the conference, recent world events have made such multinational efforts imperative. "In the mid-1990s, we are witnessing national and international efforts at mass-crime prosecutions such as have not been undertaken since the aftermath of World War II," she writes. (Relevant to her Rwandan appointment, Morris is conducting a comparative study of contemporary judicial treatment of crimes in armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Ethiopia.)

In the case of Rwanda, a peculiar combination of circumstances will make criminal prosecution an arduous task. First, there is the sheer volume of cases. More than 80,000 suspects are awaiting trial in Rwandan prisons, most for participation in genocide-related crimes. To complicate matters, nearly all of the country's judges were killed or fled during

the 1994 massacres. Hundreds of prospective judicial personnel are being given a crash course in law, says Morris, but, for the most part, they are only receiving four months of training. "These people have minimal training and are trying literally the most serious crimes and some of the most complex cases."

Some cases arising from the 1994 Rwandan genocide will be tried by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) while the rest will be handled by Rwanda's national court system. As Morris explains in "Justice After Genocide: Rwanda," a report that will be reproduced in the forthcoming book *War Crimes: The Legacy of Nuremberg*, suspects tried in the Rwandan courts will be classified into one of four categories: from the most culpable in category one (leaders and organizers of genocide and perpetrators of particularly heinous murders or sexual torture) to the least culpable in category four (people accused of property crimes). Category-two and three perpetrators—those charged with murder or with assault not resulting in death—who confess and plead guilty will receive reduced sentences, while convicted category-four defendants will receive suspended sentences.

Yet there are multiple legal and moral dilemmas arising from this arrangement, says Morris. Given the concurrent jurisdiction between the ICTR and the Rwandan government, it remains to be seen how cases will be divided and whether the outcomes can be equitable. Under the Rwandan penal code, for example, criminals convicted of certain crimes can be sentenced to the death penalty, while the ICTR is only capable of passing along sentences involving imprisonment. If those charged with the most abhorrent crimes are tried before an international tribunal and found guilty, their sentence might be the same or even more lenient than someone convicted in the Rwandan courts of a lesser crime.

"What we're going to have is this bizarre outcome in which the top-level people who are perhaps most responsible will get lesser penalties than those in the next round," says Morris. "But the question in Rwanda is always, well, what's the alternative? And this is just another example of that."

When it comes to victim reparations, she says, the questions don't get any easier. "We are trying to establish where the assets might come from—perhaps from the international

community or from a special Rwandan tax—as well as where they will go. Again, how do you categorize? How do you compare people who were physically injured with people who were psychologically damaged? What if someone lost an entire family? Or only one child? Or only a brother-in-law? Some people say this whole exercise is tragicomic, because Rwanda is such a terribly poor country that what we're doing is thinking of all the different ways to divide zero."

As she and her Rwandan colleagues map out ways to begin to bring order to a chaotic situation, they are getting help from other countries that have struggled with their own hardships. At the Belgium conference last summer, she discussed her Rwandan work with Alex Boraine, a conference speaker and vice-chair of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission. With funding from the government of Belgium, Morris and Boraine have organized the Inter-African Cooperation on Truth and Justice program, which brings together government officials from Rwanda and South Africa to discuss issues of justice in the wake of mass-scale crimes.

For someone so immersed in international criminal law, Morris took a rather indirect path to get there. As an undergraduate at Yale, she was interested in issues of social equality and justice. One day while reading an article in the *Yale Law and Policy Review* on comparable worth, the subsequent essay caught her eye. Written by feminist scholar Catherine McKinnon, the piece "made me so angry and provoked at what I considered a preposterous position that I decided to write an article in response to and as a critique of her work," says Morris. She began delving into the implications of governmental regulation of pornography and even spent one summer working for Playboy Enterprises as a research consultant, reviewing the existing social-science literature on pornography and aggression. (Her study was included in the 1985 Attorney General's Commission on Pornography report.) By this point, she says, she had decided on a career in law over sociology because law would provide "a more attractive combination of theory and activism that wouldn't be as easy to achieve in sociology." After graduating from Yale Law School in 1989, Morris was a law clerk for Judge John Minor Wisdom of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit before joining Duke's faculty in 1990.

In the wake of the breakup of the former Yugoslavia, Morris became intrigued by the attitudes reflected in reporting on the incidence of rape during that conflict, observing "a widespread assumption that rape was an expected aspect of war." She decided to investigate the prevalence of rape by military personnel, both during peacetime and during times of armed conflict. "It seemed that a lot

of the coverage of rapes in the former Yugoslavia had an underlying assumption that of course rape is very common in war. That while, yes, it was appalling and so forth, we wouldn't really expect it not to happen," she says. "So I began to wonder whether it was war specifically or something else within military organizations that accounted for the incidence of rape."

Morris embarked on a study to compare military rape with civilian rates during war and peace, using the United States military as her case study. She used Army records of rape committed by American military personnel in Europe during World War II for her wartime data, and civilian crime rates and crime statistics for 1987-92 for her peacetime data. Her research revealed that while peace-

time rates of all violent crimes, including rape, by military personnel are lower than civilian rates of these crimes, the incidence of rape is reduced far less from civilian levels than are military rates of other violent crime. During war, military rape rates were several times the civilian rates, while the rates of other violent crimes by military personnel were about the same as civilian rates. In other words, she says, the ratio of military rape rates to civilian rape rates is substantially larger than the ratio of military rates to civilian rates of other violent crimes.

In her report, "By Force of Arms: Rape, War, and Military Culture," published in the February 1996 volume of the *Duke Law Journal*, Morris explores the various cultural and environmental factors that might contribute



Last youth: thousands of children were separated from their parents or orphaned

RWANDAN CHRONOLOGY

o understand the present situation in Rwanda, it's important to know the country's tenuous history. The population consists of two main ethnic groups, the majority Hutu and the minority Tutsi. During Rwanda's colonial period, Belgium governed through a privileged group of Tutsis. In 1959, as Rwanda was poised to gain its independence from Belgium, Hutus persecuted, forced into exile, or killed thousands of Tutsis.

A generation later, a rebel Tutsi group called the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) fought for the return of the refugees and for a share of political power. In 1993, the Arusha Peace

Accords were signed despite continued objections from Hutu nationalists. In April of 1994, a plane carrying the president of Rwanda and the president of neighboring Burundi was shot down; mass violence broke out. In the next fifteen weeks, half a million to a million people were slaughtered, primarily Tutsis but also moderate Hutus and those suspected of being sympathetic to the Tutsi cause. Men, women, and children were hacked to death with machetes, including civilians seeking shelters in churches and schools. Another 2 million people fled to neighboring countries. The physical

infrastructure of Rwanda was largely destroyed. By the time the RPF army finally succeeded in taking over the country militarily in mid-July, tens of thousands of people suspected of perpetrating the genocide had been taken into custody. That number has since grown to more than 80,000. Although there are concerns over how to process so many cases, those involved in shaping the criminal legislation agree that prosecution is necessary not only to punish perpetrators of genocide, but also to help speed the process of national reconciliation.

to this "rape differential." She also poses a provocative policy question. "Can the gender and sexual norms of military organizations be changed without reducing military effectiveness?" she writes. "Or, put differently, are the norms in question—the gender culture of the military—integrally related to military effectiveness?" In Morris' view, the existing military culture that is built on specific sexual norms can indeed be revised and improved without risking military competence. Rather than forging a gender-based group identity through an indoctrination process that encourages and rewards stereotypically masculine behavior, Morris suggests that cohesion and loyalty can be fostered through other ideological or non-ideological means.

As it happened, Morris soon found herself

in Fayetteville, North Carolina, some callers told Morris that her findings were further proof that women shouldn't be in the military. On the contrary, she says, as greater numbers of women enlist in the military and assume positions of power, the more likely the existing mind set will change to accommodate and respect women. "You can look at this two ways," she says. "On the one hand, we can say we're not doing as well with rape as we are with other crimes in the military. At the same time, we can say that the military is one of the safest places for women to be. Even though military rape rates are as high as 50 percent of the civilian rape rate while military rates of other violent crimes are only 18 percent of civilian rates, the military rape rates are still only 50 percent of the civilian rates. So either

and *International Law*, and the German-language book *Gender and the Military*. In addition to teaching courses in criminal and international criminal law, she is the faculty director for the Duke/ Geneva Institute in Transnational Law, and a coordinating faculty member for Duke's Lemkin Program on Genocide, Refugees, and Ethnic Conflict Resolution. Since 1994, she has also supervised a project with Duke law students to provide research assistance to the office of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Despite her circuitous entry into the arena of international criminal law, Morris says she plans to continue devoting her professional energies to her current research. After all, no matter how exhausting and uncertain the



Morris: overseeing the "important and volatile issue" of criminal justice in Rwanda

in the public position of being a spokesperson on military culture. Senator Dennis DeConcini (Democrat of Arizona) used her findings to bolster his promotion of a bill to establish an office of special investigations to oversee handling of sexual misconduct in the military. And as revelations of sexual harassment and rape at the Aberdeen, Maryland, military proving ground surfaced this past fall, Morris juggled requests from local and national media for interviews and analysis. Her op-ed piece, "The Rape Differential," appeared in *The Washington Post*, and as a result, Secretary of the Army Togo D. West has asked her to serve as his special consultant, and as consultant to the Senior Review Panel on Sexual Harassment.

Not surprisingly, she encountered the usual misinterpretations and misunderstandings of her research. During a call-in radio talk show

way you approach it, it's a good idea to have women in the military. You certainly can't use these data to show that you shouldn't have women in the military. If anything, you could use them to argue that women shouldn't be in the civilian population!"

As 1997 gets under way, her calendar is already filling up with travel and appearances related to her military research and her Rwandan and international justice responsibilities. In January, she flew to South Africa for another meeting of the Inter-African Cooperation on Truth and Justice participants. In April and May, she'll present papers at Cornell University's Peace Studies program and the German Army's officer training academy, respectively. Her writings are slated to appear in *The Oxford Companion to Military History*, the *ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law*, the *Duke Journal of Comparative*

**FOR MORRIS, WHO HAS
MADE THE 23-HOUR
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TIMES IN THE PAST YEAR,
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GENOCIDE HAS OCCURRED
IN RECENT HISTORY.**

mission, whether it's changing a cultural mind set or helping rebuild a country like Rwanda, her work day is never dull. But sometimes in the midst of it all, the weight of what she's taken on will catch up with her, she says. It's happened on the return flights from Rwanda, after spending days looking at massacre sights and afternoons that stretch into evenings planning how to revive a devastated country.

"When I was in law school I had no idea I'd be doing anything international," she says. "Sometimes, when I step back from what I'm doing, I'll panic. What if it doesn't work, or what if there's a mistake, or what if there's something we haven't thought of? But then I'll think of the people in the Rwandan government who really do want to develop a basis for reconciliation and power-sharing. That is what I think is hopeful: that it may actually be possible to succeed."

Straight from the Heart



An early twentieth-century English "standup," a card designed with a paper prop on the back, for displaying

We offer you not one but ten cards for St. Valentine's Day—old and nearly new, English and American-made, manufactured or personally constructed—culled from the extensive gatherings of family letters, cards, and scrapbooks in Duke's Special Collections Library.



A postcard Valentine, postmarked 1909, addressed to Mrs. Ellen Mordecai, Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina. This is perhaps the mother of Samuel Fox Mordecai, founding dean of the law school at Trinity College, according to University Archivist William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70.



A postcard valentine, circa 1913, addressed to Master Thomas J. Shaw of Greensboro, North Carolina

An early twentieth-century manufactured valentine the sender applied to a scalloped background, adding corner hearts



A postcard valentine, above, with a 1913 Durham postmark, to Miss Mamie Calfer in Denton, Virginia





An example of a partially manufactured and personally altered valentine of the late nineteenth century; one could purchase sheets of paper appliqués for use in scrap-books and to personalize occasion cards. Inside: "I'll give my loving heart to thee, if thou my Valentine will be."



This ornate, fringed card is possibly of European manufacture, based on the foreign dress of the bustled woman, according to William Erwin A.M. '60, a Special Collections librarian. The inside is blank for a personalized message or poem.



A partially manufactured, double-layered English valentine, above, with gold inking. "Affections offering" is a cutout, or scrap available in sheets during the period. Based on the shape of the twentieth-century Hallmark card, below, which dates its historic reproduction series, the valentine above is 1850-1870.



A personalized English valentine with many applied scraps. Inside poem:

*Oh, think of me at dawn of day
At fervid noontime bright,
At placid evening's parting ray,
At silent, shadowy night;
At every season think of me,
And know my thoughts are then with thee.*



IT'S ALL IN YOUR HEAD

HEALING HUMANELY

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

As researchers at Duke and other medical centers are discovering, the shortest path to healing the body may be through the mind.

You felt as if you'd been abducted by aliens. You lay chilled and woozy in an icy, cavernous chamber beneath glaring saucer-shaped lights. You were vulnerably naked, except for a flimsy, inadequate garment. Faceless creatures loomed over you wielding gleaming metal instruments of unknown purpose. They peered intently at a display screen that seemed to reveal important information about you. But you could not see the screen, and they did not tell you what it showed. You heard only the abrupt rattle of anonymous machines and the creatures' muffled voices as they mumbled terse, arcane phrases to one another. They clustered around your lower body, still conferring among themselves. Then they sliced into your groin, performing an intricate procedure beyond your sight. A hot flush suddenly enveloped your chest, quickly rising toward an unbearable heat. You moaned in alarm.

This cardiac catheterization, as was typical years ago, was no alien encounter. It was like countless other surgeries, scans, samplings, and traditional medical indignities that had been visited upon patients over centuries of modern medicine. The procedure was merely another example of medicine as performed by self-possessed technicians for whom the patient is



Giving it up: yoga classes at Duke's Center for Living include neck, above, and back stretches, opposite, to relieve tension

little more than a large sack of organic matter to be probed and analyzed.

Such a mechanistic approach to treatment is changing rapidly, as the medical profession has come to realize that the mind can be as powerful a healing tool as the scalpel and the pill. Doctors are learning that fear, anger, and depression can be as dangerous as any microbe; and conversely, that serenity, love, and faith can reach as deeply into the body's physiology to heal as any drug. This power of mind was dramatized in a Duke Medical Center symposium last October on "Integrating Mind, Body, and Spirit in Medical Practice." At the

conference, a cadre of Duke physicians and other health-care providers described an arsenal of healing techniques—including imagery, support groups, hypnosis, and old-time religion—for making the mind an ally in treatment and, in fact, making the entire healing process more humane.

Duke Medical Center is particularly committed to using mind-body approaches to broaden the meaning and practice of health care, said Chancellor for Health Affairs Ralph Snyderman. "My guess is that pure molecular science or technical intervention probably addresses only about 20 percent of the totality of patients' needs," he told the conference. "We must go beyond what science can do and ask, 'Isn't there more?' We have to return to our role as healers and find a better way to integrate spirituality and the art of practice with the science of medicine."

Major research on mind-body medicine is under way at Duke Medical Center, including the \$6 million in behavioral psychiatry studies the National Institutes of Health supported last year. Such research efforts led NIH behavioral medicine research group leader Peter Kaufmann to comment that "There's no question that Duke is a world leader in research in this area."



As an example of such methods, the Duke conference heard practitioners of "anodyne therapy" describe how they change the cold-hearted cardiac catheterization into a much more humane procedure. Imagine that, instead of encountering mumbling alien medical creatures, you are greeted by a soothing nurse who sits beside you teaching a relaxation breathing technique to exhale your tensions. The nurse has you mentally visualize your discomfort as an object—say a flaming, red ball—that you mentally push away to make vanish over the horizon. And to help you escape the clinical unpleasantness to come, the nurse coaches you with "guided imagery" to transport your mind to a favorite place—perhaps a sun-soaked summer beach or a crisp fall mountain afternoon. Ensnared in this mental sanctuary, you are "safe" from the pain and anxiety of the medical procedure.

Basically, anodyne therapy is bedside manner with brains, says John Pateros, co-director of the Anodyne Training Center in California. "It's a whole new approach to rapport that involves being conscious of what we're doing in the rapport process." Pateros and center co-director Donna Hamilton teach the techniques to medical practitioners nationwide, including a large contingent at Duke.

Using words and body language, the anodyne therapist aims to relax the patient undergoing biopsies, angiographies, endoscopies, mammographies, and other anxiety-producing procedures. Sometimes little gestures mean a lot. According to Hamilton, the anodyne therapist maintains her head at the patient's level, to avoid presenting an ominous looming presence. The anodynist also mirrors the patient's gestures, voice, and even breathing to establish rapport. The right words also help. "When giving an injection, instead of telling the patient, 'You're going to feel a little bee sting and then it's going to burn,' the therapist says, 'We're going to give you some numbing medication; just notice how quickly it becomes numb.' We're still informing the patient of what's going to happen, and yet we're reframing the outcome they're going to have. We're making them curious rather than tense."

Duke radiologist Larry Burk, who has

championed the technique at the university, says that it takes little time and adds proven medical benefits. "We normally give patients anti-anxiety medications as well as pain medication. But with anodyne imagery, we can reduce or eliminate the sedatives."

Like the other mind-body techniques presented at the conference, anodyne therapy marshals hard scientific evidence to back its claims. One confirming study compared two groups of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization—a group receiving anodyne therapy, and a control group that was not. All the patients were given push-button devices to self-administer pain medication. During the procedure, the control group stabbed away at the button, dosing themselves to fight the pain. But most patients in the mellow anodyned group didn't push the button even once.

Unlike anodyne therapy, most other mind-body treatments help patients cope with chronic disease. Duke cardiologist and conference organizer Martin Sullivan described the Center for Living's "Healing the Heart" program, a two-week retreat for coronary artery disease patients. Besides teaching the nuts-and-bolts of good diet and exercise, the retreats feature support groups, meditation, mindfulness, and yoga to reduce stress and increase coping. "People who have an illness often want to get away from their bodies, because the body has been damaged," says Sullivan, who is the program's director. "We want to help them make a reconnection with the body." The techniques have worked. In a study of 200 patients who participated in the program, angina episodes were reduced from six per week to one.

TOXIC POVERTY

Being poor is also hazardous to your health, Duke Medical Center physician Redford Williams told a Duke conference on mind-body medicine. Researchers have found that heart disease and general health problems—besides being linked with hostility, depression, social isolation, and high-strain jobs—are firmly linked to poverty.

While the heavier smoking and drinking and greater tendency to obesity among the poor may cause some of these health effects, "these physical risk factors only explain about a quarter or less of increased morbidity and mortality attributed to low socio-economic status," says Williams.

The real key to poverty's toxicity, he says, is that being poor itself breeds stress, depression,

and isolation. As evidence, Williams cites a personality survey of a national sample of people by colleague John Barefoot. The study shows that as income dropped, hostility and depression grew. Barefoot also found that lower-income non-whites showed a larger increase in hostility than did whites—reflecting the harsher environment in which poorer non-whites live.

In fact, smoking, alcoholism, and overeating among the poor are no more than a natural reaction to the poverty-caused stress that surrounds them, says Williams. "They're using substances like alcohol and food and cigarettes as a self-medication to reduce the distress of living in this kind of situation."

The stress of poverty is in a sense hereditary, because it poi-

sons the family environment into which a child is born.

Williams cites a three-year study in which observers charted parent-child interactions among middle-class and welfare parents. "The average child of professional-level parents by age three had heard over 500,000 encouragements. The average child of welfare parents, fewer than 100,000."

Such findings have persuaded scientists that poverty generates stress and depression. And, they have mapped the tragic biochemical pathways by which stress and depression affect the body to cause physical disease. Williams says he hopes that these findings will be taken into account by those who determine policies about programs aimed at the poor.

To answer the life-or-death question of whether such treatments increase survival among heart attack victims, Duke is participating in a three-year study sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. In the \$30-million study, known as ENRICHED, for Enhancing Recovery in Coronary Heart Disease Patients, Duke and seven other medical centers will study 3,000 coronary patients who test high on depression and social isolation. Half will be given counseling and group therapy; the others will receive standard cardiac care as researchers follow their progress.

Mind-body techniques have reached beyond the hospital. At the conference, Redford and Virginia Williams described their workshop for people whose anger could prove hazardous to their health. Drawing on their 1993 book, *Anger Kills: 17 Strategies for Controlling the Hostility that Can Harm Your Health* (Times Books/Random House), the husband-and-wife team teach "lifeskills" that reduce angry reactions to everyday frustrations. Participants learn to determine whether an anger-producing situation is really important, whether their feelings are appropriate to the situation, whether it can be changed, and whether it's worth changing. "If they get a 'no' to any of those questions, that tells them they don't want to have this anger," says Redford Williams. They should be able to talk themselves out of the anger, knowing what that anger is doing to their body.

"Anger kills, whether you let it all hang out or whether you keep it to yourself," says Williams, who directs Duke's Behavioral Medicine Research Center. As proof, he cites studies

of both cardiac and cancer patients. Those who were provided social support and were trained to manage their anger and other negative emotions had about half the heart attack recurrence and mortality as those who were not.

Perhaps the most surprising revelation of the conference was that the palpable physical symptom of pain can be controlled by force of mind. The surprise comes because the most popular beliefs about pain are, well, painfully outdated, says Francis Keefe, director of the Duke Pain Management Pro-



Helping hands: Healing Touch (HT), practiced here by Jon Seskevich, stress management nurse at Duke Hospital

gram. Pain is not a simple nerve signal traveling from injury to the perceiving brain, he says. Rather, pain travels many parallel routes to many brain centers, including emotional centers. And the brain has the power to open and shut the pain gateways along nerve pathways. Thus, insists Keefe, "Your thoughts, feelings and behaviors—your physiological responses to pain—can alter that fundamental pain experience."

To give suffering patients control over their pain, the center teaches relaxation and imagery techniques and counsels patients on overcoming pain-intensifying feelings of hopelessness. And, the center helps patients break out of a vicious cycle of pain they've become trapped in. "Most people I see spend one-half or more of their time in bed," Keefe says. "Then, they will get up, work until their pain is extreme, then rest and take heavy doses of pain medication. Over time, their tolerance for activity decreases, their focus on pain increases, and use of rest and pain medication increases." Instead, the center teaches patients to begin with short periods of activity, resting well before pain sets in. They gain confidence that they are masters of their pain, and they gradually reenter a more normal activity cycle.

"The old sayings 'Let pain be your guide' and 'No pain, no gain' are really embedded in our cultural views of how we respond to our own pain. But paradoxically those very strategies and that very outlook works against the person rather than for them," says Keefe.

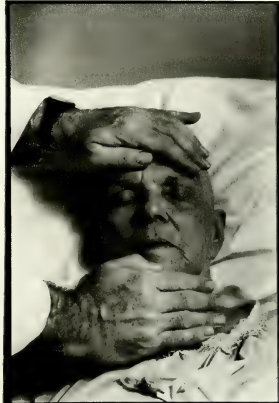
Hypnosis was also on stage at the conference, but not as an entertainment device.

**A MECHANISTIC
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Instead, says Duke physician Janet Lehr, hypnosis has also become accepted as another powerful tool for chronic pain and a wide variety of other problems. She described how, in only a few sessions of fifteen minutes each, she takes patients into a hypnotic state, helping them control pain, stop smoking, relieve anxiety and phobias, improve post-operative healing, alleviate skin disorders, and treat tooth-grinding. The hypnotic trance, which patients can easily achieve for themselves, is one of three states of consciousness, explains Lehr, of the Department of Community and Family Medicine. The other states are sleep and waking. Evidence of the trance state's reality can be dramatic, she says, recalling a six-year-old girl in the emergency room who had suffered a badly lacerated scalp. "I could tell she was in a trance," says Lehr. "She was wide-eyed, staring straight ahead, not moving a muscle. I told the nurse I wasn't going to use lidocaine, and she looked at me like I was nuts! But I talked to the little girl, gave her suggestions of coolness and comfort, and sewed her up." The little girl remained pain-free, as have countless other patients undergoing surgery under hypnosis.

Unfortunately, Lehr says, while hypnosis is accepted by such groups as the American Medical Association, it is not embraced, and not taught widely to nurses or physicians. And insurance companies balk at covering it. "I see hypnosis as a useful tool, but the insurance companies don't see it like that. They'd rather not pay for a patient to get traditional hypnosis."

If hypnosis receives little respect as a med-



Healing Touch: HT, a stress-relieving exercise in which Seskevich lays hands or hovers them above the patient's body in one of twenty positions

ical treatment, religion is downright attacked by many psychiatrists, says Harold Koenig, director of the medical center's Program on Religion, Aging, and Health. He cites famed psychiatrist Albert Ellis, who wrote that "Devout orthodox dogmatic religion, or what might be called religiosity, is significantly correlated with emotional disturbance." Ellis charged that religion "can be seen as promoting pathology." Similarly, psychiatrist Wendell Waters of McMaster University wrote, "Simply put, Christian indoctrination is a form of mental and emotional abuse that can adversely affect bodily health in the same way a drug can."

Despite such attitudes, says Koenig, research studies have shown clearly that religion—which the huge majority of medical patients say they depend on to help them through a crisis—is good for people's health. He mentions a survey of 1,000 men admitted to the Durham VA Hospital, which revealed an association between higher use of religion to cope with health problems and lower rates of health-sapping depression. Even more dramatic were the results of an Israeli study that followed 10,000 people for twenty-six years, documenting their death from coronary artery disease. The analysis—which controlled for differences in diet and healthy behaviors—showed significantly higher death rates from heart disease in non-believers than in orthodox Jewish believers.

"We're not talking about miracles or some type of supernatural phenomena," says Koenig. "We're just looking at basic social, psy-

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WHEN LOSING IS WINNING

BY DEBRA BLUM

As a Duke alumna, I am proud of our football team's record-breaking season this year. No other team in the history of the Atlantic Coast Conference has ever gone 0-11.

My husband thinks I am crazy. A graduate of an institution that plays sports in the Patriot League, he had long craved the hype and televised games of big-time athletics. One of the perks of our relationship, he is known to say, is that he is able to lay claim, by marriage at least, to one of the nation's finest, most popular, and winningest sports programs. A true-blue adopted Devil, he is. Then why, he begs with the fervor of the converted, am I so callous? Why do I respond to Duke's shut-out football season with a self-satisfied grin?

One answer is easy: There's always basketball.

The other is more obscure: It's all part of the mystique.

The more Duke loses on the football field, the more its reputation as a top-flight academic institution grows. To me, the sacrifice is worth it.

I'm not a conspiracy theorist, however. I don't believe that the football team's dismal performances are engineered by an administration bent on preserving Duke's place among the academic elite, or hungry to climb the *U.S. News & World Report* rankings. But I also don't believe it is a coincidence that the only three institutions that the magazine ranked higher than Duke this year are Yale, Princeton, and Harvard. Its formula for choosing the cream-of-the-higher-education crop seems to be based on how lopsided a given Division I football team's game against regular-season, number-one-ranked Florida State University might be. A match between the Seminoles and, say, Yale's Elis scores pretty high on the laugh meter. Yale, it is no surprise, is *U.S. News's* top-rated school.

Now, I don't mean to suggest that good academics and good football are as a rule mutually exclusive. Having a winning football season doesn't mean that there's jelly underneath the players' helmets. And even the decidedly cynical on that point can take a lesson from last season: Northwestern University's team added brawn to its brainy reputation when it won the Big Ten Conference title



and took a trip to one of college football's crowning events, the Rose Bowl.

But recent history tells us that pulling "a Northwestern" gets harder and harder all the time. Few observers of the game (the recruiting game, that is) will deny that the higher an institution's admissions standards, the lower its chances of fielding a competitive football team. There are, of course, many high-school athletes who can tackle quarterbacks as well as they can tackle an economics treatise or a calculus problem. But it takes dozens of players—the average squad size of a Division I-A football team is more than 100 athletes—to fill positions, and there are hundreds of schools vying for those students with proven records both on the field and in the classroom. There simply are not enough of the best of the best to go around.

Something has got to give. At many schools, it's standards—academic or otherwise. Duke may not be totally above the fray—I'm sure every big-time program does its share of cutting corners—but it is apparently not making the kind or scope of compromises that many other institutions may be making in the name of good old American competition. The record speaks for itself.

While the Blue Devils were amassing the ACC's worst record in history this season, they were holding the trophy for a much less publicized honor: In 1996, for the fourth year in a row, Duke had won the College Football Association's Achievement Award for having the highest graduation rate among association members—most of the Division I-A teams. According to statistics gathered by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, 93 percent of the football players who entered Duke between 1986 and 1989 earned their degrees within six years. In the Atlantic Coast Conference, Wake Forest (which, notably, came in second-to-last in the league last season)

had the next highest graduation rate for those years at 77 percent. The average rate among last season's top ten Division I-A teams was 53.7 percent.

Admissions statistics also help tell the tale. The average freshman football player who entered Duke from 1992 to 1995 had earned a high-school grade-point average (G.P.A.) of 3.3 and a score of 1023 on the Scholastic Assessment Test (S.A.T.). The same profile of the average ACC football player (not including those who attended Duke) reveals a 2.7 G.P.A. and an 846 on the S.A.T. Among football players at Division I-A's top-ranked teams, the average freshman during those four years had earned a 2.7 high-school G.P.A. and an 832 test score.

All those stats help us holier-than-thou folks hold our own against the naysayers who love to see Duke fail, at anything. These are the anti-Blue-and-Whites who have built up years of resentment watching the Dukies dance all over the NCAA men's basketball tournament and get their backs slapped by fawning fans and press. They root against the Blue Devils no matter what the sport, no matter who the opponent. These people are like my sister-in-law.

My sister-in-law is a Florida graduate. At Thanksgiving dinner each year, she discourses on the ways she might score a ticket to watch her beloved Gators in the Orange (Sugar, Fiesta...) Bowl. She delights in noting the comparative state of Duke football. This year, her ammunition belt was full. But I gladly give her that one day of glory she finds somewhere around the New Year. My revenge comes from watching months of college hoops. Ah, glorious hoops. From my high horse, I don't need to remind her that the Duke men's team beat Florida in the NCAA tourney two years ago. I don't need to remind her that no Blue Devil coach—football or otherwise—has ever resigned amid a rule-breaking scandal.

"See you on the football field."

Hah! See you in court.

While we are on the subject, far be it for me to fail to mention another reason for the warm, snug feeling I get all over from Duke's hapless football season. If the university's tradition, status, and moral code don't help keep the sports program out of trouble, the football team's record might. It's no coincidence that NCAA violations or other off-the-field problems have plagued teams soon after they have enjoyed success. The pressure to keep win-

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DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

NOMINATING TRUSTEES

Four alumni, including two current members, have been nominated to Duke's board of trustees by the executive committee of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors. Current trustees Roy J. Bostock '62 and Harold L. Yoh Jr. B.S.M.E. '58 are eligible for re-election to second terms; Carol Anspach Kohn '60 and Lanty L. Smith LL.B. '67 will be new to the board for six-year terms.

Effective July 1, Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79, Duke Alumni Association (DAA) president, will become a voting trustee for one year, through an arrangement by which the DAA immediate past president automatically serves as a trustee.

Bostock, who chairs the trustees' Business and Finance Committee and is a member of the executive committee, also serves on the trustee committee for the Duke University Health System. He is also a member of the board of visitors at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. He is chairman and chief executive officer of DMB&B, an advertising, marketing, communications, and public relations company. A Harvard Business School graduate, he has been with the company, a merger of Benton & Bowles and D'Arcy MacManus Masius, since 1964. He chaired the American Association of Advertising Agencies' board in

1993-94 and directs Public/Private Ventures, a not-for-profit organization that develops programs to help at-risk youth. He is a past president of the Rye, New York, board of education, a trustee/director of the United Way of New York City, and a trustee of the U.S. Ski Team Foundation. He also serves on the NCAA Foundation's board of directors. He is a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development and chaired its subcommittee that prepared analyses and recommendations concerning educational governance and leadership in the United States. Bostock and his wife, Merilee Huser Bostock '62, have three children: Victoria B. Waters '85, Matthew F. Bostock '91, and Kate Bostock '94.

Yoh, a past chair of the trustee Committee on Institutional Advancement, is a member of the board's executive committee. He earned his M.B.A. at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He began his business career at H.L. Yoh Company (a subsidiary of Day & Zimmermann), one of the nation's largest technical services organizations. He was named senior vice president in 1961 and president in 1964. In 1966, he was named corporate secretary and, in 1969, vice president-treasurer. He has served on the firm's board of directors since 1964; he became vice chairman and chief executive officer in 1976 and chairman in 1980. He is a past chair of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; mid-Atlantic regional chair for the U.S. Olympic Com-

mittee; president of the Haverford School's board of directors; president and member of the board of the Philadelphia Council of the Boy Scouts of America; past international director of the Young Presidents' Organization, Inc.; past president of the National Technical Services Association; chair of the board of Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; and past Pennsylvania State chair, U.S. Savings Bond Committee. For Duke, he has chaired the Greater Philadelphia Area Capital Campaign, and the Dean's Council at the engineering school, as well as serving as chair of the Major Gifts Committee for the capital campaign. He and his wife, Mary Milus Yoh '59, have five children: Harold L. Yoh III B.S.E. '83, Michael H. Yoh B.S.E. '85, Karen B. Yoh '87, Jeffrey M. Yoh '88, and William C. Yoh '93. All are life members of the DAA.

Kohn, who earned her master's in educational administration at Northwestern University in 1982, is a longtime volunteer for Duke's Annual Fund, serving on its executive committee since 1984 and as chair from 1988 to 1990. A past president and class agent for the Class of 1960, she has served two terms on Trinity College's board of visitors. She is a lifetime member of the Duke Alumni Association, a past recipient of the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service, and a past member of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. A former school teacher, she is the co-owner of Anspach Travel Bureau,

Roy J. Bostock '62

Carol Anspach Kohn '60

Lanty L. Smith LL.B. '67

Harold L. Yoh Jr. B.S.M.E. '58



Inc., and its vice president-secretary. She has served on and was president of the Highland Park, Illinois, board of education. She is also a member of the board of Planned Parenthood in the Chicago area. She and her husband, Henry L. Kohn, have two children, including Henry L. Kohn III '85.

Smith, chairman of the board of directors of Precision Fabrics Group, Inc., and its chief executive officer, earned his bachelor's in mathematics at Wittenburg University in Springfield, Ohio. After earning his law degree at Duke, he practiced with a Cleveland law firm before joining Burlington Industries, Inc., in 1977 as vice president and senior counsel. He was Burlington's president from 1986 until 1988, when he consolidated and purchased the existing businesses of the Precision Fabrics division of Burlington Industries. He chairs the board of directors of The Greenwood Group, Inc., which operates the largest franchise business of Manpower Temporary Services. He serves on the board of directors and the executive committee for First Union Corporation, the nation's eighth largest bank holding company. He is also director of Southern Optical Company, Billpayers Inc., and Parmer Communications, Inc. He chairs the North Carolina Institute of Political Leadership, is vice chair of the board of trustees for Moses Cone Hospital, and is a member of the board of trustees of North Carolina A&T State University and for the Center for Creative Leadership. He is a trustee of the North Carolina Textile Foundation and president of the board of directors of the Foundation of Greater Greensboro. For Duke, he is a member of the law school's board of visitors. He and his wife, Margaret Chandler Smith '66, Ph.D. '86, have three daughters, including Margaret E. Smith '95.

Harper, an attorney and shareholder at the law firm Klett Lieber Rooney & Schorling, is president of Duke's alumni association. He has served on its board of directors since 1990 and its executive committee since 1991. President of the Duke Club of Pittsburgh from 1986 to 1990, he was gift chairman for his undergraduate class' twentieth reunion and served on the class gift committee for his law class' fifteenth reunion. He is a member of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Symphony Society and Pittsburgh Ballet Theater. He and his wife, Susan Fee Harper, have two daughters.

Duke's charter calls for the election of one third of its trustees by graduates of the university. Every two years, in odd-numbered years,

the terms of four of the twelve alumni trustees expire. The executive committee of the alumni association's board of directors serves as the nominating committee and submits a list of names to the university secretary for submission to the trustees. Four names are then approved for final submission to the alumni body, with additional nominations permitted by petition.

After notice appears in print, alumni may submit a petition signed by one-half of 1 percent of the alumni body (485) within thirty days to nominate additional persons.

M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, director of Alumni Affairs, maintains a confidential roster of alumni recommended as trustees, and he welcomes and encourages recommendations from alumni at any time. The next election will be for terms that expire in 1999. Please submit names and biographical information to Funderburk at 614 Chapel Drive, Box 90572, Durham, N.C. 27708-0572.

FALL BOARD MEETING

October's Duke Alumni Association (DAA) board of directors meeting was highlighted by a "dialogue dinner" Friday night with President Nannerl O. Keohane; DAA President Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79 was host. That afternoon's plenary session began with a luncheon, followed by a slide presentation about Duke's history by university architect and board member William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70. The board heard a series of reports by officers and staff members before break-out sessions for standing committee meetings.

On Saturday, after final staff reports, the board met as a "committee of the whole," led by Michele Farquhar '79, DAA president-elect, and Page Murray '85, chair of the Information and Communications Technology Committee. The topic was electronic outreach and services for alumni, including the DAA web site (www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage/) and perpetuating e-mail addresses with "Duke" in the identity. The discussion concluded in time for the alumni barbecue luncheon preceding the football game with Clemson. That evening, John J. Piva Jr., senior vice president for alumni affairs and development, and his wife, Kathy Nealon Piva, were hosts for a dinner for the board at their home.

Sunday's meeting of the board focused on summaries of Friday's standing-committee meetings. Joanne Yoder Dearth '70, chair of the Awards and Recognition Committee, reported that her group had reviewed twenty-three nominations for the 1997 Distinguished Alumni Award and reduced the number to

seven for further consideration at February's winter meeting. She said the committee would also be in charge of reading applications and selecting Alumni Endowed Scholars this year. The committee is contemplating a new award for young alumni volunteers.

Wilton D. Alston B.S.E. '81, chair of the External Relations Committee, said his group spent most of its time brainstorming and informing themselves about the work of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees (AAAC) and clubs programs, concentrating on increasing alumni outreach and involvement. Murray, chair of the Information and Communications Technology Committee, recapped conversations with Duke's Office of Information Technology. Gwynne A. Young '71, chair of the Lifelong Learning Committee, discussed the background and history of the program and various partnership opportunities with clubs, reunions, and *Duke Magazine*.

George Dorfman '85, reporting for Charles R. Fyfe '68, M.B.A. '74, chair of the University Relations Committee, said the committee's goal is to involve students with alumni. The group is also interested in exploring how Alumni Affairs and the DAA are perceived on campus. Barbara Albers Rinella '65 and Ruth Wade Ross '68, co-chairs of the Reunions Committee, reported that since the reunions staff was busy with that weekend's reunions, the group "wandered around" West Campus and Oktoberfest on Friday afternoon.

Three one-person task forces—Major Community Events, Major Events to Duke, and Professional School Services—are delving into several concerns. Ralph Della Ratta '75 noted he had looked into ways of heightening Duke's visibility away from campus. He also reported that five areas had been selected for the pilot career-enhancement and networking programs: Cleveland, Miami, Central Alabama, Cincinnati, and Richmond. John A. Schwarz '56 discussed significant progress in attracting international students to Duke. He reported on meetings with student affairs, athletics, and major attractions officials during the weekend. F. Maxton Mauney M.D. '59 is contacting alumni and development staff in the various professional schools to determine ways the DAA may more effectively serve these alumni.

Two student leaders also spoke to the board: Takcus Nesbit '97, president of Duke Student Government, reported that the heightened efforts by students organizing Homecoming activities would continue in the future; and Jessica Pfeiffer, a second-year law student and president of the Graduate and Professional Student Council, noted that post-graduate schools' enrollment exceeded undergraduate enrollment, a growing trend.

The board will meet again February 21-23 and May 9-11.



<http://www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage/>

Around the bloc: Kaufman, in Mongolia during his first trip to the Soviet Union in 1989



ENVIRONMENTAL ENTREPRENEUR

In an increasingly specialized world, Wallace Kaufman '61 has persevered, and succeeded, as a generalist. In the past thirty-five years, his titles have included Marshall Scholar at Oxford, scientific writer and author, conservationist, international development consultant, and world traveler. An entrepreneur who started his first bootstrap ventures while an assistant professor in English literature at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Kaufman decided to pack in his academic career in 1974 after being denied tenure. Students protested but were given the official explanation that he wasn't a literary specialist, and the department didn't need generalists.

"All in all, I don't dispute their decision," he says. "My main duty was teaching writing, and I had not published a novel or a book of poems, though I had published a fair amount of poetry and fiction in journals and magazines. By the time I left academia, I had supervised a couple of successful real-estate projects and had begun to learn appraisal work. I

had at least two other offers at other universities. But I had begun to think I could make it outside the universities. I did, but I missed teaching, and still do."

Although an everyday subject as familiar to Americans as backyard barbecues, real estate has been for Kaufman a means for achieving dreams, as well as earning profits. More than twenty years ago, he began building environmentally-friendly housing communities in Chapel Hill. Inspired in part by the "back to the land" ethos of the period, his real-estate company, Saralyn Inc., has built several developments in Orange and Chatham counties that are environmental—and financial—successes. These include the 770-acre Redbud, which borders 500 acres of Duke Forest in Chatham County, and Saralyn, the 2,000-acre Chatham spread where Kaufman lives. His developments seem to have taken a page from *Walden Pond*: Large lot sizes and commons retain huge tracts of undeveloped land; roads are gravel; stream buffers exceed county ordinances; and covenants protect the land, abundant wildlife, and peace of the neighborhoods. The woods almost come up to Kaufman's doorstep.

He says his love of nature can be traced to

a childhood spent in Queens, New York, where his father, a first-generation American whose parents immigrated from Germany, worked a series of low-paying factory jobs. In particular, he remembers visits to an uncle who lived in rural New Hampshire and a picture book about animals that made him dream of one day living in a house in a forest and owning his own farm.

He turned to nature once again as a teenager on Long Island. "I was a moody, misfit kid-poet, and I went to the beach to be alone and fish, or simply to walk and look at fossils in the rocks, letting my mind travel out to sea or back to the Pleistocene. Even when religion was of no interest to me, I still thought if I could know nature well enough, I might discover some purpose for life, even my own life."

From this early personal connection arose a lifelong commitment to environmentalism. Over the years, he has served as president of the Conservation Council of North Carolina and the North Carolina Land Trustees of America, and he was a founding member of the Triangle Land Conservancy. A recipient in 1989 of a fellowship in science writing at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, he wrote, with Duke

geology professor Orrin Pilkey, *The Beaches Are Moving*, a book examining beach erosion and land-use policies on the North Carolina Outer Banks. He has also published work in *The New York Times* and *International Wildlife*, among other national publications, and for several years wrote a syndicated weekly newspaper column for *The Chatham Herald*, garnering a North Carolina Press Award in 1982.

In his latest book, *No Turning Back: Dismantling the Fantasies of Environmental Thinking*, published by HarperCollins in 1994, he asserts that in pursuing often over-reaching policy goals inspired by a utopian vision of nature, the environmental movement has turned a blind eye to basic scientific truths that conflict with its political agenda.

"People believe that business is the main enemy of the environment, but if you have ever traveled in the former Communist world, it's obvious that the effects of a centralized economy have been disastrous for the environment," he says. "Terrible mistakes are made when a centralized authority of a few tries to dictate to the many."

Kaufman's work in international development started in the 1980s, when he consulted on environmental and small-business issues for several projects in Central America. He made his initial trip to the Soviet Union in 1989—during the heyday of *perestroika* and *glasnost*—as a participant in the first joint ham-radio expedition between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., an event held in the far reaches of the Siberian Arctic. The experience spurred his interest in learning Russian, in which he is now conversant. In 1991, he consulted on a World Bank project that surveyed newly privatized businesses in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia—and in July 1993 returned to the former Soviet bloc to direct a development project in Kazakhstan sponsored by the International City/County Management Association. Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the program is aiding efforts to create a fully functioning, private real-estate market in the country. More recently, Kaufman worked in Tuzla, Bosnia, conducting research for a World Bank project that is establishing a micro-credit lending program for small businesses in the war-torn country.

While critics of capitalism see an inherent conflict between self-interest and community, Kaufman uses his own background in real estate as an example of how business and a common good such as environmentalism can coexist. "I believe that individualism, on which free markets are based, is not the opposite of community. There is nothing contradictory about a community of individuals."

—William Sasser

Sasser is a freelance writer living in Chapel Hill.

CLASS NOTES

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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for type-setting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s, 40s & 50s

Margaret Morton Drennen '38 and her son-in-law, **Henry Walter III** '68, developed Cress Creek Country Club and Estates in Shepherdstown, W.Va. She is the mother of **David Drennen** '68 and grandmother of **Justin Drennen** B.S.E. '00.

John P. McGovern '43, B.S.M. '45, M.D. '45 was featured in the *Houston Chronicle* for his work as a philanthropist. He has contributed to the Houston Zoo, the Texas medical center library, the Houston parks, and to various fellowships and professorships at the Texas Medical Center. He and his wife, Kathy, divide their time between Houston and Indian Wells, Calif.

Beverly Protmann Alfred '45 celebrated her fiftieth wedding anniversary in December with her

TO THE RESCUE

During his eighteen-year stay working at the Exxon refinery off the coast of Aruba, Malcolm Murray B.S.M.E. '52 took flying lessons and became a flight instructor. From time to time, the local government called on pilots like Murray to help locate fishermen who failed to return on time. But the success rate was poor, since small boats can be difficult to see from the air, particularly in choppy seas.

Murray decided to improve the odds by acquiring military-surplus glass signal mirrors and distributing them to boaters. While these aimable flash devices were visible for nearly twenty miles, they broke easily, corroded quickly, and sank rapidly when dropped overboard. By tinkering with the design, Murray created and patented mirrors that were more durable and buoyant. But when he left Aruba in 1972, the mirror program became dormant.

A few years ago, he dove back into the enterprise. Now living in Baytown, Texas, and working at the tool-making business he launched, Murray



Reflected glory: Murray and his improved mirror

again developing and producing improved design signal mirrors. Along the way, he accumulated a number of rejects—mirrors that had minor blemishes, for example—that couldn't be sold commercially. Instead of trashing them, he decided to return to Aruba and donate them to licensed fishermen. The Coastal

Aruba Refining Company, which now runs the refinery where he once worked, flew Murray to the Caribbean island to revive the signal mirror initiative.

"As to the business aspect, it is not yet profitable, but shows promise," says Murray of his fledgling Rescue Reflectors, Inc. Enterprise. But as word gets

out about the mirrors' performance, that might change. Last summer, *Powerboat Reports* rated Murray's Rescue Reflector Model 21 and Rescue Reflector Model 2 as the best signal mirrors tested. They are already in use on some of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary boats off southern California. The three-by-five-inch plastic mirrors with lanyards can be aimed accurately and seen for five to ten miles surface-to-surface, and twenty miles surface-to-air.

"I talked to a retired fisherman who was the first to be rescued with one of the old mirrors," says Murray. "His two younger brothers got the new ones, which are far better. They can help avoid prolonged or fruitless searches."



Lifesavers: visible 5 to 10 miles on water, 20 miles from air

husband, Ray, on a holiday cruise. The couple lives in Melbourne, Fla.

W. Frederick Conway Sr. '50, the founder of Discount Labels, Inc., has written his ninth book, *Those Magnificent Old Steam Fire Engines*. The curator of the Conway Fire Museum in New Albany, Ind., he is the consultant for a firefighting documentary to be aired on the NOVA series on PBS. He and his wife, Betty, live in Floyd's Knobs, Ind.

Margit Triska White '54, vice president of investments at Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc., was elected to the board of directors of the East End Seaport and Marine Foundation. She lives in Potomac, Md.

Robert Ross Wright III A.M. '54 chairs the general practice of the solo and small-firm section of the American Bar Association for 1996-97. He is a Donaghey Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Harald R. Hansen '55 retired as chairman of the board of First Union National Bank of Georgia, where he will continue to serve on its board of directors. He lives in Atlanta.

60s

Barbara Figge Fox '61 is senior editor of the V.S.I. *Newspaper*, a business and entertainment journal. She lives in Princeton, N.J.

Marilyn Sue Blackwood Rainey '62 was honored by the American Historical Print Collectors Society for her book, *Creating Picturesque America: Monument to the Natural and Cultural Landscape*. The award recognizes contributions to the study of American history. She is editor of *Imprint*, the American Historical Print Collectors Society journal, and lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Sarah Cobb Bacon '64 was named Woman of the Year by the American Council of Railroad Women (ACRW) to recognize her contributions to the ACRW and railroad industry and for her involvement in other activities. She lives in Lilburn, Ga.

Kay Herrin Woodruff '64 received the 1996 William L. Kuehn Outstanding Communicator Award for her contributions to publicizing the field of pathology. She teaches pathology at the University of California, San Francisco, and at the joint medical program with the University of California, Berkeley. She practices at Pathology Consultants Medical Groups in San Pablo. She and her husband, John, live in Berkeley.

William Jackson Brown Ph.D. '66 retired as associate professor of English from Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. He lives in Carbondale.

Barry W. Stevens '66 is acting general counsel for the Corporation for National and Community Service in Washington, D.C. He was a volunteer in the Peace Corps in Ethiopia. He lives in Burke, Va.

Kathryn Stogner Henderson '67 published her book, *Fibromyalgia Syndrome: Physical Therapy Management*, in June. She works in physical therapy at MidAmerica Centers for Orthopedics and Sports Medicine and as a consultant for MedEvolve Corp. She and her husband, Walt, live in Wheaton, Ill.

Theodore E. Long A.M. '68 is the thirteenth president of Elizabethtown College in Pennsylvania. He has been provost and vice president for academic affairs at Merrimack College in North Andover, Mass., since 1991.

Henry Walter III '68 and his mother-in-law, **Margaret Morton Drennen** '38, developed

Cress Creek Country Club and Estates in Shepherds-town, W.Va.

Thomas C. Clark '69 is managing director of U.S. Trust Co. in New York. He was senior vice president in the private banking division. He lives in Manhattan.

John H. Dixon Jr. '69 is director of outpatient cardiac services at Vanderbilt University Hospital in Nashville, where he is a full-time faculty member. He also has a private practice in Nashville, specializing in general cardiology and invasive cardiology.

70s

Sally McDonald Henry '70 was honored by the American Law Association's business law section in August for her editorial work. She is a partner in the law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York City, where she specializes in bankruptcy law.

Richard A. Hopkins '70, M.D. '74 is cardiac surgeon-in-chief at Rhode Island, the Miriam, and Hasbro Children's hospitals. He is also professor and chief of cardiac/thoracic surgery at Brown University's medical school. He was chief of pediatric cardiac surgery at Georgetown University.

H. Jim Lawrence M.Div. '70 is co-author of *The Young Film Maker's Guide to a Successful First Project*, to be published in April. He is an associate professor and head of the screenwriting area in the department of radio-TV/film at California State University, Northridge. He lives in Northridge, Calif.

Larry Lawton J.D. '70 is superfund attorney in the office of the Air Force Regional Counsel-West in San Francisco, Calif.

John R. Sanders '70, a Navy captain, was awarded the Defense Meritorious Service Medal for his performance as plans officer for Operation Deny Flight over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

John P. Wexler M.D. '70, Ph.D. '73 is assistant dean for information technology at Yeshiva University's Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City. He is a professor of nuclear medicine and radiology at Einstein and chief of service of cardiovascular nuclear medicine at the Montefiore Medical Center. He lives in Chappaqua, N.Y.

James F. Maher '71 was appointed by Delaware's governor to the state's Public Employment Relations Board. He practices general law practice in New Castle, Del.

Frederick R. Benson '72 was named the state and national Volunteer of the Year by the ARC, formerly known as the Association of Retarded Citizens. He practices law in Charlotte.

Brenda Nevidjon B.S.N. '72 is chief operating officer at Duke Hospital, responsible for its day-to-day operations. She was named in *Who's Who in American Nursing*, is a recipient of the nursing school's Distinguished Alumna Award, and serves on the Triangle Hospice's board of directors.

Jerry Wayne Smith B.H.S. '73 appears in *Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare*, 1997-98. He is a physician assistant in pediatrics at the Milwaukee Medical Clinic. He and his wife, Pamela, and their three children, including **Jason Wayne Smith** '97 and **Joshua Ryan Smith** '97, live in Cedarburg, Wis.

George St. A. Ferguson Sr. '76 is founding president and CEO of Ferguson and Associates, a professional contract management consulting firm in Washington, D.C. He lives in Upper Marlboro, Md.

J. Matthew Mackowski '76 is the founder of



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Mackowski & Shepler, which develops and invents in growth companies that specialize in medical technology, health-care services, medical software, and retail. He and his wife, Susan, and their three children live in San Francisco.

John Allen Robson Ph.D. '77 received the President's Award for Excellence in Teaching from the State University of New York's Health and Science Center at Syracuse in September. He is a professor of anatomy and cell biology and the director of the neuroscience program at SUNY's Health and Science Center. He lives in Syracuse.

Benner B. Crigler Jr. '78 received the Governor's Award for his volunteer work with the Harris YMCA and the Charlotte Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. He and his wife, Carol, and their three children live in Charlotte.

Peter C. Griffith '78 is general manager of North American Collection & Location by Satellite (NACLS) in Landover, Md. NACLS, with General Electric, is developing low Earth orbit satellites for commercial positioning and data message services. He and his wife, Esther, and their two children live in Baltimore.

Julia L. Frey '79 was certified by the Florida bar in wills, trusts, and estates. She is a partner in the firm Lowndes, Dressick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, P.A. in Orlando. She lives in Winter Park.

Andrew J. Jacobson '79 is director of business development for Professional Information Services for the Washington Post Co., where he specializes in the management of publishing businesses. He lives in Potomac, Md.

MARRIAGES: **Dana Leslie Fields** '78 to Daniel Frederick Gearon on Sept. 7. Residence: New York City.

BIRTHS: A son to **Douglas E. Dembling** '77 and Rebecca Fields on Sept. 5, 1995. Named Samuel Garrett...Second child and son to **John F. Nelson III** '77 and Janet Nelson on Sept. 27, 1995. Named William Colin...A daughter, adopted by **Karen A. Hudson** B.S.E. '79 and Harley D. Gee on April 6, 1996. Named Laura Yuhua Gee.

80s

Velma Gibson Watts Ph.D. '80, director of the Office of Minority Affairs at Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, is assistant dean for student affairs. She was associate professor of medical education.

Susan Elizabeth Bies '81 is the customer marketing director of the mid-Atlantic region for Quaker Oats Co. She and her husband, Bob, and their two children live in Potomac, Md.

Ann Walter-Fronson Ph.D. '81, an associate professor of psychology at Greensboro College, is assistant dean of the faculty.

Kerry E. Hannon '82 is the author of *Ten Minute Guide to Retirement for Women*. She is associate editor of *U.S. News & World Report* and a member of *Duke Magazine's* editorial advisory board. She and her husband, Cliff Haddock, live in Washington, D.C.

Leigh Ann Adams Miller '82 earned her M.S. in information management at Marymount University last May. She was inducted into the Delta Epsilon Sigma National Scholastic Honor Society. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Robert Chamberlaine Nevins '82, M.B.A. '91 is a consulting network specialist for IBM in Cary, N.C. He and his wife, **Sharon Pardy Nevins** '82, and their three children live in Raleigh.

John Lewis Austin '83 is a faculty member and instructor of theater, dance, and film at Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, Pa. He was a teacher and research assistant at the University of Illinois.

Heidi Campbell-Robinson M.Div. '83, Th.M. '86 is executive director of Leadership Charlotte, a nonprofit group that provides training for community and civic leadership roles.

Donal Leo Mulligan '83 is vice president of finance and chief financial officer for PepsiCo Restaurants International's Latin American region. He and his wife, Diane, and their three children live in Boca Raton, Fla.

Marcie Lynn Pachino '83, a teacher at Jordan High School, is a finalist for Durham's Teacher of the Year award. She teaches journalism and civics in English for students who use English as a second language. She lives in Durham.

BACK IN HEALTH

With an undergraduate degree in art history, Tony Mazlish '86 didn't set out to be in the back business. He fell into it, quite literally. While moving into a group house after graduation, Mazlish jumped to the ground from the bed of a Ryder truck while holding a boxed television set.

"I heard something go snap," says Mazlish. "It didn't really hurt at first. It started as a twinge, but the pain kept getting worse and worse. Within six months, I had gone to several doctors, but none of them could really help me." He kept searching for ways to ease the ache, but found few.

Mazlish worked as a second-grade teacher for a year, then conducted marketing for the American Soccer League. In 1989, he decided to return to graduate school, earning an M.B.A. from Georgetown University. After graduation, he took a job with the Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund as an investment analyst. There, he spent most of his day sitting at a desk, and his back started acting up again. In searching for a comfortable chair, he discovered a store that



Mazlish: creating a haven for hurt backs

six months later, opened his first Healthy Back Store in Washington, D.C.

Inside those doors is a haven for hurting backs. Strategically placed throughout the store are ergonomic desk chairs, half a dozen comfy recliners, and a few beds—including a queen-sized Temper-medic mattress designed by NASA to reduce pressure on astronauts during takeoff (it sells for about \$1,299). There are also videos that teach stretching, posture, and back exercises, as well as a full line of massage tools.

And then there are the massage therapists. For periods of ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, a certified massage therapist will ease back tension for about one dollar per minute. Unlike more traditional massages, where

clients strip down and lie on a full-length table, Healthy Back customers remain clothed and are seated in specially-designed massage chairs. Lawyers, accountants, and government workers stop by for quick and transformative relaxation sessions. Because of the high degree of stress in a city like Washington, The Healthy Back Store launched the Corporate Healthy Back Rub. Companies hire the store's massage therapists to come into their offices for a block of time and do seated massages on employees. Organizations such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield, the Washington Business Journal, and the Navy Federal Credit Union have tapped in to the service.

Mazlish has opened several other Healthy Back Stores (which feature full-time massage therapists only on weekends), and his ultimate goal is to have a Healthy Back Store in every major U.S. city. "It seems only natural," he says. "Nearly everyone I know has back problems. It's a lot of fun being in a business where I help people feel better."

—Hope Katz Gibbs

William K. Davis '84, A.M. '87 is director in the Office of Legislative Affairs in the National Security Council at the White House. He specializes in foreign policy legislation. He and his wife, Ann, and their children live in Washington, D.C.

Paul Carpenter Graves Dewey Jr. '84 is working for CNN Business News in New York City.

Rachel Leah Frankel '84, who earned her master's in architecture at Harvard University in 1991, founded her own architecture firm in New York City. She works with public, historical, commercial, and residential projects.

Helen Nelson Grant J.D. '84 was elected chair of the board of trustees for 1996-98 at Columbia College in South Carolina. She is the youngest person and the first African American to hold this position. She is a partner in the law firm Gergel, Burnette, Nickles, Grant and Leclair, P.A. in Columbia.

Andrew D. Rosenberg '84 is director of marketing at Rampart Brokerage Corp. in West Hempstead, N.Y., where he specializes in commercial property and casualty insurance. He and his wife, Ronnie, and their son live in Tribeca, N.Y.

Cynthia Brann Hanson M.B.A. '85 is director of Greensboro College's honors degree program. She is assistant professor of business administration.

Karen Louise Kemp '85 is working for CNN Business News in New York City.

Stephen A. Meffert '85 has begun a fellowship in vitreoretinal surgery at Louisiana State University in New Orleans. He and his wife, **Melissa Kelley** '86, and their daughter live in Metairie, La.

Elizabeth Christina Molsen '85 is working for CNN Business News in New York City.

Michael Carl Ruhlman '85 is the author of *Boys Themselves: A Return to Single-Sex Education*, a nonfiction narrative. He is writing a book on his experiences at the Culinary Institute of America. He and his wife, Donna, and their daughter live in Cleveland.

Thomas William Sasek Ph.D. '85 received an Instrumentation and Laboratory Improvement Grant from the National Science Foundation that he will use for his "Video and Image Analysis Activities for a Plant Physiology Laboratory" project. He is an assistant professor of biology at Northeast Louisiana University, which will provide matching funds for the grant.

Kurt Allan Jetka M.B.A. '86 is the chief executive officer of Binky-Griptight, Inc. He was director of trade marketing at Playtex Products, Inc. He lives in Huntington, Conn.

Melissa Kelley '86 is an independent marketing and public relations consultant in New Orleans and San Francisco. She and her husband, **Stephen A. Meffert** '85, and their daughter live in Metairie, La.

Michael Lloyd Parks '86 has a one-year fellowship in hip and knee replacement at the Hospital for Special Surgery at the Cornell Medical Center in New York City.

Donald Houston Stewart III '86 is an ophthalmologist. He and his wife, Kate, and their two children live in Charlotte.

Marion Dennis Thorpe Jr. '86 is a managed care consultant and holds an adjunct professorship at the University of Miami's medical school, where he teaches health-care management. He and his wife, Lanetta, and their daughter live in Miami.

Ronald Bennet Drabkin '87 is a systems implementation manager for Intel Corp. in Santa Clara, Calif. He and his wife, Davina, live in Sunnyvale.

Stephanie Heller Norman '87, an actress, runs the Miami Beach Colony Theater, where she has produced various projects, including a summer theater festival of 18 new works. She is the immediate past president of the Duke Club of Miami/Pt. Lauderdale. She and her husband, Jeffrey, and their daughter live in Miami.

Felicia Lynn Silber '87 is director of legal affairs for Hughes Network Systems, Inc. in Germantown, Md. She and her husband, Greg, live in Falls Church, Va.

Steven Jay Adolph '88 is marketing director for Equal and NutraSweet sweeteners in the Asia/Pacific region. He lives in Singapore.

Theresa Tate Hemingway '88, who earned her master's in international studies at the University of South Carolina, is a freelance World Wide Web page developer. She and her husband, Bill, and their child live in Charlotte.

Elanna "Loni" Platt Kaplan '88 is a youth group director and her husband, **Todd Kaplan** M.D. '89, is a partner in Radiology Associates. The couple and their son will be living in the house they are building on the Gulf of Mexico in New Port Richey, Fla.

Denise Elanna Meckler '88 was administrative chief resident while completing her obstetrics and gynecology residency at Washington University in St. Louis, where she received the David Rothman Research Award. She now has a private practice in St. Louis.

Wendy Lynn Robinson Miele '88 is a third-year associate with the law firm Haight, Brown & Bonesteel in Santa Monica, where she specializes in construction defect matters in the insurance coverage department. She lives in Newport Beach, Calif.

Karen Rosner Shapiro '88 is an attorney with Starfield and Payne in Philadelphia, where she specializes in legal research and writing. She and her husband, Tim, and their daughter live in Wynnewood, Pa.

Linda Frances Wilson '88 is a Clare Booth Luce Professor and assistant professor of engineering at Dartmouth College. She completed her postdoctoral work at the Institute for Computer Applications in Science and Engineering at the NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va. She lives in Hanover, N.H.

John Clark Reaves '89 is a criminal defense attorney with the law firm McCrae, Perry, Williford, Peckman, and McCrae in Fayetteville, N.C.

Paul D. Seeman '89, a Navy lieutenant, departed for a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas aboard the *USS Gunston Hall*. He is a part of the USS Saipan Amphibious Ready Group. He joined the Navy in March 1989.

David Senior '89 is a manager in Ernst & Young's health-care consulting strategy group. His wife, **Diane Hichwa Senior** '89, is an assistant professor of Italian at the University of Vermont. They live in Burlington, Vt., and Washington, D.C.

MARRIAGES: James Herschel Henderson '83 to Mary Gilbert Scott on Aug. 24. Residence: Charlotte. **Gregory A. Esses** B.S.E. '86 to E. Jennifer Lynch on May 25. Residence: Dayton, Ohio. **Kelly Middleton Ivey** '86 to Michael Gerard King on Sept. 7. Residence: Gathersburg, Md. **Ronald Bennet Drabkin** '87 to Davina Groch on July 21. Residence: Sunnyvale, Calif. **Jolyn Hahman Garbutt** '87 to Thomas Hart Meyer Jr. on Oct. 5. Residence: Bedford, N.Y. **Will Mercer Larkin Jr.** B.S.E. '87 to Elizabeth Smith Bross on June 8. Residence: Rogers, Ark. **Felicia Lynn Silber** '87 to Greg Farafasso in September 1996. Residence: Falls Church, Va. **Carol L. Smith** '87

to Richard C. Moore on Oct. 22, 1995. Residence: Chesterfield, Miss. **Paul Rogers Smith** '87 to Kathryn Barrett on July 13. Residence: Sarasota, Fla. **Antje Westphal** '87 to Jorge Wilmer on July 6. **Jeffrey Michael Dodson** '88 to Sharon Grayzel on July 28. Residence: Portland, Ore. **William Scott Poulton** '88 to Judith Lynn Hudak on Sept. 1. Residence: Silver Spring, Md. **Barry Alan Singer** '88 to Victoria Faith Weinberg on Aug. 31. Residence: New York City. **Elizabeth Ashley Steel** '88 to William Harold Richards on Aug. 24. **Amy Carr Braverman** '89 to William John Barr III on June 23. **Tricia Lynn Eisenstein** B.S.E. '89 to Renier Joseph Brentjens on Sept. 1. **Claire Louise Hertz** '89 to Marc Joel Bernstein on Oct. 21, 1995. Residence: Chicago. **Karen Anne Naykki** '89 to Roger Lewis Ballentine II on May 26. Residence: New Britain, Conn.

BIRTHS: A son to **Richard Herbert Patterson Jr.** '80 and Melissa Shapiro Patterson on July 10. Named Charles David Burns. **Second** child and first son to **Susan Elizabeth Bies** '81 and Bob Bies on Nov. 17, 1995. Named Brian John. **Second** child and son to **Susan Kundin Cohen** '82 and **William Weston Cohen** '84 on June 30. Named Joshua Weston. **Third** child and first daughter to **Gregory Forte Gosnell** '82 and **Christine Hoy Gosnell** '83 on May 5. Named Charlotte Chalmers. **Third** child and second son to **Robert Chamberlain Nevins** '82, M.B.A. '91 and **Sharon Pardy Nevins** '82 on June 26. Named Brian Powers. **First** child and son to **Suzanne Rich Folsom** '83 and George Folsom on April 28. Named G. Anderson. **Third** child and first daughter to **Lauren Williams Ghaffari** '83 and Paul Ghaffari on May 23. Named Lisa Christine. **Third** child and second daughter to **William Grove Stewart III** '83 and **Patricia Feather Stewart** '84 on June 4. Named Chase Katherine. **Third** child and daughter to **Kathy Jo Gibbel Wenger** '83 and James A. Wenger on April 12. Named Elizabeth Ann. **A** son to **Robert "Lisa" McLeod Balazs** '84 and Louise M. Balazs on May 23. Named Quinn Tyler. **Third** child and first daughter to **Debra Baker Christie** B.S.E. '84 and Fred Christie on Nov. 15. Named Jennifer Lynn. **Second** child and first son to **William K. Davis** '84, A.M. '87 and Anne C. Richard on Aug. 14. Named Max Samuel. **First** child and daughter to **Julia Ruddle Meade** '84 and Charles P. Meade on June 2. Named Perry Lang. **First** child and son to **Andrew D. Rosenberg** '84 and Ronnie Rosenberg on Aug. 3. Named Jakob Lewis. **Third** son to **David Simms Ruch** '84 and **Susan Gwin Ruch** '84, J.D. '87 on Jan. 4, 1996. Named Michael Robert. **Second** child and first son to **Karen Lynch Van Caullil** '84 and Pete Van Caullil on Sept. 16. Named Eric Peter. **First** child and son to **Anne Barton White** '84 and **M. George White III** '84 on July 25. Named Samuel Willoughby. **Second** child and son to **Thomas James Gorman** J.D. '85 and Nannette Gorman on March 19, 1996. Named Brendan James. **First** child and son to **Charles Gregory Guevara** '85 and **Elizabeth Brous Guevara** '87 on June 25. Named Alexander Brous. **Second** son to **Derrick Sean Fox** '86 and Alison Fox on July 8. Named James Keegan. **First** child and daughter to **Martha Todd Sloan** '86 and Samuel Ross Sloan on Sept. 13. Named Grayson Masters. **Second** child and first daughter to **Presley Stokes Troyer** '86 and Steve Troyer on Sept. 6. Named Amelia Gwynn. **A** son to **James Guthrie Cohen** '87 and Whitney W. Cohen on Jan. 30, 1996. Named James Guthrie Jr. **A** daughter to **John Spencer Gray** B.S.E. '87 and Carrie Gray on Sept. 12. Named Carolyn Austin. **A** daughter to **Donna Keffer McShea** '87 and Chris McShea on May 19. Named Carolyn Janet. **First**

1997

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Cruise Main-Danube Canal and see Germany, Vienna, Austria, and Budapest, Hungary.

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Enjoy a fabulous week in Rome, ensconced in the luxurious ambience of the top-deluxe Excelsior Hotel.

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- ☐ Duke Directions
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- ☐ Youth Weekend Workshops
- ☐ Summer Youth Camps

Video

- ☐ Duke Great Teachers

child and daughter to **Stephanie Heller Norman** '87 and Jeffery Norman on March 31, 1996. Named Samantha Jane... First child and daughter to **Carol L. Smith** '87 and Richard C. Moore on Aug. 19, Named Caroline Elizabeth... First child and son to **Sarah Stahl Stimson** '87 and Drake Stimson on Aug. 1, 1995. Named Drake David... First child and son to **Daniel Allen Tess** '87 and **Janna Adams Tess** '90 on Aug. 8. Named Andrew Daniel... Second child and daughter to **Pamela Holden Carroll Crigler** '88, M.B.A. '93 and **Jeremy Truett Crigler** M.B.A. '93 on Sept. 23. Named Elizabeth Holden... First child and daughter to **Theresa Tate Hemingway** '88 and Bill Hemingway on March 17. Named Elizabeth Ann... First child and son to **Elanna Platt Kaplan** '88 and **Todd Kaplan** M.D. '89 on Jan. 18, 1996. Named Adam Jay... First child and daughter to **Karen Rosner Shapiro** '88 and Tim Shapiro on June 11. Named Rebecca Danielle... First child and daughter to **Kristin Kelly Wassserzug** '88 and Steve Wassserzug on Aug. 24. Named Isabel Marie.

90s

David A. Anderson A.M. '90, Ph.D. '92, an assistant professor of economics and NEH distinguished professor at Centre College, is the author of *Dispute Resolution: Bridging the Settlement Gap*. Published by J.A.I. Press, the book is targeted to economists and legal scholars. He lives in Danville, Ky.

Glenn R. Jamison B.S.E. '90, a Navy lieutenant, is on a six-month deployment to the western Pacific and Indian oceans as part of the USS Carl Vinson battle group. He joined the Navy in May 1990.

Anka Mira Laszlo '90, an educational consultant, began her doctoral studies in counseling psychology at the University of San Francisco. She lives in San Francisco.

Scott G. McWethy B.S.E. '90, a Navy lieutenant, departed on a six-month deployment in support of the NATO peace forces in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. He joined the Navy in May 1990.

Steven G. Reece '90, who earned his M.D. in May 1994 at Medical College of Virginia Hospital in Richmond, Va., is a third-year resident there.

Gregory Boyce Lyon '91, a doctoral candidate in European history at Princeton University, received a Fulbright grant to study in Germany. He will conduct research on his doctoral dissertation at the Free University of Berlin this academic year.

Kevan Ellary Mann '91, a Navy lieutenant, graduated from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md. He joined the Navy in June 1992.

William Evans Martin III '91 was a member of the U.S. Olympic yachting team and sailed a one-person boat, placing twenty-third. He lives in Charleston, S.C.

Raymond Franklin Person Ph.D. '91, an associate professor at Ohio Northern University, is the author of *In Conversation with Jonah: Conversation Analysis, Literary Criticism, and the Book of Jonah*, published by Sheffield Academic Press. He lives in Bluffton, Ohio.

Lara Kristi Schweiker '91, M.B.A. '95 is a senior consultant with Deloitte and Touche in San Francisco.

Susan Frances Shank '91 received the William Michael Shernet Award from the Darden Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Virginia in September. The award recognizes a student

VISUAL VISTAS

C graphic designer and artist **Laura Parskey** '90 has an eye for arresting images. Her studio work has been shown in galleries from Miami to Boston to Los Angeles, and her design and animation work has been commissioned by CBS, NBC, El Entertainment Television, FX, and Nike. Drawn to the power and playfulness of the written word—from unusual fonts to overlooked, everyday signs—Parskey has amassed an ever-expanding collection of slides of individual letters that she puts together to form provocative phrases and shimmering logos.

Acclaimed for her cibachrome prints of quotes, Parskey first experimented with the approach for a Los Angeles fund-raising art auction. Artists were asked to incorporate the theme of angels into their work; Parskey used the G.K. Chesterton quote, "Angels can fly because they take themselves lightly," spelling out the words using her alphabetical sig-

nage interspersed with photographs of clouds. More than a dozen people bid on the piece at the auction, and she has been creating visual poetry ever since.

The artist, who divides her time between Miami and Los Angeles, says she lets the mood of the quote guide her as she chooses from her archive of letter slides. "Overall, I want a balance of colors so that, for example, all the yellows are not on the left side," she says. "In terms of context, I look at the rhythm of the word and pull various slides to see what works. For one of my quotes having to do with music, I used an 'E' that had black-and-white stripes on it because it suggested a keyboard." For a holiday greeting card she created for Miami's Artspace/Virginia Miller Galleries, Parskey devised her own quote—"May the Beauty of the World Be Your Own"—and interspersed the words with slides of little candy globes.

At Duke, Parskey studied documentary



Parskey: designer and animator: her show of shows, below

photography with Alex Harris and sculpture with William Noland. (She also ran track for two years.) After graduation, she earned her master's at the Rhode Island School of Design. A computer animation course sparked her interest in using new technologies to generate and manipulate visual images, and she quickly landed a job in broadcast production. In her short but accom-

plished professional career, Parskey has earned a slew of design awards and honors. She's done network promos and logos for such shows as *Men Behaving Badly*, *Rhodes*, and *Frasier*; and she provides conceptual ideas as well as actual artwork to the networks.

Parskey is also diversifying. She has three books under consideration at William Morris; has launched Key Press, a line of fine-art greeting cards; has begun to design T-shirts; and is working on movie scripts. "I'm inspired by someone like Gordon Parks, who has gone through the whole spectrum of artistic creation. He's made movies and documentary photographs, written books, scored and directed films, and composed piano sonatas. That's what I'd like to do—keep making more things all the time."



who achieves academic excellence and demonstrates responsibility in competition and in service.

Nicholas A. de Wolff '92 is executive producer of the second annual Los Angeles Performing Arts Festival and will direct a mainstage Equity production of his original play, *Timekeepers*, at the Los Angeles Theater Center in 1997. He is associate director of the Los Angeles Theater Center's Will & Company and lives in Los Angeles.

Robert S. Lawrence '92, a Navy ensign, received the Southwest Asia Service Medal for service in the region during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He joined the Navy in April 1992.

Claudia Coleman O'Bosky Moore '92, who earned her master's in elementary education at Salem College, teaches at St. Francis Xavier Elementary School in Birmingham, Ala. She and her husband, **John Elland Moore '91**, live in Birmingham.

Leonard Holden Reaves '92 is an assistant district attorney in Greensboro, N.C.

Chad Sarchio '92, an attorney for the 27th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, N.C., is an Army captain with the Judge Advocate General's Corps. He received several honors in trial advocacy, legal research, and writing while earning his J.D. at George Washington University.

William H. Carter '93, a Navy lieutenant, took part in the Tomahawk cruise missile attacks on Iraq in response to Iraqi attacks on the Kurdish people. He joined the Navy in May 1993.

Ann Elizabeth Harrington '93 earned her J.D. at Washington University School of Law in May 1996. She lives in Ellicott City, Md.

Jacquelin Ann McKisson '93 volunteered for two years with the U.S. Peace Corps teaching English to Russian high school students in Narva, Estonia. She is pursuing a career in international affairs in Alexandria, Va.

Henry Robert Nickel '93 earned his J.D. from the Washington University School of Law in May 1996. He lives in Ellicott City, Md.

Todd A. Sawicki '93 is a senior sales and marketing analyst for the Disney Channel in New York City, where he specializes in sales strategy, business planning, and researching new technology. He and his wife, Catherine, live in Edison, N.J.

Walter Daryn Watkins '93 is a student at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

Charles Dowell Youmans A.M. '93, Ph.D. '96 is a visiting professor of music at Centre College in Kentucky. He is a guitarist and a previous winner of the concerto-writing competition at the University of Georgia, where he directed the pre-college guitar program.

Marc Andrew Cavan '94 is attending Harvard Law School after spending a year in England teaching at Eton College on an Annenberg Fellowship. He lives in Cambridge, Mass., and Western Springs, Ill.

Brian F. Kowal '94, a Navy ensign, completed a six-month Middle East Force deployment in the Persian Gulf, where he was a part of the enforcement of economic sanctions against Iraq. He joined the Navy in November 1994. His home port is Mayport, Fla.

Varuth Isra Suwankosai '94, a Navy ensign, was part of the Tomahawk cruise missile attacks on Iraq to retaliate against Iraqi attacks on the Kurdish people. He joined the Navy in September 1994.

Thomas F. Carey J.D. '95 is an associate at the law firm Dickenson, Peatman and Fogarty in Napa, Calif.

Rachel Rowe Kramer '95, a Navy ensign, reported for duty with Iceland Defense Force in Keflavik, Iceland. She joined the Navy in May 1995.

Nathaniel Brian Almond '96 attends medical school at the Uniformed Services University in Bethesda, Md.

John McDonnell McPherson M.B.A. '96 is senior manager of the Deloitte & Touche office management solutions and services practice in Raleigh. He and his wife, Katrina, live in Raleigh.

MARRIAGES: **Jennifer Greenberg '90** to **Peter J. Roberts J.D. '90** on Sept. 30, 1995. Residence: Chicago. **Robert Jay Greenberg B.S.E. '90** to **Dena Robertson** on Sept. 7, 1995. Residence: Baltimore. **Bradley Scott Albright '91, J.D. '94** to **Stacey Jill Stern** on Sept. 28. Residence: Washington, D.C. **John Elland Moore '91** to **Claudia Coleman O'Bosky '92** on June 22. Residence: Birmingham. **Annika Ingrid Pergament '91** to **Michael Patrick O'Looney** on June 15. **Susan Meredith Rodzick '91** to **Timothy Milton Causey** on June 1. Residence: Raleigh. **John Howard Williams '91** to **Lucinda Elind Schuurman** on Sept. 2. **Brent Thomas Ward B.S.E. '92, M.S. '93** to **Lucinda Spraggins** on Sept. 28. Residence: Cary, N.C. **Matthew Frederick Andresen '93** to **Teresa Marie Pearson** on Aug. 10. Residence: New York City. **Ann Elizabeth Harrington '93** to **Henry Robert Nickel '93** in August. **Sandra Ann Saint Laurent '93** to **Gustavo Joseph Vergara '93** on Sept. 7. Residence: Orlando. **Todd Adams Sawicki '93** to **Catherine N. Carberry** on Jan. 31. Residence: Edison, N.J. **Esther Abigail Sosland J.D. '93** to **Alexander Mark Goodman** on Sept. 8. **Kerri Renee Winter '93** to **Brian Scherer** on July 13. Residence: Winston-Salem. **Todd Thomas Bashore '94** to **Ashley Anne Clymer '94** on Sept. 28. Residence: New York City. **Sharon Camille Forth '94** to **Richard Lawrence Pensinger '94** on Aug. 10. Residence: Nashville. **Robert Junius Haas Jr. '94** to **Romana Moezzi '94** on June 22. Residence: Shaker Heights, Ohio. **Elizabeth Katharine Hitchens J.D. '94** to **Leonard Matthew Quigley** on Sept. 28. Residence: Washington, D.C. **Christina Ariene Johnson '96** to **Rob Johannesson** on Aug. 3. Residence: San Antonio. **Andrew Roy Turnbull '96** to **Rachel Mills** on July 27. Residence: Chapel Hill.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Steven G. Reece '90** and **Karen Reece** on Aug. 2. Named **Elijah**. First child and son to **Janna Adams Tess '90** and **Daniel Allen Tess '87** on Aug. 8. Named **Andrew Daniel**. Second child and daughter to **Jeremy Truett Crigler M.B.A. '93** and **Pamela Holden Carrol Crigler '88, M.B.A. '93** on Sept. 23. Named **Elizabeth Holden**. First child and son to **Kimberly Paige Bryant-Smith '94** and **Paul Bryant-Smith** on Feb. 9, 1996. Named **Ian Kenneth**.

DEATHS

Clyfford Goodman Scott '24, J.D. '32 of Waynesville, N.C., on Dec. 27, 1995. He worked in the office of general counsel with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., and was a part of the rural electrification division until he retired. He is survived by his wife, **Lois Collins Scott '24**, and a sister.

Dorothy Westbrook Elliott '29 of Hampden-Sydney, Va., on Oct. 2, 1995. She is survived by a brother.

Ormah Hendon Woods Jenkins '29 of Kannapolis, N.C., on Jan. 9, 1996. She was a public school teacher for 38 years. She is survived by her husband, **Theodore R. Jenkins '32, A.M. '27, M.Div. '33**, a daughter, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Mary Opal Shuford '29 of Greensboro on Feb. 2, 1996. She was a librarian at Duke for 35 years. She is survived by a niece and a nephew.

Lloyd Bain Wilson '29 of Charlotte on Oct. 10, 1995. Besides being a farmer, he was a retired teacher and principal. He is survived by his wife, Grace, a son, a daughter, three brothers, three sisters, three grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Robert S. Andrews '30 of Roxboro, N.C., on Jan. 18, 1995. He worked for GMAC for 35 years. He is survived by his daughter, a brother, and a grandchild.

Mabel Claire Conley '30 of Hudson, N.C., on Aug. 19, 1995. She had taught at Hudson High School and had worked at N.C. State University. She is survived by a sister.

Mabel Miller Craig '30 of Thomasville, N.C., on March 18, 1996. She was a legal secretary with the law firm Bryant, Lipton, Bryant and Battle before retiring. She is survived by two sons, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Hugh Lindsay Holcomb Sr. '30 of Mount Airy, N.C., on Dec. 29, 1995. He was co-founder and president of Pine State Knit Wear. He is survived by sons **Lindsay Holcomb Jr. '56** and **Smith Holcomb '58**, three grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Frances Rowe Barnwell '31 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on Nov. 11, 1995. She is survived by her husband, James.

Glenn A. Fry A.M. '31, Ph.D. '32 of Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 5, 1996.

Hugh Edwin Murphy B.D. '31 of Hollywood, Fla., on Oct. 7, 1993. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and a daughter.

Lila Woodard Powell '31 of Durham on March 11, 1996. She is survived by two sons and a grandchild.

Robert E. Walston '31 of Williamston, N.C., on Oct. 30, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn.

James R. Dodson '32 of Winston Salem, N.C., in December 1994.

Edward A. Howell '32 of Hazelwood, N.C., on Sept. 29, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Jean.

Lester Hansell Wentz Sr. '32 of Danville, Va., on Nov. 7, 1995. He was a designer for Dan River Inc. and owned a grocery store and rental property business. He is survived by his wife, Lois, three sons, eight grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Maurice J. Dutterra '33 of West Point, Ga., on March 11, 1996. He was the retired president of the West Point/LaGrange Coca-Cola Co. He is survived by his wife, Margaret; two sons, including **M. Julian Dutterra Jr. '64, M.D. '68**; a brother, **Wayne B. Dutterra '33**; and three grandchildren, including **Emily Dutterra '92** and **Ann Dutterra '95**.

Margaret Gibbons Williams '33 of Durham on March 16, 1996. She was a member of the Garden Club of Forest Hills and the Junior League of Durham. She is survived by a son, **George S. Williams '69**; a daughter, **Margaret G. Williams-Petersen '73**; five grandchildren; and a brother.

Emma Frances Lyon Daves '34 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Dec. 31, 1995. She was a teacher in the North Carolina public school system. She is survived by a brother.

Louisie Dobbin R.N. '34 of Rockingham, N.C., on March 28, 1996. She had retired as a major in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps.

Edgar M. Hall '34 of Berwyn, Pa., on March 1, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Peg.

Lillie Mae Connelly Harkey '34 of Northside, N.C., on Jan. 2, 1996. She was treasurer and Sunday school teacher for the Olive Grove Baptist Church for 20 years. She is survived by her husband, Scott.

Benjamin A. Strickland Jr. M.D. '34 of Alexandria, Va., on Dec. 20, 1995. He was a retired Air Force brigadier general. A physician, he helped to develop Dramamine, a preventive medicine for motion sickness. He was deputy director of the Prince George's Health Department until 1977. He is survived by two daughters.

Edgar S. Everhart '35 of Norfolk, Va., in February 1995. He is survived by his wife, Helen; a daughter, **Anne Everhart Bradley** '66; and a son, **James E. Everhart** '76.

Kathleen Roberson Gabel '35 of Morrisville, N.C., on Dec. 25, 1995. She is survived by her husband, **Frederick D. Gabel** '35; two sons, **F. Daniel Gabel Jr.** '60 and **Edward A. Gabel** '69; two daughters; and nine grandchildren.

Sarah Elizabeth Woodward Jerome '35 of Rose Hill, N.C., on March 8, 1996. She was a public school teacher in county schools in Georgia and North Carolina. She is survived by a daughter, three grandchildren, and a sister.

Benjamin N. Miller Jr. B.S.M. '35, M.D. '35 of Lexington, S.C., on Dec. 10, 1995. He was a Duke trustee emeritus and president of the Duke Alumni Association in 1960-61. A physician, he practiced in Columbia, S.C., until retiring in 1991. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Gambill Miller R.N.** '36; a daughter, **Elizabeth M. Fuller** '64; and a son, **Benjamin N. Miller III** '68.

Melvin J. Warner '35 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on Dec. 31, 1995. He served as a captain in the Civil Air Patrol during World War II. In addition to founding the Tobacco Radio Network and Business Music, Inc., he operated two radio stations and was a director for WNCN-TV. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Horne Warner** '34; three sons, including **Larry Warner** '61; and two grandsons.

U. Benton Blalock Jr. '36 of Fayetteville, N.C., on Jan. 19, 1996. He was a retired regional manager for Field Enterprises Educational Corp. He is survived by his wife.

H. Clarke "Ted" Gillies '36 of Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J., on March 4, 1996. He was a sales manager with Lederle Labs for 36 years. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Bates Gillies** '35; two sons, including **Herbert B. Gillies** '65; eight grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; and a sister.

Paul Franklin Maness '36, M.D. '40 of Burlington, N.C., on April 17, 1996. He was a Navy veteran and a pediatrician. In 1991, he became a student health physician at Elon College. He is survived by his wife, Anne; a daughter; two sons; two sisters, including **Ruth Maness Elmer** '39; a brother; and six grandchildren.

Cornelius "Connie Mack" McGillicuddy Jr. '36 of Ft. Myers, Fla., on April 13, 1996, of cancer. He played baseball and basketball at Duke. He was an Army veteran and had worked with the Philadelphia Athletics as a coach and in the office. He was involved in real estate and volunteered at local hospitals. He was the son of Hall of Fame baseball manager Connie Mack and the father of Florida's Republican U.S. senator. He is survived by his wife, **Susan Sheppard**

McGillicuddy '34, three daughters, and four sons.

Elliott Moye Rountree M.Ed. '36 of McRae, Ga., on July 21, 1995. He was director of development at South Georgia College and admissions counselor at Berry College. He also had worked with the post office in Atlanta and as an investigator with the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D.C. He is survived by his wife, Telia, a son, a daughter, three grandchildren, two brothers, and two sisters.

Luther K. Williams Sr. '36 of Durham on Dec. 1, 1995. He was a World War II Army veteran and was involved in insurance and real estate. He is survived by a son; three sisters; two brothers, including **Melvin J. Williams** '36, B.D. '39, Ph.D. '41; three grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Clarence Norman Guice A.M. '37 of Salt Lake City, Utah, on Oct. 18, 1995. A historian of Latin America, he had retired as a full professor at Wayne State University in Detroit. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; two daughters; four sons; a sister; a brother, **John Asa Guice** B.D. '30; and 12 grandchildren.

William C. Jennings '37 of Columbia, S.C., on April 9, 1996. He served on the Petroleum Administration during World War II. He had been a state official and a vice president of Exxon. He founded the computer advisory committee that promoted the implementation of a computer network in South Carolina universities. He is survived by his wife, Helen, three daughters, a sister, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

James E. Lambeth Jr. '37 of Thomasville, N.C., on Aug. 30, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Kay.

John Daniel McConnell LL.B. '37 of Pinehurst, N.C., on Oct. 14, 1995. He was a retired N.C. Superior Court Judge and a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. He received the Order of the Long Leaf Pine, the highest award given by North Carolina's governor. He is survived by his wife, Janice, two sons, two daughters, three stepsons, a brother, 17 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Edwin D. Rogers '37 of Highlands, N.C., on May 9, 1995. He was the staff psychiatrist at the Cleveland Center in Shelby, N.C.

Albert Lewis Anderson '38 of Romansville, Pa., on March 2, 1996. He worked in the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C. He was co-founder of Brandywine Paint Co. and worked in management at Pepperidge Farms and in the construction and steel industries. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two sons, two daughters, a brother, 10 grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Francis J. Fitzpatrick '38 of Warren, N.J., on Oct. 20, 1995. He was a lawyer in Orange until 1988. His name was listed in several "Who's Who" editions, including *Who's Who in the World*. He is survived by his wife, Ethel, and a nephew, **Scott William Peters** '88.

William T. Foulk '38 of Rochester, Minn., on Dec. 12, 1995. He is survived by his daughter, **Louise M. Foulk** '76.

J. Frank Harris '38, M.D. '42 of Charlotte, N.C., on Nov. 10, 1995. He practiced medicine in Atlanta before retiring. He is survived by his wife, **Aline McCrahe Harris R.N.** '41, B.S.N. '44; a son, **Joe Harris** '67; a daughter, **Marilyn Harris Best** '70; two grandchildren; and a sister.

Nelson S. Cobleigh '39 of Menomonee Falls, Wis., on March 5, 1996.

Beatrice Abernethy Ferguson Hayes '39 of Clinton, S.C., on March 18, 1996. Her involvement in charity work brought her recognition from the House

of Representatives on March 20, 1995. She is survived by her husband, **Samuel B. Hayes** A.M. '28; a son, **John R. Ferguson** '72; and two stepchildren.

Robert E. Merchant '39 of Waldorf, Md. He was a retired Navy commander.

Jack C. Reed '39 of Rancho Viejo, Texas, on Nov. 15, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Jeanette.

Robert E. Sleight '39 of Sun City, Ariz., on Nov. 9, 1995. He worked in hospital administration at Brigham Hospital at Harvard, New England Medical Center at Tufts, and Grady Memorial Hospital at Emory. He is survived by his wife, Carole, two daughters, a son, and four grandchildren.

Charles R. Buckley Jr. '40 on Dec. 18, 1995.

Jay Broadus Hubbell Jr. '40, A.M. '49 of Durham on March 11, 1996. An Army veteran, he worked briefly in Duke's library. He is survived by a brother, David.

George Margolis M.D. '40 of Durham on April 25, 1996. A pathology professor at Duke Medical Center, he researched viral effects on infants and the effects of atmospheric pressure on neurological diseases. He established a scholarship fund in the anatomical pathology division in the name of Donald Love, founder of the Duke employee union that played a role in the integration of the university. He is survived by his wife, Anne, a daughter, three sons, and five grandchildren.

H. Grant Taylor M.D. '40 of Houston, Texas, on Sept. 19, 1996. He had been deputy medical director for research with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima before working in pediatric oncology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. He organized the Southwest Oncology Group, the first collaborative research group in that part of the country. He published *Pioneers in Pediatric Oncology* in 1990. He is survived by two sons and two grandchildren.

James Lyman Tullis M.D. '40 of Chestnut Hill, Mass., on March 31, 1996. He retired as professor emeritus at Harvard Medical School and had been a member of the staff at Deaconess Hospital in Boston as a blood specialist. He is credited with refining a glycerol freezing process that allowed for the storage of red blood cells, and with the development of the Cohn fractionator, which prepares human platelets. He is survived by three daughters, a son, 14 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

J. Evans Whiting '40 of Binghamton, N.Y., on Jan. 21, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, a son, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

Carlton Schoonover B.S.M.E. '41 of Burlington, N.C., on Dec. 29, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Florence.

Harold B. Teer B.D. '41 of Baton Rouge, La., on Oct. 13, 1995. He had retired as an insurance executive. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn, a daughter, two sons, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Alvah W. Burlingame III '42 of Shelter Island, N.Y., on Nov. 16, 1994. He is survived by a son.

Morris Esty Greiner Jr. '42 of Memphis, Tenn., on March 20, 1996. He was an officer in the U.S. Navy and a television executive. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy.

Kenneth S. Keyes Jr. '42 of Coos Bay, Ore., on Dec. 20, 1995. He had written several books, including *Your Road Map to Lifelong Happiness* and *The Handbook to Higher Consciousness*. He founded the Living Love Church and the Caring Rapid Healing Center in Coos Bay. He is survived by his wife, Lydia, a son, and a grandchild.

Wade T. Talton '42 of Smithfield, N.C., on March 25, 1996. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his service during World War II in North Africa and Europe. He owned and managed Talton Furniture and was a Realtor and appraiser after retirement. He is survived by his wife, Vera; a daughter, **Jenny Talton Nelson '69**; a grandchild; and two brothers.

Edward S. Ducker '43 of Greensboro, N.C., on Feb. 27, 1996, of cancer. A former Army Air Corps staff sergeant, he had retired as claims manager of Iowa National Mutual Insurance Co. He is survived by his wife, Mary Frances, a daughter, a son, three grandchildren, a sister, and two brothers.

Howard Thomas Galt '43 of Glen Moore, Pa., on Dec. 21, 1995. He owned and operated Keystone Trappe rock quarry in Cornog until 1969. He retired as a real estate agent with Porter and Painter in Exton. He is survived by a daughter, a son, a sister, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Justin Lorman Hocker A.M. '43 of Havertown, Pa., on Jan. 3, 1995. She was director of the Haverford Township Free Library until retiring in 1986. She is credited with the development of the library into one of the largest in the region. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two daughters, two sons, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Ethel Lednum Lantis '43 of Spanish Fort, Ala., on Jan. 6, 1996. Before retiring, she was dean of development for the Delaware Technical and Community College in Georgetown, Del. She is survived by her husband, Clarence.

Ruby Lee Taylor Day '44 of Richmond, Va., on Nov. 15, 1995. She had retired from the Bank of Virginia. She was decade chairman for the 1940s for the Duke Club of Richmond.

William B. Huckabee Sr. '44 of Lakeland, Fla., on Jan. 25, 1996. He was a retired marketing manager for the Fina Oil & Chemical Corp. in Dallas. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, he served in World War II and the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Allyne, three sons, two daughters, two brothers, and nine grandchildren.

Byron Michel Bloor M.D. '45 of Issaquah, Wash., on Aug. 28, 1994, in a boating accident. He is survived by his wife, Noreen.

Joan Harwood '45 of Crystal Lake, Ill., on Dec. 9, 1995. She ran her own fashion-consultant business and spent much time traveling, especially in France. She is survived by a sister.

Frank Moore Irwin B.S.M.E. '45 of Lake Junaluska, N.C., on April 18, 1996. He is survived by his wife, **Katharine Crum Irwin '47**.

Mary Ann Morrison Mohler '45 of Charleston, W.Va., on Feb. 24, 1996. She was president and a volunteer of Meals on Wheels. She is survived by her husband, **William E. Mohler II '44**; three daughters, including **Julia Mohler Stocks '70**, M.Ed. '71; two sons, including **David Mohler '79**; two brothers; nine grandchildren; and two step-grandchildren.

Julia Zollicoffer Royall '45 of Durham on Nov. 30, 1995. She is survived by her husband, **Kenneth C. Royall** Hon. '86.

Walter N. "Buck" Street Jr. '45 of Manakin-Sabot, Va., on Feb. 14, 1996. He graduated from Rutgers' Stonier Graduate School of Banking. He was the Richmond regional board chair for the United Virginia Bank, now Crestar, before retiring. He was president of the Goochland Fellowship and Family Service and named as one of President Bush's "Daily Points of Light." He is survived by his wife, a sister, and two brothers.

Charles J. Woodbridge Ph.D. '45 of Bellingham, Wash., in July 1995.

Dorothy Armstrong Elias M.D. '46 of West Roxbury, Mass., on Jan. 13, 1996. An Air Force captain, she was a physician at St. Margaret's Hospital.

Esther LeVan Galt '46 of Glen Moore, Pa., on June 29, 1994. She is survived by a daughter, a son, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Ethen S. Koon Jr. M.D. '46 of Asheville, N.C., in August 1995.

Virgil Gray Watkins M.E. '46 of Durham on March 24, 1996. He was a forest assistant at Duke and served in the Army Coast Artillery. He spent 35 years with the N.C. Forest Service. He is survived by his wife, **Marjorie Stallcup Watkins '38**; two sons; two daughters; two sisters; and a grandchild.

Howard Frederick Curtis ET. Cert. '47 of Crossville, Tenn., on Dec. 26, 1995, of a stroke. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and had retired as a physical therapist. He is survived by his wife, Clara, a son, a grandchild, and a brother.

Johnnie E. Davis M.E. '47 of Columbia, S.C., on Jan. 20, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Miriam, and their four children.

William Edward DeButts '47 of Beaufort, N.C., on Nov. 27, 1995. A Marine Corps veteran of World War II and the Korean War, he retired as president of TAVCO Inc. in Dallas. He is survived by his wife, Martha, a son, a daughter, and seven grandchildren.

Brandon McConnell Holmes Sr. B.S.M.E. '47 of Brentwood, Tenn., on May 11, 1995. He was primary owner of American Electric Fusion, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Mary Lou, a son, two daughters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Eleanor Craig Jakob R.N. '47 of Dallas on April 1, 1996. She is survived by two sons.

William P. Kelly L.L.B. '47 of Seven Lakes, N.C., on Feb. 5, 1996. He was a senior partner in the law firm Kaminsky, Kelly, Wharton, and Thomas and served as an assistant district attorney before retiring. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen, a daughter, a son, five sisters, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Samuel F. Logan A.M. '47 of Due West, S.C., on July 6, 1995.

G. Titus Rogers M.Ed. '47 of Manners, N.C., on Jan. 18, 1996. He is survived by a sister.

Joseph W. Willis B.S.E. '47 of Silver Spring, Md., on Oct. 8, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Clara.

Josh Brown '48, A.M. '49, Ph.D. '53 of University Park, Md., on Dec. 30, 1995. He was a member of the University of Maryland faculty and served on the senate's executive committee. He is survived by a daughter and a grandchild.

Bradford H. Cecil B.S.E. '48 of St. Charles, Mo., on Nov. 5, 1995. A Navy veteran of World War II, he retired in 1965 from AC&F Industries as an engineer. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, two daughters, his mother, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Philip M. Drumheller M.E. '48 of Enterprise, Ala., on Nov. 22, 1995.

Marcia Anderson Dudenhoefter '48 of Ft. Myers, Fla., on Aug. 30, 1995, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, **Daniel George Dudenhoefter Sr. '48**.

Emsley Paul Hamilton B.D. '48 of Charlotte on Aug. 1, 1995. He was a minister and member of the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church. He had served as a chaplain dur-



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World War II. He is survived by wife, Catherine, a daughter, two sons, a sister, and three grandsons.

Thomas Eugene Rentz '48, A.M. '51 of Hyattsville, Md., on April 30, 1995, of cancer. He was a linguist and a retired manager of language training with the National Security Agency. He is survived by his wife, Marie, two daughters, a sister, and two grandchildren.

James T. Reynolds B.S.M.E. '48 of Island Heights, N.J., on Jan. 2, 1996. He was a consultant and former president of Croll-Reynolds Co. in Westfield, N.J. He is survived by his wife, **Kathleen O'Gorman Reynolds** '48; three children; and eight grandchildren.

Zachary Arnold Simpson M.D. '48 of Sandestin, Fla., on May 3, 1996. He was a captain in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. He had a surgical practice in Doylestown, Pa., and was president of the medical staff and chief of surgery at Doylestown Hospital until he retired. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, two sons, two daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Stanley J. Curtis '49 of Houston on Jan. 11, 1996. A Navy veteran of World War II, he worked for Armaco, Inc. National Supply Division before retiring. He is survived by his wife, Violet, a daughter, two sons, two brothers, and five grandchildren.

Albert J. DeRogatis '49 of Neptune, N.J., on Dec. 26, 1995. After playing football at Duke, he was a defensive tackle with the New York Giants and a sportscaster. He was inducted into the Duke Sports Hall of Fame in 1985. He is survived by his wife, Louise, two daughters, two brothers, two sisters, and five grandchildren.

Dana Ray Schmidt M.D. '49 of Worthington, Ohio, on June 19, 1995. He practiced radiology at Riverside Methodist Hospital in Columbus and had a private practice before retiring in 1989. He is survived by his wife, Lucille.

Loring B. Walton Jr. '49 of Marietta, Ga., on Dec. 14, 1995. He was founder and president of Econo-Chek System, Inc., and an agent with Cigna in Atlanta. An artist, he had many of his watercolors featured in exhibits. He is survived by his wife, **Elizabeth Walters Walton** '49; two sons, including **John Winthrop Walton** '82; a daughter; his mother; a sister; and three grandchildren.

Elizabeth Coleman Hatcher '50 of Greenville, S.C., on May 5, 1995. She was a member of the Poinsett Club and the Junior League. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and a grandchild.

Charles Pell Lewis Jr. M.D. '50 of Reidsville, N.C., on Dec. 8, 1995. He practiced medicine, specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat. A Marine Corps major during World War II, he earned a Purple Heart. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two sons, a daughter, a sister, and three grandchildren.

William R. Moser '50 of Gastonia, N.C., on March 16, 1996. He was a retired agent of Allstate Insurance Co. and a Navy veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Pat; two sons; a brother, **Daniel B. Moser** '51; a sister; and four grandchildren.

Elwood H. Rose B.S.E.E. '50 of Lynchburg, Va., on Feb. 16, 1992. He was a designer of the guidance system for the Titan missile and upper-stage booster for the space shuttle before retiring from the Aerospace Corp. in California. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two daughters, two sons, a brother, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Robert Maxwell Stewart M.D. '50 of Northville, Mich., on Dec. 17, 1995. He was chief of staff at St. Mary's Hospital in Livonia and practiced obstetrics and gynecology before retiring in 1988. He is

survived by his wife, Verna, three sons, a daughter, a brother, three sisters, and five grandchildren.

Garrett O. Billmire Jr. '51 of Moncton, Md., on Dec. 10, 1995. During World War II, he served in China in the Marine Corps. He was the owner of Harbor View Seafood in Jessup. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, two daughters, three sons, his parents, and four grandchildren.

Aaron J. Brock '51 of Libertyville, Ill.

James J. Nabors '51 of Lawrence, Kan., on Dec. 6, 1995. He taught at Kansas University, LaGrange College, and Baker College, where he was registrar until retiring in 1995. He is survived by his wife, Caroline, two daughters, a son, two sisters, and a brother.

Duane W. Ressler '51 of Knoxville, Tenn.

Micah J. Smith '51 of York, S.C., on Oct. 24, 1995. He was a developer with First Choice Homes.

Carolyn D. Sullivan '52 of Baton Rouge, La., in September 1995.

W. Allen Wentz Jr. B.D. '52 of Franklin, Va., on Dec. 8, 1995. A Navy veteran of World War II, he had retired as a United Methodist Church minister of the N.C. Conference. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, a daughter, two sons, two sisters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Colton H. Wilson Jr. '52, M.D. '56 of Atlanta on Aug. 12, 1995. He was former chief of the division of rheumatology-immunology at Emory Hospital, a professor of medicine, and an associate professor in physical and rehabilitative medicine. He also had a private practice in Atlanta. Active in the National Arthritis Foundation, he was listed in various "Who's Who" books and in *The Best Doctors in the U.S.* He is survived by his wife, **Pat Webb Wilson** '52; two daughters; a son; and a grandchild.

Joseph Norman Berry M.D. '53 of Atlanta, Ga., on Dec. 5, 1995. He was the senior physician with Sandy Springs Internal Medicine. He is survived by his wife, Clare, three sons, four daughters, a brother, and nine grandchildren.

Lelia Parker Wilson '54 of Winston-Salem on May 4, 1996. She is survived by her husband,

Eugene G. Wilson '40; two sons; a daughter; and two grandchildren.

John Croll Jr. '55 of Middletown, Pa., on Dec. 4, 1995. An Army veteran of the Korean War, he had retired as a social studies teacher at Loudoun High School. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and a sister.

Don Crews '56, M.Div. '59 of Plant City, Fla., on Aug. 22, 1995. He was the director of counseling and testing services at Lock Haven University in Pennsylvania.

Doris Glenn Huckabee '57 of Charlotte on Dec. 14, 1995. She was a teacher in the Charlotte school district. She is survived by her husband, **Robert C. Huckabee** '47; a son, **Arthur Glenn Huckabee** '82; two daughters; her mother; and a grandchild.

Elisabetha Catherine Orth M.R.E. '59 of Flushing, N.Y., on July 10, 1995, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

Elinor Dunlap Roane '59 of Hickory, N.C., on March 4, 1996. She was a nurse for the elderly in long-term care facilities. She is survived by her husband, Jim, two sons, a daughter, and a grandson.

Floyd Daniel Sawyer '59 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on March 14, 1996. He had been chief accountant and treasurer of the Religious Council and the Faculty Club at Duke. Later, he was the district director of human resources for Kraft General Foods. He is sur-

vived by his wife, **Marion Buttry Sawyer** '51; two sons; a daughter; and six grandchildren.

Elsie Ervin Bock A.M. '60 of Lynchburg, Va., on March 26, 1996. She was a writer and professor of English at Lynchburg College, where she received the 1995 Shirley Rogers Award for Excellence in Teaching.

John Hoyle Rutledge III '60 of Shelby, N.C., on April 23, 1995, of cancer.

M. Garland Talton Jr. M.A.T. '61 of Oxford, N.C., on Dec. 6, 1995. He was a high school math teacher and held various other positions at Oxford Orphanage until retiring in 1975. He is survived by his wife, Francis, a son, a daughter, and a brother.

James Raelefield Hood J.D. '62 of Trenton, N.C., on Dec. 11, 1995. He was the attorney for the town of Trenton and for Jones County. He is survived by his wife, Carol, two sons, his parents, and two grandchildren.

Scherer James Easa '63 of Kailua, Hawaii, on July 29, 1995. She is survived by her husband, David, and daughter **Leila Easa** '96.

Mary Elizabeth McCollough '64 of Lancaster, Pa., on May 28, 1995. She is survived by a daughter, **Lesley Mary McCollough** '91.

John R. Himes M.Div. '65, Th.M. '65 of Monterey, Calif., in 1994.

Cassandra S. Rush '67 of New Haven, Conn., on Jan. 31, 1996. She was an economic forecaster at SNET and an adult education teacher in the New Haven public school system. She is survived by two sons, her parents, a brother, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Robert Mark Rosenthal '68 of Baton Rouge, La., on Jan. 26, 1996. He was president of Petrin Corp., an industrial contracting, insulating, and maintenance firm. He is survived by his wife, Angela, two sons, his parents, and a sister.

Raymond L. Wilkinson '75 of Columbus, Ga., on Nov. 12, 1995. He was a chemist at Foley Nuclear Plant in Dothan, Ala. He is survived by his parents, three sisters, and a brother.

W. Peter Januszewski M.B.A. '81 of Ft. Myers, Fla., on Aug. 12, 1995.

Margaret Glasgow Carson '82 of Raleigh on Feb. 6, 1996, of complications from a cerebral hemorrhage. She specialized in international marketing of information networking systems. She is survived by her parents, a brother, and two sisters.

Phillip David McGory '86 of Miami on Dec. 24, 1995, of complications from AIDS. He earned an M.B.A. at the University of Florida. He was director of rehabilitation services for Miami's Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. He is survived by his parents, three brothers, a sister, his grandmothers, and a companion.

Scott Michael Sherman '93 of Fairfax, Va., on March 13, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Dawne, his parents, and two brothers.

Corey Thomas Williams B.S.E. '95 of Randolph, N.J., on Dec. 24, 1995, in a car accident. He taught physics and chemistry at the Delbarton School. A former Duke soccer player, he coached soccer and swimming at a private Catholic school. He was to attend the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, where he did volunteer work. He is survived by his parents and a sister.

Please limit letters to no more than 300 words. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Include full name, address, and class year. Our fax number is (919) 684-6022 and our Internet address—for FORUM and class notes only—is: dukemag@acpub.duke.edu

CRITICAL

Editors:

Catching up on reading sitting-about magazines, I am belatedly reacting to the May-June 1996 issue. I was delighted to see how successful the M.B.A. program has become, since my master's was in economics before the program was offered.

Then a turnabout came as I read a letter from a 1978 product of the Fuqua school. Despite his pretentious vocabulary (Do they still teach Strunk?), he shows a lack of intellectual discrimination. He equates World War II and Vietnam. As one whose period was the former, I am astounded. I hope the school will attempt to teach not only facts but that difficult ability to reason.

My chief objection to the letter, however, was its tone. I think your magazine should have a strict policy of not printing any letter in which the first paragraph contains five or more derogatory adjectives.

Kay Dunkelberger Hart '43, A.M. '50
Weston, Connecticut

EXTREMELY CRITICAL

Editors:

How delighted we were to read in your September-October issue [in "Quad Quotes"] that at least one of your freshmen is marveling that his or her professors are so "honest and open" as to ask students to address them on a first-name basis. And then to learn that this same freshman had the opportunity to watch one of those professors do a nude dance certainly caused us to realize so clearly that Duke University is a so much greater institution than it was when we attended in the Forties.

It is too bad that the Dukes cannot return to Earth to take charge of their creation in Durham. I believe that they would take down every stone and return them to the quarry,

leaving only enough for you all to crawl under.

For the Lord's sake, do not send Jean and me any more copies of your magazine. Both of us already are on medication for blood pressure problems, and we don't need your regular infusion of tripe.

You are absolutely pathetic.

Thomas S. Harrington '48
Eden, North Carolina

Editors:

I have always prided myself on my and my family's (wife, brother-in-law, and three children) connection and ties to this university. I must say that that pride has been lessened by this account in *Duke Magazine*.

I realize that I am of the "old school" and probably a bit of a prude. However, I can't imagine that the actions of said "professor" (term used loosely) in any way would enhance the respect shown by any generation of students.

Mel Berlin '49, M.D. '53
Durham, North Carolina

The dance was one of a half-dozen events, including music, drama, and art exhibitions, that the student viewed as part of her "Arts in Contemporary Society" Focus program, which is geared to the interests of arts-oriented freshmen. As an exploration of gender-based issues, the piece makes use of nudity toward the end—and it does so in a way that is artistically important and has no lewd or erotic effect or purpose. The piece has been performed in the Southeast by a two-member dance company that has received grants from state and local arts councils.

INTEGRATION AND INTEGRITY

Editors:

In the September-October *Duke Magazine*, Scott Ellsworth A.M. '77, Ph.D. '82 presents a fascinating account of an early chapter in the yet unwritten history of racial integration at Duke: an interracial basketball game in 1944 which took place clandestinely at North Carolina College for Negroes (now North Carolina Central University).

In 1952, three events occurred in which African Americans and whites were integrated into the Duke campus itself—signifi-

cant follow-up steps to the 1944 basketball game. Although almost eight years had elapsed between the 1944 and 1952 events, Duke continued firmly segregated with a reputation for conservatism in its administration and student body, especially in comparison with UNC, which had begun admitting black students to its graduate school and where a campus Presbyterian minister, Charley Jones, had a national reputation as a critic of Southern segregation.

Nevertheless, at Duke, a little-known organization, the Intercollegiate Council (ICC), was engaged in promoting interracial understanding. When we first came to Duke in 1949, ICC already existed, but avoided publicity and was protected under the umbrella of the Methodist Student Fellowship, which at the time was the largest and most active student organization on campus. ICC brought together a small group of interested students from Duke, UNC, and North Carolina College. We do not know when or how ICC had originated except that Charley Jones played a major role in its establishment. Among its eight or nine meetings each year, a folk dance was held, usually at North Carolina College. In the racist and segregated environment of the period, such "social mixing" represented the extreme of unacceptable behavior.

In 1952, when we were officers of ICC, the group decided to hold its annual folk dance on East Campus in East Duke Building. Although the usual discretion prevailed, a columnist in the student *Chronicle*, Virginia Roseborough, broke the story by writing that Duke was finally waking up: An interracial folk dance had taken place on East Campus. A week later, the university chaplain summoned the ICC president to his office. The conversation was friendly, but the chaplain complained that "Negroes had been strutting" on East Campus after dark and asked for the names of Duke girls who had participated, citing unnamed authorities who wanted their names. The ICC president offered to provide any information except the names of the girls. Shortly afterwards, he took the initiative in discussing the matter with Hollis Edens, then president of Duke. Edens was cordial and explained that he wanted to know the facts in case trustees or other university officers might have read the article and sought an explanation. The girls' names were never given, and the precedent of an interracial dance on East Campus was established.

Again in 1952, Duke members of ICC in-

group of students and faculty from North Carolina College to attend Duke Chapel. At the time, no African Americans had ever attended the chapel's regular Sunday service. ICC notified James Cleland, dean of the chapel, that a group planned to attend, and he expressed support. The desegregation of Duke Chapel occurred without difficulty or publicity, establishing another interracial precedent.

A much more publicized event occurred the same year when a racially mixed basketball team played for the first time in the South

in what is now Cameron Indoor Stadium. Since all college teams in the South were either black or white, Northern teams did not normally play in the South. Temple University was scheduled to play at Duke, and it was revealed that its team had an African-American player, a fact which both the Duke and Durham press highlighted in advance of the game. When the Washington Duke Hotel refused to house the player and he had to stay in the local black community, Duke students demonstrated in a protest march in downtown Durham. Coach Hal

Bradley of Duke told his team to act normally, and when the Temple player, a second stringer, came off the bench, the spectators applauded him warmly. Another "first" had happened in integration on Duke campus, this time in basketball. Needless to say, many African Americans have performed with distinction at Duke since that time.

Thomas G. Sanders '52
Asheville, North Carolina

Mary Elder Lasher '53
Greenville, South Carolina

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TIME FOR A CHANGE

JOB JUMPING

BY ROBERT K. OTTERBOURG

Some may be bored, burned out, victims of downsizing, or just looking for a career that blends in with a desired shift in lifestyles.

Tom Cockerline and Sally Bates have a common bond. They're members of a growing band of men and women in their early thirties to mid-fifties who have shifted careers. Cockerline is a first-year law student at Duke; Bates M.Div. '95 is an ordained Methodist minister.

Some career changers are victims of downsizing. Others, like Cockerline and Bates, are simply looking for greater fulfillment or a chance to get off the fast track. Even retirees are getting into the act, either to make more money or to give themselves a workplace stimulant. Wright Hugus '52, of Fairfield, Connecticut, one-time race driver and lawyer, at age sixty-four took on the role of Good Humor ice cream salesman and fiction writer.

Career switchers may be bored, burned out, or just looking for a career that blends in with a desired shift in lifestyles. Or they seek careers as a way to help others, to act upon a dream, or to attain a secret ambition. Over the past few decades, attitudes have changed on shifting careers. The willingness to switch careers is actually consistent with what is taking place generally in society. We are peripatetic. We jet here and jet there. We start at one college but graduate from another. We dispose of products rather than repair them. We lease cars to avoid a long-term commitment, and, sadly, we even marry with the same attitude.

Career changing has its historical roots. While his contemporaries never described it as such, George Washington was a classic career changer: He was a farmer, surveyor, soldier, and statesman. Thomas Jefferson had an even more diversified career as a farmer, lawyer, author, architect, diplomat, and statesman. But the

current intensity in career changing is remarkable: *Fortune* magazine reported that more than 3,100 books about finding, managing, and changing careers have been published since 1991. Figures from the American Management Association attest to the fact that downsizing continues to haunt the careers of middle managers: Middle managers comprise between 5 and 8 percent of the American workforce, but they typically constitute between 15 and 20 percent of those who lose their jobs.

With the uncertainty of long-term employment, once satisfied but now pink-slipped managers and professionals emerge as career-changing converts. Even the survivors of cost-cutting purges feel uncomfortable. There's little guarantee that a promising job will not vanish in a future round of downsizing, as John Salviki discovered. He had every reason to believe he was on a fast track when his employer, Eastman Kodak, sent him to Duke's Fuqua School of Business' six-week Professional Management Development Program. Returning to home base in Connecticut, he, along with thousands of Kodak managers, was offered early retirement. So much for twenty-six years with Kodak. Too young to retire, Salviki, until then a regional sales manager, decided against another corporate job and opted for self-employment and relocation as the owner/franchisee of three Coffee Beanery franchise outlets in South Carolina. Within the past year, he sold his stores and started a micro brewery in downtown Charleston.

Salviki's entrepreneurial career change required investing money and training, but the transition from Kodak to self-employment was achieved with little downtime. Other career changes take longer to achieve and are more demanding, especially when the aim is medicine, law, ministry, or education, where



*Literary leap:
lawyer-turned-
publisher David
Deiss with his
new livelihood,
the letterpress*



the price of admission is a professional degree. The formula for career changing is rather basic: If the entrance requirements are demanding in terms of learning a new skill or being licensed to work in the field, the chances are that switching will occur infrequently, perhaps once or twice in a lifetime. Where there is ease of entrance, more career changing can be expected.

Downsizing isn't primarily playing the tune in this game of musical chairs. Unknown numbers of people change careers voluntarily. They seem to follow a scripted agenda, and finally abandon the script before setting up a business or entering professional school. John Noble, director of Duke's Career Development Center, sees such trends up close. "Traffic among alumni has grown over the past six or seven years. About 21 percent of the Center's total activity in the past year was with alumni, compared with 8 percent six years ago," he says. They range from disgruntled employees to those seeking to redirect their careers, says Noble, a career changer himself. He arrived at his present job via Harvard University and a number of years as a teacher and book editor. He switched into career development after writing and editing books on the topic.

Not everyone who would like to change careers can realize his or her fantasy. Funding and family pressures pose some problems. At the divinity school, Admissions Director Gregory Duncan M.Div. '77 knows how to deal with older students. He asks them to understand that entering the ministry represents more than a routine change of jobs. One of Duncan's concerns applies to married applicants: "Do they have the full support of

their spouse? Does the spouse fully understand the commitment and the change in lifestyle? If not, it's best for them to settle this issue prior to becoming a student."

Some wannabe career changers face additional obstacles. Take young military officers exiting the Armed Forces, for example. "As trivial as it might sound," says Dan Nagy, the Fuqua School's career services and placement director, "these former officers, who represent 10 percent of our students, need to learn how to adapt to the civilian world. It starts by not

addressing everyone as 'sir' or 'ma'm.' These habits won't help them get a job." Nagy is a one-time corporate human resource manager and outplacement consultant.

Career changing need not involve drastic swings of the pendulum or years of schooling. A secret is the art of piggybacking one career onto another one, or taking the approach used by David Deiss '77, who finds that old skills are transferable. Deiss earned a degree from the Vermont Law School, served as counsel to the judiciary committee of the Vermont State Senate, and settled in North Pomfret, Vermont, doing all the things expected in a small-town law practice. "At Duke, I was attracted to a number of excellent though overlooked French and British pre- and post-World War II authors. Over the years, I learned how to operate a letterpress. My legal practice was in conflict with an even greater interest in publishing the writings of these authors. At the time, I didn't know the direction publishing was going, except it was becoming a larger part of my life," he says.

He started Elysium Press, which now prints two to three books by letterpress a year. As a one-person publishing company, he runs the press to satisfy his needs, dealing exclusively in authors and books that interest him. Although publishing is his full-time job, he does legal work to supplement his income. He sells books through catalogues, visits to libraries and collectors, publicity, and with a web page listing on the Internet.

To produce a steady flow of books, he needs to have three to four books in the works. "To do this, I visit England in search of manuscripts once a year and, for one of my first



*Phase two:
former marine
biologist Jamie
Lovdal juggles
family and
medical school*

books, Jean Cocteau's *Les Enfants Terribles*, I lived in France for six months. Being a lawyer has its advantages: I'm able to write my own publishing contracts."

While Deiss never viewed printing as a hobby, the person considering retooling a hobby into a career should be aware of its commercial value before taking the next step. Will it pay the bills? Or simply put, a wonderful hobby soon surfaces as a terrible new career.

Outplacement and career consultants note that age presents less of a barrier to professional mobility than in the past. The legal profession often seems like a revolving door. For every discontented lawyer who leaves the law, just as many students age thirty-plus are ready to take their place. Law schools with evening sessions tend to attract the older set, who combine law school with day-time jobs.

In medicine that depends on a specialty, it takes about six to ten years to qualify as a physician. In 1995, nearly 6 percent of the incoming students nationally were over thirty, a quantum leap compared to conditions twenty-five years ago, when older students were a rarity. With the renewed interest in primary-care medicine, medical schools are looking for students who are smart and dedicated, and who have strong people skills, a combination often found among older students, says Brenda Armstrong '70, a pediatric cardiologist and the Duke medical school's admissions director.

One third-year student, Jamie Lovdal, fits Armstrong's description: She's married with two children, and found opportunities were coming to a dead-end in her field of marine biology. "I started to consider switching careers when my daughter was being treated for a series of medical problems," she says. "I gained greater respect for doctors and what they could do. Even though I was in my late thirties, I was ready for a new career. My husband was supportive. About four years ago, Philip said, 'go for it.'"

As part of her undergraduate and graduate science education, Lovdal had already taken most of the courses required by medical schools. Then a snag: The birth of her second son resulted in a year's delay. Following two years at the University of Rochester's medical school, she transferred to Duke this past fall. Her schooling is financed with student loans and grants. "I'm fortunate. Phil is really the superdaddy. Besides his job as a land surveyor, he does the shopping, cooking, laundry, and takes the kids to school. As the oldest member of my class, there are certain advantages. I know instinctively how to deal with older patients and children. I have an edge over many of my younger classmates."

Where medical schools consider anyone over age twenty-seven to be an older student, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish the-

ology schools are havens for the mid-age career shifter. Duke Divinity School's Duncan points out that it has the youngest student body of any accredited divinity school, yet even among its 158 first-year students, seventy are age thirty-plus, including thirty-six who are over forty. "What we guard against are the romantics who want to enter the ministry," says Duncan. "We advise them to return home to do more volunteer church work before applying for admission at Duke or, in fact, any divinity school."

Career changing can be as simple as leaving a paid job and using the occupational know-how to become self-employed. And more often than not, it starts as a home office.



Spiritual journey: when Sally Bates told friends she was considering divinity school, "they suggested that I take a vacation"

The availability of low-cost computer and communications equipment gives at-home businesses access to world markets. David Deiss' publishing company is not penalized by its remote location in rural Vermont. Fax communications and e-mail bring in orders from around the world.

As with Deiss, who prefers rural life, lifestyle factors influence the social habits of each passing generation. The yuppies of the 1980s loved their indulgences and creature comforts. Now, all eyes seem to be on the Baby Boomers. The Conference Board reported in a study on career planning that "this generation has already demonstrated that individual careers take precedence over company loyalty. In contrast with older workers, younger employees find career switching and job hopping compatible with life goals."

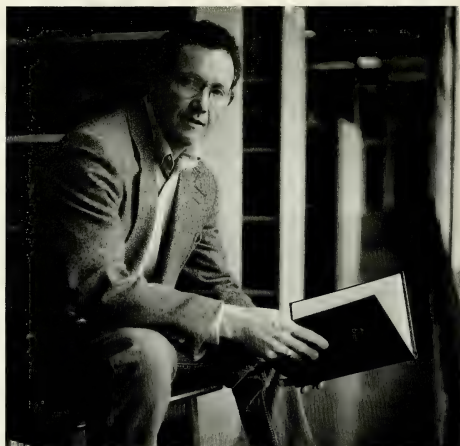
Some career changers find that there's no need to jettison one career for a new one.

They work at two different careers simultaneously, an approach that goes far deeper than moonlighting on a second job. James Craven III J.D. '67, M.Div. '81, a Durham attorney and an ordained Episcopal priest, works a day a week as a chaplain at the federal corrections facility in Butner, and as a replacement priest at local parishes. While deciding on graduate school, he wavered between law school and seminary. By 1976, he was a practicing lawyer and married with children. He decided to act out the second part of his dream by becoming a part-time divinity student. Craven finds overlap in his dual careers. "It's not too difficult to shift gears," he says. "Like the Butner inmates I counsel, a lot of

people who I see as a lawyer come on a legal pretext, but what they really want to do is talk about larger issues."

For Sally Bates, a twenty-two year professional life in the theater and cultural affairs followed a fairly uniform path. Degrees from Mary Washington College and the University of North Carolina permitted her to get a series of jobs directing the Children's Theater and the Arts Council in Wilson, Artspace in Raleigh, and Theatre Charlotte.

Growing up, Bates says she was hardly religious. "I went to church on Sundays and after college I spent a number of rebellious years away from the church. But when I moved to Charlotte in 1988, my priorities began to change. I liked my job and I was well paid. I had a comfortable lifestyle and I owned my home. But unlike many of my friends, I wasn't interested in finding another job, more money, or power. I found I was spending as



Barre to bar:
former professional
ballet dancer
Tom Cockerline
now pursues
legal exercises

much time as a volunteer at the church as I was at my job. I began to see God's place in my life and my place in God's life."

It took her about two years, starting in 1992, to make the switch from cultural-affairs executive to Duke divinity student. During this period, she went for pastoral counseling to make sure that her decision was correct. Telling friends about her plans, Bates, like many career changers, received mixed reactions. A number were stunned yet respectful of her upcoming move. They, too, wished they could switch careers. "I saw jaws drop. They knew that I was overworked and they suggested that I take a vacation. At the time, I realized the step I was taking when I deposited my last paycheck at the bank. It would be my last salary for awhile."

Before school started, Bates says she wondered if she could hack it after nearly twenty years' absence from the classroom. "It would mean taxing my memory, doing lots of reading, and even being able to carry thirty pounds of books. But this concern lasted forty-eight hours. I found that there are many similarities in the ministry and my past work. In the theater, you take a script and make it into a play; in the ministry you prepare and then proclaim a message. Ministry is also about communications, and I'm a communicator."

To pay for tuition and expenses, Bates used savings, cashed in her life insurance policies, sold inherited heirlooms, and received financial support from The Duke Endowment. "Six months before entering school, I reduced my personal expenses. I saved six to ten dollars a day by eating lunch at my desk. I moved back home and found a free place to live with

**THE WILLINGNESS TO
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friends. As a result, I didn't have to borrow money. I always admired a number of the married women who spent all day in class and went home to sew Halloween costumes for their kids."

Graduating in 1995, Bates spent the next year in England as a pastor at three small Methodist churches northeast of London. She returned to the United States and was selected as associate pastor at Hayes Barton United Methodist Church in Raleigh. "It was a good thing I was used to multi-task jobs. I know how to switch gears." In a typical day, Bates prepares for a fellowship on prayer, works on a retreat for Saturday, deals with a caterer for a church social function, and speaks to parishioners. As a communicator, she anticipates the sermon she delivers one Sunday a month. And, hardly a surprise, she writes it on a PC.

Career changing comes naturally to Tom Cockerline. His mother qualified as a psychologist in her mid-thirties, and his younger sister entered law school at thirty-four. After

three years at the University of California in Berkeley, Cockerline, a history major, left to become a ballet dancer. A high school basketball and tennis player who had never danced in ballet until he was twenty-one, he says he was captivated when he saw the Joffrey Ballet perform. Over the next seven years, he danced with the Oakland, San Diego, and Nevada ballet companies, and he graduated from Berkeley. "I left ballet when I was in my late twenties, since there's really no place to go professionally for an older dancer. Anyway, I never intended to dance that long in the first place."

With his father and stepfather both computer professionals, Cockerline found it natural to enter the computer field. Except for two-and-a-half years working overseas as a systems analyst in Saudi Arabia for the Ministry of Defense and Aviation, the next fifteen years were spent in a range of computer jobs with California- and Florida-based transportation companies.

"I really became interested in the law when I was in my early forties," he says. "I realized that legal training creates all types of career possibilities not found in most fields. I took my law boards in 1992, and if I didn't do well I would rethink my options." At the same time, Cockerline became a part-time accounting student at the University of North Florida. He was also looking at public accounting in relationship to practicing law, or as a career, in case he did not qualify for admission to law school. "When I did well on the law boards, I was already halfway through my accounting studies, so why quit?" This past summer, about the time he was preparing to move to Durham, he passed the certified public accounting exams. "Being an older student and a career changer seems to intrigue many of the people I meet. When I include dancing on my résumé or an application form, it piques their interest."

Cockerline says he entered law school with few preconceived notions on a career that won't begin until 1999. He admits, however, to a possibility of piggybacking software, ballet, international, and accounting experiences with legal specialties as diverse as intellectual property, entertainment, and taxation law.

Whatever the motivation, mid-life career changing can lead to personal revelations and professional revitalization. As they shift careers, these men and women provide living testimony to Ralph Waldo Emerson's commentary that "foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesman and philosophers and divines." ■

Otterbourg, a Durham-based writer, is the author of two career books: It's Never Too Late, and Retire & Thrive.

PLAYING FOR PROFITS

ATHLETIC ENTERPRISES

BY MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN

High-powered sports executives now worry more about printing spreadsheets than about scribbling line-ups. That athletic evolution makes sports journalists sometimes more prone to cover the power brokers and their off-field antics than to cover the Cal Ripkens and their on-field achievements. And given the media's influence on shaping stories about both spheres, public-relations wizards have perfected the art of the polished pitch. Welcome to the business of sports, where the final score is less important than the packaging of the product.

Talbot Smith '55 has seen it all. He's been in pro baseball for forty years. Smith went to

Duke at age sixteen, hoping to play for Coach Jack Coombs. "I wasn't blessed with as much talent as desire," he says, smiling. Instead, he did radio play-by-play on Duke's WDBS (along with David Hartman '56, formerly of *The Today Show*). Upon graduation, after a brief reporting stint, "I knocked on doors until I got my foot in the door." He started with the Cincinnati Reds as an administrative assistant in scouting and development and worked his way up the ladder to his current position, president of the Houston Astros. He also runs a consulting business that advises twenty-two of the twenty-eight other major league teams on financial issues. "We're careful with conflict-of-interest issues," he says. "I don't get involved in most of the day-to-day management of our team. I'm more big-picture."

On this late-fall day, he's just returned from a meet-

An unlikely trio—
professional team
president, AP
sportswriter, and
NBA marketer—
deal with the
business of sports.

ing with Houston politicians over one of the typical and more divisive issues in professional sports: stadiums. Stadiums are being built at an unprecedented rate, with taxpayers (often grumpily) subsidizing these efforts. Why the need for so many new structures?

The answer is complex. Over the past several years, every sport—basketball, baseball, hockey, football—has seen a financial cycle that has alternately buoyed and jeopardized team profitability. TV revenues have skyrocketed. But player salaries have grown even faster, thanks to their newfound mobility (from free agency). Fading thirty-five-year-old .500 pitchers like the Toronto Blue Jays' Roger Clemens make \$8 million a year, and unproven twenty-four-year-old power forwards like the Washington Bullets' Juwan Howard take \$15 million per annum.

In fact, Smith says, "Many baseball clubs are not economically viable. The TV revenues do not create a level playing field, because Pittsburgh competes with New York, not on attendance, but on media rights." Indeed, in the last World Series, the wealthiest clubs in terms of payroll—the Braves and Yankees—squared off. "You've got teams whose payrolls exceed the total revenue of other teams. The Yankees spend \$60 million on players. The Milwaukee Brewers only earn \$40 million." In relative terms, Houston is somewhere in the middle: It's the fourth largest city in the country, but its media-rights' value is in the bottom 25 percent. Attendance peaked in 1980, when Houston won a divisional crown. (Smith was president of the team at the time; he was fired two weeks later by a new owner, only to be rehired later by different management.)

On the ball: the AP's Lane, left, and the NBA's Land



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One way for smaller markets to enhance their box-office revenue, then, is by redesigning stadiums to appeal more to the corporate managers. "It's the luxury buyers who drive this equation," he says, "downtown stadiums like Baltimore's Camden Yards designed with all the amenities." And Smith wants a new stadium. He wants one bad. "Our Astrodome was properly ballhooped in 1965 as the eighth wonder of the world, the first domed stadium. But it's out in what used to be a prairie; it doesn't have the same kind of charm and atmosphere that downtown Denver or Baltimore have with their ballparks, blended in with restaurants and bars and nightlife. That makes it fun."

Sports owners argue that each city benefits from the economic activity of its sports team and generally ask for public funds to help in a new stadium's construction. Their lever: the threat—sometimes implicit, sometimes explicit—that they'll leave town and take their adored warriors with them. Smith's proposed new Houston Astros stadium just passed, narrowly, its first hurdle, a November referendum that will allow for certain types of taxes to be used for stadium finance. "You get a lot of dissenters. I understand the argument of people who don't care about sports," he says, "but I don't think it's a moral question. We add to the appeal of the city and help revitalize businesses—that's purely economics." If the process continues and the Astros do find a new downtown home, the price tag is \$265 million.

"Sports are obviously a game in a sense," says Smith, "but they have increasing business aspects, and you can't separate them as much as purists would like." After all, some of the most interesting commentary surrounding the Super Bowl centered on Bob's Dole's commercial appearances. As Smith says, if sports ever operated outside a business context, there's no going back.

It's a typical NFL Sunday afternoon for Wendy Lane '86: crazy. As the sports enterprise editor for the Associated Press (she's third in command), Lane assigns all of the AP's feature stories and coordinates its in-depth assignments, like the Sugar Bowl and Final Four, where she might oversee ten or more reporters. The AP, of course, generates the sports coverage that appears in virtually every newspaper across the country.

"We have at least one reporter at each NFL game, we have pennant races going on, and our college football poll is hotly anticipated, especially this week when we have a new Number One." (Steve Spurrier's Florida team had just displaced Nebraska.) Lane operates out of the AP offices in Rockefeller Center, five stories above the ice-skiing rink.

"New York is the central desk for the whole world," she says. "Every AP story comes through it to be edited and released. Today my job is to make sure everything runs smoothly."

Her main work for the week is already done: conceiving the long features. Each story needs to have a "hook," a reason why a reader wants to see it now, instead of, say, in two weeks. The need to peg a story to a particular week means that Lane must be a planning and logistics expert. She juggles stories long in the making—on this week, she has assigned stories on Tony Gwynn's attempt to win his seventh batting title and another about the Baltimore Orioles' home-run-hitting prowess—with breaking stories, like Tiger Woods, the Stanford golfing prodigy, turning pro (and signing a \$40-million endorsement deal with Nike).

Lane sees a fast-growing trend toward more coverage of the business of sports, the off-field negotiations rather than the on-field athletics. "We've concentrated on that angle for the past five years," she says. "We'd be remiss if we didn't. I'm not sure if people always want to read about the money. We're seeing a growing backlash against highly-paid athletes, the contract holdouts, the labor disruptions. The whole Tiger Woods story, for example—huge amounts of money being thrown at him before he'd ever won a single event. We're writing more about that than the game itself."

The monies involved are multiplying so fast that the owners and media conglomerates see sports not through the fans' binoculars, but with reading glasses trained only on the bottom line. With Disney poised to purchase the California Angels, "The speculation is that they'll change the name to the Anaheim Angels—to them, it's just another way to market their primary product, Disneyland."

The Associated Press doesn't hire business writers for its sports section. "All of our sportswriters have had to adapt," Lane says. "You used to go to the game, write your story, go home. Not any more." Now an NFL reporter might spend the week calling players' agents, examining salary-cap issues, studying contracts, exploring marketing campaigns. Such coverage is more than just curiosity about huge salaries; it's essential to understanding the game itself. Many high-paid, aging football players, for example, were cut at the beginning of this season, not because they were easily replaceable, but because the cuts were necessary as a function of the NFL salary cap. "Cash drives personnel to a greater degree than ever before."

Lane grew up in San Antonio, a big George Gervin fan since her family had season tickets to the Spurs. She attended Duke "during the Johnny Dawkins/Mark Alarie era," editing for *The Chronicle*. Soon after graduating with a history major, she signed on with the AP moving



"I'M NOT SURE IF PEOPLE ALWAYS WANT TO READ ABOUT THE MONEY," SAYS LANE. "WE'RE SEEING A GROWING BACKLASH AGAINST HIGH-PAID ATHLETES, THE CONTRACT HOLDOUTS, THE LABOR DISRUPTIONS."

from Dallas to Los Angeles to San Francisco, writing about all sports, college and pro. In 1994, she moved to Manhattan, covered the NBA for a season-and-a-half, and then was promoted to her current position. "I think I'm finally getting used to New York," she says.

The Associated Press is a nonprofit cooperative that includes almost every paper in the country, from *The New York Times* to small-town papers like the *Lancaster New Era*. Each city has an AP bureau, so one of the strengths of the cooperative is that reporters can collaborate. "For example, right now we're looking at finances of different college conferences, comparing the bowl and TV revenues and how much money they pass on to their member schools. Ultimately, it opens the question once again concerning the amount of money college sports are making using unpaid athletes: the number of kids leaving school early, the influence of sports apparel makers on college athletics, students in trouble with police." Such stories are more viable because several different reporters can investigate on their own turf, then pool the results to create the critical mass to write a large "think-piece."

The AP is one of the few remaining media giants that doesn't answer to stockholders, at least not directly. "For all practical purposes, we're owned by the member newspapers and broadcasters that we serve," Lane says. "We give news to and receive news from our mem-

bers. With the explosion of all the news channels—there are so many on the drawing board I've lost count—there's an ever-more ravenous demand for programming and coverage from us."

Does that demand drive sports coverage like it does politics, so that it focuses less on substance and more on gossip? "Sure, there's more off-field stuff now," she says. "The whole [Dallas Cowboy receiver] Michael Irvin saga, [Green Bay Packer quarterback] Brett Favre and his battle with painkillers. Twenty years ago, it all would have been brushed under the rug. A reporter probably wouldn't write about alcoholism or whatever, in the same way that presidents were covered. Favre, meanwhile, actually called a press conference to announce he was going into rehab."

It's a trend that will only accelerate. "Readers want to know everything about their team, beloved or not," she says. "With Michael Irvin, you can't say his arrest doesn't affect the team—he was suspended for five games and the team has struggled enormously." For Lane, all of sports has "an out-of-control feel. You could not make this stuff up: A policeman takes out a contract on Michael Irvin, strippers, drugs, everything! We compared it to *Dallas*, the soap opera. But if you put Irvin's story on the screen, people would say it's too fantastic." The growing cynicism that paralyzes our political system is spreading to the sports world, she says. "You can't have a sports hero,

because you'll pick up the paper and find he hasn't paid his taxes or is cheating on his wife or got arrested for drunk driving. Or worse."

More than ever before, sports journalists have great power. While the electronic media are most potent in shaping perceptions, the AP has a singular impact, since it essentially has a monopoly on newspaper coverage outside of the big-city papers. A media-friendly, well-spoken (or controversial) athlete will attain popularity beyond his skill level—Grant Hill '94, for example, who out-poled Michael Jordan in All-Star balloting. The reverse can be true: The media can destroy (often justifiably) the reputation of a *wunderkind* like Albert Belle.

Lane acknowledges that power requires responsibility. "We have to be careful not to abuse that. Look at a wonderful player like Barry Bonds. Based on what he does on the field, he would be beloved by fans and could have attained the endorsement status of, say, Ken Griffey Jr. The difference is that when you're in the clubhouse and want to talk to Bonds, he's not very nice to you, and so you write this, and therefore he in turn is perceived as a bad guy. Therefore, you don't see Bonds making millions doing the Pizza Hut commercials that Griffey is doing."

With the enormous sums involved, are teams trying harder to control the press? "It happens with certain teams," says Lane. "After the '95 World Series, the Cleveland Indians blamed a number of reporters for their failures—they even took this issue to the league itself." But heavy-handed interference is very rare. "A woman who covers figure skating for *The Washington Post* reported fairly and accurately about some of the not-so-pleasant parts of that sport. The skating association tried to strip her credentials, though they were pressured to reverse their stand."

What is happening, however, is that agents, owners, coaches, players, and league officials are becoming more sophisticated at controlling their message. Lane notes that Jerry Jones, the Cowboys' owner, is part of this new breed of the media savvy. "He's in the press box before games chatting up writers and trying to put his spin on how things are going. It's our job to see past that."

Nice work if you can get it. Peter Land '83 is director of marketing communications for the NBA, which, over the last several years, has been a steady stream of good news. Profits, ratings, and attendance are at all-time highs. There are new teams and new faces—Shaquille, Grant, Alonzo, Kobe—who have replaced or will replace today's crop of superstars. Labor-management issues have been tense, true, but basketball has so far avoided the strikes that have paralyzed the other major sports in America.

Interviewed in his midtown Manhattan office late last summer, Land was just finishing his work with the Olympic Dream Team and focusing on two new NBA ventures: its website and the WNBA, a women's pro league that will be launched this summer (there is a rival league, the ABL, that started last fall).

"My job," says Land, "is communications counsel for NBA Properties [the league's sponsors, licensees, and retail partners] and NBA Entertainment—the corporate side rather than the player side. If Schick, for example, sponsors the NBA rookie game on All-Star Weekend, I work with the corporation to make sure the NBA image is portrayed positively." Land is part watchdog, part promoter, pushing the NBA message (i.e., "success"). Whether the object is fat royalties or monster Nielsen ratings, his job is to get the word out.

Land grew up in New London, Connecticut, with a basketball hoop in the backyard. "I was continually dusted by my brothers until I eventually outgrew them," he says. During his senior year of high school, he visited Durham and "had the typical show-up-on-campus, fall-in-love-with-Duke experience." He jokes that he was a jinx on the basketball team. "My freshman year was the Gminski-Bender team. They'd been number one all fall. I was a J-frosh, so when I arrived in Durham that winter, the very night I checked into a hotel, the team lost for the first time all season. It was downhill from there. My junior and senior years were the worst two years in Duke basketball history."

Land covered sports for *The Chronicle*. Buoyed by encouragement from a visiting fellow from *Time*, he joined *The Washington Post* sports department as part-time help after graduating. "One job was picking up the phone at 2 a.m. to answer sports trivia questions from inquiring readers who'd wagered with a couple of beers under their belts," he says. "Questions like, 'Did Joe Theisman change his name to rhyme with Heisman?'" Land's favorite *Post* assignment: "getting paid to sit in the front row of Cameron, saving seats for my girlfriend, Kim Benenson." (Land married Benenson '85 in 1986; they recently had their first child, a daughter.)

After many years of sports public relations and marketing, including stints with ProServ and Kraft, Land found himself in a job interview with the NBA's celebrated commissioner, David Stern, a man reputed for his giant intellectual prowess. "The first thing Stern did was find a typo on my résumé," Land recalls. "I blame my mom. She had supposedly proofread it. Then he noticed I went to Duke and started making fun of Duke basketball fans." This is how he reconstructs the conversation:

"You Dukies are all the same; you're a bunch of acolytes."



© JEFFREY HARRISON/EPH

SURVEYING THE OLYMPICS
SCENE, LAND SAYS,
"IT'S INSULTING TO SEND
ANYTHING LESS THAN
THE NBA. THE OLYMPICS
IS ABOUT SENDING
YOUR BEST."

"SPORTS ARE OBVIOUSLY A GAME IN A SENSE," SAYS SMITH, "BUT THEY HAVE INCREASING BUSINESS ASPECTS, AND YOU CAN'T SEPARATE THEM AS MUCH AS PURISTS WOULD LIKE."

"We're fervent, yes, but I don't know if we're religious."

"'Acolytes' doesn't only mean religious."

"True, but the first definition has a religious connotation."

"I'm not so sure about that."

So Stern looked up the word in the dictionary; Land was right. He got the job. "Stern found the typo, I was right about 'acolyte,' and he's been right about everything since." Land began work at the NBA at the end of 1993.

This past summer, he handled publicity for the Dream Team, which he recalls as extremely frustrating. "They're in a no-win situation. If they win by fifty, they're beating up on the other team, but if they win by twenty, then people ask, 'What's wrong?'" There's still the lingering issue of whether the United States should send a squad of its top pro players to decimate the other teams. "I think it's insulting to send anything less than the NBA," he argues. "Should Michael Johnson not compete because he's so much faster than anyone else? The Olympics is about sending



Smith: president of the Houston Astros

your best." Plus, he contends, if America sent a college team now, they'd get crushed by Lithuania, Croatia, Yugoslavia. "Do we send a college team and watch them lose?"

Land also defends what many critics called the over-corporatization and dramatization of these Olympics: Coke sponsoring the torch run itself; events broadcast with the impression that they were live when they were tape-delayed; violins-soaked "human-interest stories" rather than coverage of the Games as news. "NBC gave America basically what they wanted. The Olympics have always been treated as theater, as entertainment. If I felt NBC was the only way to get news about the Olympics, the critics would be right, but the reality is that there's ESPN and CNN and websites and the AP and local news.

"Nobody can convince me that people can't find out the results, that the information isn't out there. And in the end, people vote with their eyeballs."

Goldstein '91 is a freelance writer living in Boston



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SHIPBOARD SCHOLARS

There may be something strange about an early-morning routine of going fast, but going nowhere, on an exercise bicycle. Especially if you're pedaling on the Mediterranean.

For some of us aboard the *Bolero* this past summer, aggressive pedaling felt like an effective counter-measure to the caloric challenge of food—food that came our way in relentless waves. Waves of breakfast servings that spilled over into lunch servings, of late-afternoon sweet treats, of multi-course dinners occasionally heralded by singing waiters bearing flaming desserts, of midnight buffets that featured presentations of what

Rock of ages: the harbor of Hydra, a Greek island occupied since Mycenaean times

ALUMNI TREKKING

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

A cruise-based tour of the lands of gods and heroes—Greece, Italy, and Turkey—was designed as a floating college for alumni.

can only be described as edible sculpture.

Semi-serious calorie-burners had the choice of macarena dance lessons, along with the invitation to “have fun and make a splash with your cruise director Bruno, in pool games.” But for those who stood by their food fixation and not necessarily by Bruno, the ship's staff offered, between meal times, a “vegetable carving demonstration.” The always accommodating staff, that is—a staff that would chase down and dispose of a stray lettuce leaf before you even realized it had escaped from your plate.

A thirty-three-member contingent of Duke alumni, spouses, and friends was gathered for this “Voyage to the Lands of Gods and Heroes,” organized by the lifelong-education program in Alumni Affairs and Travel Dynamics,

Fluid streetscape: Venice's vivid interplay of water, land, and sky



PHOTOGRAPH BY LUTZ SEAMAN



specializes in educational kids. Starting and ending in Venice, this was a week-and-a-half floating alumni college. The Duke group plunged into a thoroughly cross-cultural encounter: Just eighty-five Americans were on a ship that carried about 900.

Had we become shipwrecked and stranded—a thought that didn't exactly fit with the unchanging daily forecast of warm temperatures, gobs of sunshine, star-suffused nights, and glassy-smooth seas—we could have started a mini-society. Our ranks included a doctor, a nurse, a lawyer, a college teacher, and a classics major in college who was renewing a long-standing interest. Some had never before been cruising; others were responding to a yearning to visit the specified sites. All were drawn to this particular cruise by its intellectual underpinnings. "People didn't choose this to get a suntan," said one.

And for many, there was joy not just in their discoveries but in the discoveries of kids, their own or others'. This was advertised as a "Family Learning Adventure." The traveling kids did cool things like run on the original Olympic track, explore a cave by boat, perform some ancient Greek myths, and (along with some hardy adults) star-gaze on a windy deck. And they made friends not just with the youth-education experts of Travel Dynamics, but also with the ship staff. One member of the Duke group, eight-year-old Aly, lost her dolphin ring—a purchase from the island of Corfu—while swimming in the ship's pool. Her mother reported the loss. During the regular draining of the pool, the ring was discovered; the girl was invited to the bridge, and the captain grandly presented the recovered keepsake.

What made the ship a mobile classroom was the presence of two educators: Peter Burian, a Duke professor of classical studies who specializes in ancient Greek language and literature and has taught courses in ancient culture and the classical tradition; and Richard J.A. Talbert, a professor of history and adjunct professor of classics at the University of North Carolina, who is editor of the *Atlas of Classical History*. Maura High, Burian's wife, contributed dramatic readings from *The Odyssey*. She also organized a poetry fest; it was assigned to an area of curious literary significance, the ship's casino.

The official welcome—really, a series of multilingual welcomes—came from an exuberant emcee named Captain Kostas Ferentinos, master of the *Bohero*. But the first serious sea-going pursuit came from Talbert, who delivered the lead lecture to a rather jet-lagged assembly. His topic was travel in the ancient context—a pursuit that was complicated, he pointed out, by the narrow geographical outlook of individuals grouped into city-states, mass illiteracy, roads that tended

to turn into mud, and navigation complicated by an inability to measure time with precision.

In the course of the trip, Talbert also lectured on the significance of the Greco-Persian wars for Greece, and for Western civilization. Athens emerged with the incentive, confidence, and cash to make itself an outstanding cultural center, he said. At the same time, the conflict gave the previously self-contained city-states an ethnic reference point. He finished off the lecture series talking about Romans and their gods. He said the Romans put no barrier between the secular and religious life. Every public action or ceremony, military or civil, was accompanied by religious ritual. In effect, Rome supported a community religion dedicated to ferreting out divine will and to swaying divine loyalties. Since the ancients considered an individual's basic character to be fixed at birth, there was hardly provision for the individual journey of faith.

Burian's debut lecture focused on the asso-

proper and beautiful ordering of things, foreshadowed the modern ecology movement. He also talked about the significance of home and hospitality for the Greeks. Odysseus' travails showed that home was what a Greek would long for, he said, despite the temptations of the voyage. The strong attachment to place made exile an unbearable penalty: Condemned though he was by Athens, Socrates saw the hemlock as more appealing than banishment.

The *Bohero* made port calls at three Greek resort islands (actually, the ship couldn't quite lumber into the ports, so passengers clamored into the ship's tenders, or small ferries): Corfu by night, made memorable by the rude realization that it lies just off the coast of Albania, by a massive and massively crumbling Venetian fortress built in the sixteenth century, and by the stimulating sensation of a Greek liquor, ouzo; Hydra, supposedly named for its plentiful drinking-water fountains, but now characterized by "water deficiency," red-roofed homes



Ephesus entertainment: third-century B.C. theater, with imperial alterations by Claudius and Nero

ciations between nature and sacred concepts in ancient Greece. Mountains, for example, were beyond the range of the community and so a prime location for meetings between mortals and gods; springs were avenues to the muses for poets, just as they had associations with curative effects and with truth-telling. With an eye to the upcoming visit to Olympia, he sketched the original Olympic movement as something that should not be oversentimentalized: The athletes had their training subsidized by their respective city-states, which saw the games as an extension of their rivalries and showered winners with rich rewards and honors.

In a later lecture, Burian built on his nature theme by describing how the Greeks viewed the balance in civil society as mirroring the balance in the natural environment. He said the Greek concept of nature as cosmos, as the

built on rocky hills that drop off at harbor's edge, and the transport mechanism of the donkey (not just cars, but motorbikes and bicycles are prohibited); and Mykonos, with its homes, churches, and windmills painted in snow-white, its arcades and marble staircases, and its narrow lanes that—as the indispensable *Blue Guide* reports—offer seemingly inexhaustible scope for losing one's way as a deliberate defense against pirates.

Delos, the mythological birthplace of Apollo and once the political and religious center of the Aegean, is an island of archaeological significance, though (thankfully) not a shopper's paradise. Today the island is uninhabited except for members of an archaeological team. Along ancient roads, we wandered through a sanctuary area filled with statue bases; a circular theater, with remains of the tiers of seats; houses, some with their mosaic

floors preserved, and most built with peristyle courts at their center, from which extended the various rooms; tiny roadside shops; and the hilltop Temple of Isis, a simple Doric temple reached by a scraggly-surface climb that leaves the visitor breathless—but that provides a breathtaking view down to the ancient (and modern) harbor.

In this summer of the Olympics, the trip inevitably took in Olympia, where the Olympic Games are traced back to 776 B.C. We negotiated the foundation and the toppled architectural elements of the Temple of Zeus; the still discernible “treasuries” in which Greek cities sheltered their votive offerings; remains of the gymnasium, the inner courtyard, and

stones, and daggers from the Mycenaean world; amphoras and kraters (storage and wine-and-water mixing vessels, that is) from the eighth-century B.C., with the characteristic “Geometric” era motif of the meander winding around the neck; paint-speckled, seventh-century-B.C. statues of naked youth, or “kouros,” which depicted the human body at rest with a mathematical regularity that, over time, would evolve into organic understanding; classical stela, or grave reliefs, which explored the psychology of grief while recording the details of daily living; and the bronze statue of Poseidon, carefully proportioned and balanced, who brandishes a missing trident.

But the high point of the agenda through ancient sites—in every sense—was the Acropolis in Athens. Seemingly a signpost of Western cultural achievement, the Parthenon was completed in 438 B.C. on a site occupied since the Bronze Age. The Par-

that decoration sits in the British Museum, a testament to the permission secured by Lord Elgin in 1801 to “remove some blocks of stone with inscriptions and figures.” But an earlier insult had been delivered in 1687, when a German mortar shell detonated on the Parthenon; the occupying Turks were using the structure as a powder magazine.

Turkey was introduced to us, in a manner of speaking, by a showing of Disney’s *Aladdin* in the ship’s theater. The first of two Turkish sites, Ephesus—where Saint John wrote his gospel—maintained its “free city” status under the Roman Empire. Today it remains reveal a typical Roman array: an agora, or market square; once intricately vaulted and extensively decorated public baths, including the frigidarium (cold room), tepidarium (lukewarm room), caldarium (hot room), and a substructure of channels through which hot air circulated; and the hillside theater, consisting of three main sections—the skene, or stage building; the orchestra, where the actors acted; and the cavea, where the audience sat.

As we left the site, we came upon local entrepreneurial activity. A crowd of youths



Mountainous Mistra: stronghold, religious center, and outpost of Byzantine civilization



Seeing circles: the dome, semi-dome, and some of the thirty cupolas of the “Blue Mosque”

the palestra used to train athletes in running, throwing, and wrestling; and the stadium, with its 210-yard-long course, framed by sloping embankments. For welcome relief from the Olympian heat, we visited the museum, lingering over the pedimental sculptures of the temple of Zeus. The sculptures depict the myth of a chariot race between two opposed couples, along with a staple of Greek art—the fierce fight over abducted women between Centaurs and Lapiths.

The classical path led us from Olympia to Athens. Athens’ National Museum—an institution set up, according to its printed guide, as a response to the organized plundering of ancient works that began in the second century B.C., with the relentless sacking of the ancient cities by Romans—was a sprawling introduction to Greek art. That meant funeral masks, gold cups, engraved rings, seal

thenon isn’t just a tribute to mathematical regularity; it also projects an organic quality, a dynamism, through the use of curvature and inclination, including a curved stylobate, or temple base, along with the entasis (or gradual thickening) and the leaning inwards of columns. Such a conception of different angles and surfaces demanded a considerable feat of engineering: Almost every stone used in the construction is of a different shape and was designed to occupy a unique position.

As the symbol of Athenian excellence, the Parthenon carried a powerfully self-affirming decorative scheme in its metopes (sculpted squares) and continuous frieze: the triumph of the Olympian gods over the primordial Titans and Giants; and the Panathenaic procession, a ceremony of tribute and self-renewal, in which streams of people coming from two different sides converge on seated gods. Most of

exuberantly hawked trinkets and guide books; one climbed into the bus trying to interest us in flower purchases. An apparently authentic native sat on a folding chair alongside his apparently energy-deprived camel. For every photo taken of the pair, a sign announced, there would be a dollar charge. When one tourist chose to ignore the fee, the camel owner roused himself, though not the camel, to chase him down.

Istanbul was a day framed by senses-satisfying sights. Aboard ship, we had morning views of Topkapı Palace, Hagia Sofia, and the Blue Mosque as we sailed through the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. And at day’s end, carpet sellers made a gentle pitch, served us Coca-Cola, and described the significance of different material (silk, wool, and wool-and-cotton blending) and exquisite workmanship (translated into something like

2,400 knots per square inch).

Between those points in the day, we sampled parts of the essential Istanbul. The Archaeology Museum is a showcase of ancient beauty and brutality: A sarcophagus represents in fine detail Alexander wearing a lion's pelt over his head, along with fighting Greeks and Persians; a statue of the armor-clad Roman Emperor Hadrian has him stepping on some unfortunate representative of a conquered people. The fourth-century A.D. Hagia Sophia, now a museum and once the fourth largest church in the world, has a rich representation of gilded mosaic portraits.

They include several of the Madonna and the Christ child surrounded by a Byzantine emperor and empress, a not-so-subtle playing out of royal propaganda. Distinctive for its six minarets, extraordinarily high dome, and 260 windows—which provide a warm light to illuminate the richly tiled floor, columns, and wall panels—the Sultanahmet Mosque, or Blue Mosque, was built in the early 1600s. For two centuries it was the traditional starting point for the pilgrimage to Mecca. Topkapi Palace, once the seat of the Ottoman Empire, displays Chinese and European porcelain; costumes used for ceremonial occasions; arms and

armor; and precious works like a jeweled dagger used in the film *Dracula*, a ceremonial gold throne, and objects associated with the prophet Mohammed.

A few of us found a delight underground as we admired—and enjoyed Turkish coffee in—a sprawling cistern. Dating to the reign of Constantine I (306-337), the cistern was built to ensure a water supply during siege. It is supported by a total of 336 columns, topped by "composite" capitals—among them, a head of Medusa.

The last land jaunt before Venice was to Mistra. Likened to a Byzantine Pompeii, Mistra is a ruined town located on a steep foothill that overlooks Sparta—a geographic coincidence that inspired our tour guide to regale us with stories of Spartans hurling unfit infants off a cliff. This seemed a StairMaster-equivalent experience: We walked ever upward among the fourteenth- and fifteenth-century lacework of narrow streets, arched lanes, churches, and monasteries. The architecture emphasized cross-shaped basilicas, with rose-colored brick exteriors and red tile roofs, domes and bell towers, rounded arches, and elegant colonnades. Inside, the visual treat was an Old and New Testament iconography preserved through wall paintings.

The morning approach to Venice from the sea was a treat of light and shadow; of subdued colors and weathered facades; of an architectural jumble of arches and domes and a traveling jumble of water transport. As my *Frommer's* guide put it, with surprising poetic force, the city is caught between two mirrors—one reflecting the sky, the other the water. So Venice stands in an interplay of daylight and darkness, "reborn afresh with each dawn." An afternoon walking tour covered the Byzantine Basilica of St. Mark; St. Mark's Square; and the Doges' Palace, its chambers covered—to the point where the eye is overwhelmed—with the prime painters of Venetian splendor, Tintoretto and Veronese.

A canal ride, on which a memorably off-key singing gondolier seized center-stage, finished the trip. But several of us had one more encounter with gods and heroes: the thousand-object exhibit at Venice's Palazzo Grassi, called "The Western Greeks." The premise of the exhibit was that European culture grew from transplanted Greek civilization. Having indulged respectfully in ancient sites, we could only be appreciative for ancient gifts. ■

Another "Voyage to the Lands of Gods and Heroes" embarks in early August. This version of the trip includes stops in Rome, Sicily, Malta, and Rhodes. Duke classics professor Peter Burian again provides on-board intellectual power. For information, contact Deborah Weiss Fowlkes '78, Director, Alumni Lifelong Education, at 614 Chapel Drive, Box 90572, Durham, N.C. 27708; (800) 367-3853

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FOUNDERS' DAY

At the eleventh annual Founders' Day Convocation in December, Emmy Award-winning television journalist and talk show host Charlie Rose '64, J.D. '68 delivered the major address. The Henderson, North Carolina, native is the host of *Charlie Rose*, a popular PBS program that features interviews with heads of state, artists and performers, politicians, scientists, and others five nights a week. He has also worked on *Bill Moyers' International Report*, *Bill Moyers' Journal*, and *U.S.A.: People and Politics*; was a political correspondent for NBC News in Washington, D.C.; and anchored *Nightwatch*, the CBS late-night interview show.



PBS' Rose: delivering Founders' Day address

Founders' Day, which celebrates the 1924 signing by industrialist-philanthropist James B. Duke of the Indenture of Trust that created the university, is also the occasion for recognizing a number of people who have made significant contributions to the university community. Vice President Emeritus William J. Griffith '50, a forty-year university administrator and staunch champion of student interests, and cardiologist and medical school professor Eugene Stead, architect of the nation's first physician-assistant program, were awarded the University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service, Duke's highest service award. Recipients are chosen by the university president, based on the recommendations of a special committee.

Griffith, still seen at campus functions five

years after his retirement as vice president for student affairs, has been active since his undergraduate days. He made his mark as a member of the Men's Freshman Advisory Council, the national leadership society Omicron Delta Kappa, and the top campus honorary society Red Friars. He served as president of the Inter-fraternity Council, captain of the cross-country team, and co-chair of Religious Emphasis Week. After graduation, he worked for two years as a field secretary in the office of undergraduate admissions before departing for a brief stint in business. He was back on campus by 1954, when he was named director of the Student Union and director of student activities.

Through the years, he filled a number of increasingly responsible posts: assistant to the provost and assistant dean of arts and sci-

ences in 1963, dean of student affairs and assistant provost in 1969, and vice president for student affairs in 1979. A film theater in the Bryan Center bears his name and, in honor of his retirement, students dedicated a community service work-a-thon involving 900 students, faculty, employees, and Durham residents to Griffith and his wife, Carol Topham Griffith R.N. '52.

Medal recipient Stead, a Decatur, Georgia, native, earned his bachelor's and medical degrees from Emory University. By the time he was thirty-two, he was chair of Emory's department of medicine. He became increasingly fascinated by American medicine's move away from the descriptive era to one in which all the sciences were enlisted in determining the causes of disease and providing a more rational basis for treatment. He also estab-

UPDATE

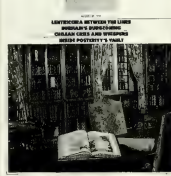
LENTRICCHIA: SELF-OBIT AS LIT CRIT

Frank Lentricchia A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 probably hates the idea of this story, because it's a story about him, and someone else is writing it." That was the *Duke Magazine* (May-June 1988) began its profile of the distinguished literary scholar and now novelist. (His novels, *Johnny Critelli* and *The Knifeman*, were published together in one volume by Scribner's in 1996.)

The latest story about Frank Lentricchia is one he wrote himself. In the September-October 1996 issue of *Lingua Franca*, a magazine of higher education, he contributed the "Last Will and Testament of an Ex-Literary Critic." Lentricchia noted that as "an historian and polemicist of literary theory," he could once "speak with passion, and without noticeable impediment, about literature as a political instrument." As a "colorfully controversial figure," he was "regularly excoriated in neo-conservative laments about the academy."

In the article, Lentricchia points to a rude awakening that came when he asked his students if any of them liked literature. The responses ranged from undergraduate puzzlement to graduate-student

DUKE



assumptions that literature can't be important as literature. He came to believe that in his role as a literary critic, he had bolstered the notion that it is the critic who is "morally superior to the writers that one is supposedly describing."—and that, after all, the writers needed to be exposed for propagating racism, poverty, sexism, homophobia, and imperialism. None of that squared with his earlier memories of reading as a transporting experience. "If you put a gun to my head, I'll say, 'All literature is travel literature, all true readers shut-ins.'"

Lentricchia's lament is that the academy has fostered "an eager flight from literature by

those who refuse to take the literary measure of the subject, whatever the subject may be.... I believe that what is now called literary criticism is a form of Xeroxing. Tell me your theory and I'll tell you in advance what you'll say about any work of literature, especially those you haven't read." Imaginative writers, he says, "have but one agenda: to write beautifully, rivetingly, unforgettably."

Rebelling against theory, Lentricchia runs his classes as attempts to share a text in a memorable way—to become possessed by the text, in fact. He shares his specialized knowledge with students, he says, "but it doesn't substitute for an honest act of reading."

Needless to say, literary critics weren't uniformly won over by the argument. In a follow-up letter to *Lingua Franca*, Meryl Altman, a professor of English and women's studies at DePauw University, says that "the inauguration of feminist literary criticism, black studies, gay and lesbian studies, Marxist-influenced looks at working-class writing, and so on, involved restoring a lost connection between ordinary and professional readings, not divorcing them."

lished himself in the field of cardiac research.

In 1947, he came to Duke, where he was named Florence McAllister Professor of Medicine and physician-in-chief for Duke Hospital. Stead served as mentor for generations of physicians, training them in his patient-centered philosophy. In 1974, he received the Duke Medical Alumni Association's Distinguished Teaching Award. In the last decade of his chairing the department of medicine, he expressed concern that too many physicians could not find sufficient help for their patients. That led him to establish the first physician-assistant program in the United States. He was honored by his profession—now represented by more than sixty educational programs and 25,000 practitioner members—when his birthday was designated "National Physician Assistant Day."

A number of faculty members were recognized as well. Craufurd D.W. Goodwin, James B. Duke Professor of Economics and former dean of the Graduate School, was named the fifteenth recipient of the University Scholar/Teacher Award. Created in 1981 by the United Methodist Church's board of higher education and ministry for the purpose of "recognizing an outstanding faculty member for his/her dedication and contribution to the learning arts and to the institution," the award carries with it a \$2,000 stipend.

Goodwin has published numerous books and articles on economic thought and theory as well as on general issues of higher education; has held a number of administrative posts, including university secretary, assistant provost, university vice provost, and director of international studies; and is a consultant to some of the nation's leading charitable institutions.

Other award recipients included Trinity College distinguished teachers Kathy Rudy, assistant professor of the practice of women's studies, and Jeff Storer, associate professor of drama; Robert B. Cox Teaching Award winner Daniele Armaleo, assistant professor of the practice of botany; Richard Lublin Distinguished Award for Teaching recipients Paul Gronke, assistant professor of political science, and Jennifer Thorn, assistant professor of English; and this year's Howard Johnson Teaching Award recipient, Gary Gereffi, a sociology professor.

Frances Honeycutt, a twenty-year Duke employee who devotes her free time to helping poor and disadvantaged people in the local community, received the Humanitarian Service Award.

BODY OF EVIDENCE

Hundreds of students, scholars, and professionals gathered on campus in October for a symposium, "African-

American Women: The Body Politic." Organized by Karla E.C. Holloway, a linguist, author, English professor, and director of the African and African-American Studies Program, the symposium addressed a range of race and gender issues affecting black women. During the two afternoon sessions and one evening panel discussion, participants engaged in lively discussions about images of black women in literature; the implications of rape for black women; spirituality, faith, and the role of the black church; representations of black women's bodies in mainstream journalism and photojournalism; and socioeconomic and ideological divisions within the black community.

Guests included economist and syndicated

Zora Neale Hurston, and contemporary political figures such as Lani Guinier and former Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders. In response to her book, Holloway received calls from around the country, including one from White House chief of staff Maggie Williams. The discussion led to a friendship and, with assistance from Holloway's colleague, Ms. magazine editor-in-chief Marcia Ann Gillespie, to organizing the conference.

Held in the Love Auditorium of the Levine Science Research Center, the standing-room-only symposium attracted so many people that there was a waiting list to get in. At the end of each session, audience members were invited to pose their own questions to panelists.



Literary offerings: a book fair between sessions for symposium participants

columnist Julianne Malveaux, critical race theorist and UCLA and Columbia Law School law professor Kim Crenshaw, author and Duke research professor of English and African and African-American Studies Paula Giddings, Duke associate professor of literature and African-American Studies Wahneema Lubiano, Harvard arts and sciences and divinity professor and author Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, University of Pennsylvania English professor and author Charlotte Pierce Baker, University of North Carolina English professor and author Trudier Harris, Temple University professor and Presbyterian minister Katie Cannon, and University of Virginia English professor Deborah McDowell.

The idea for the symposium came from the first chapter of Holloway's award-winning *Codes of Conduct: Race, Ethics, and the Color of Our Character*. That chapter, "The Body Politic," discussed "the way that black women's bodies often speak more powerfully than their character in public matters," says Holloway, citing such historical figures as Phyllis Wheatley and

ESTROGEN IMPLICATED

Duke researchers have found that aging female rats treated with estrogen show more connections in a brain area associated with memory formation than did similar untreated rats. The scientists believe their finding offers evidence that minor memory losses sometimes associated with aging might be alleviated by replacing estrogens. The authors of the study, medical student Philippa Henderson, associate professor of psychology-experimental Christina Williams, and assistant research professor of neurobiology Gillian Einstein, presented their findings at the November meeting of the Society for Neuroscience.

Although they are working with aging rats, their findings may have implications for the many post-menopausal women now on estrogen-replacement therapy. Estrogen's effect on



Bermont: "Race relations on this campus aren't strained, but are instead largely nonexistent."

BRIDGING CAMPUS COMMUNITIES

in a campus of student achievers, Bill Bermont '97 fits right in: a history major, with minors in English and religion; Dean's List honors with distinction; a *Chronicle* columnist; a summer abroad experience with the Duke Drama Program at University College in London; founder and manager of a student-owned food delivery service, which generated more than \$200,000 in annual revenues.

But Bermont more than fits in. He's also a ground-breaker in pursuing the twin interests of forging a strong group identity while breaking down barriers to understanding.

Spurred by family tragedy to solidify his Jewish identity, he founded Keshet, a Duke Jewish social group that has attracted about 200 students. "This is a campus where it's challenging to be Jewish," he says, "especially since the only gathering places to reflect on your Jewishness are the basement of the chapel and a small Hillel House." Interested in enlarging on the resources for Jewish students, he serves on the board that is trying to build a Center for Jewish Life.

And he has been chief of staff for Duke's Black Student Alliance—along with serving as the first-ever non-African American member of the executive committee. Those positions made him a liaison figure between different communities on campus. He went to last fall's Million Man March in

Washington, D.C. Reflecting on the event in his newspaper column, he wrote, "Race relations on this campus aren't strained, but are instead largely nonexistent. The reality is that people tend to gravitate toward comfort zones of similarity."

Last fall, he applied his exuberance for organizing to another position, as chair of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity "Celebrity Auction." The auction had been in place for about two decades, but never had it reached this scale of success. Every student in the fifty-member fraternity had some involvement, he says.

Centered on autographed celebrity memorabilia—like a Grant Hill '94 basketball jersey, Wayne Gretzky's hockey stick, a Jim Palmer baseball, and a script of *Braveheart* (signed by screenwriter Randall Wallace '71)—the auction raised more than \$20,000 for the children's cancer research program at Duke Hospital.

The effort demanded what Bermont calls "a crash course in special-events planning": It entailed running a fund-raising "lethetron" to enlist parents and alumni; tracking down the celebrities, typically through their team organizations or their agents; researching possible corporate sponsors in concert with Duke officials and the local chamber of commerce; enticing those corporate prospects with the promise of good publicity and reminders about the buying power of the Duke community; arranging

for such gifts-in-kind as commemorative T-shirts, mass copying of letters, and the use of telephone clusters; and organizing the auction itself, which drew some 600 people.

By Bermont's estimate, the effort entailed 2,700 letters, 175 faxes, 900 phone calls, and 1,500 hours of labor beginning in the spring semester of 1996.

Bermont's volunteer work was motivated in part by the example of his mother, who died from ovarian cancer in the spring of 1995. His mother had an extensive range of involvement in her south Florida community: president of the South Florida Historical Museum, president of the Junior League, a volunteer in the Dade County public schools. "I am a child of that legacy. It's important that I was doing something very much in her spirit," says Bermont.

After the death of his mother, Bermont again took to the pages of *The Chronicle*, this time to urge his fellow students to aim for more than good grades and accolades: "I simply observed the happenings of Duke with a brand new perspective on life.... The frantic and harried manner in which many Dukies live their lives really struck me. We are so obsessed with time and concerned about being successful that we tend to miss the point."

The point, he suggested, is to seek out "good people" from whom students could learn—and whose lives they might enrich.

—Robert J. Bliwiese

cholesterol synthesis and bone growth has been well-documented, but the scientists say more research is needed to understand fully its effect on the brain.

Einstein says the research also suggests a possible mechanism to explain recent findings that women on hormone-replacement therapy, and with a family history of Alzheimer's disease, are less likely than their untreated siblings to get the disease. Treating Alzheimer's patients with estrogens might help protect against neuronal death that leads to cognitive decline. "Estrogen replacement therapy might 'shore up' the synaptic connections of neurons affected by the disease," she says.

In the study, the team used aging female rats that had had their ovaries removed and, thus, were making no estrogen. The researchers divided the rats into three treatment groups—those receiving no estrogens, long-term chronic estrogen doses, or a single acute dose of estrogen. After the treatments, they performed microscopic studies that allowed them to determine how the treatments affected neurons called granule cells in the rats' hippocampus, a brain region involved in spatial memory. The scientists' study of single neurons revealed that the rats exposed to acute estrogen treatment had 40 percent more connective elements, called "dendritic spines," on these neurons than did aged female rats with no estrogen replacement or those exposed to long-term chronic estrogens. Dendritic spines may be the basis for the brain's ability to develop new memories.

"These studies suggest that the hippocampus of the female rat responds best if it is exposed to estrogen in cyclical fashion, as is the case in young female adult rats," says Williams. "Giving aging females estrogen in a constant fashion was no better for their brain than giving no estrogen at all. We're not yet sure whether this is also true in males, and one of our next steps is to determine if neurons in aged males are responsive to estrogens as well. They may or may not be since, paradoxically, males have estrogens in their brains naturally throughout life, because testosterone is converted in the brain into a form of estrogen called estradiol."

EXERCISE OPTIONS

Construction of a major new West Campus recreation and fitness center is closer to reality with two major gifts, and with trustee approval of preliminary plans at the board's December meeting.

Trustee Gary L. Wilson '62, co-chairman of Northwest Airlines Inc., and his wife, Barbara

Thornhill, have pledged \$5 million toward the new facility. The gift is the largest individual donation for athletics and recreational purposes in the history of the university. Wilson attended Duke on an athletic scholarship as a two-sport athlete, including playing on Duke's 1961 Cotton Bowl champion football team. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Foundation.

Before becoming co-chairman of Northwest Airlines in 1990, Wilson was the executive vice president and chief financial officer of The Walt Disney Company, where he continues as director. Earlier, he was executive vice president and chief financial officer of the Marriott Corporation. His son, Derek, graduated from Duke in 1986, and received his M.B.A. from the Fuqua School of Business in 1990. Thornhill has additional Duke connections: Her parents are Edwin Hale Thornhill '34, M.D. '38 and the late Patricia Sills Thornhill '36, M.D. '40.

At the trustee meeting, Randall L. Tobias, trustee and vice chairman of the board, announced his \$1-million gift toward the recreation center. Tobias is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Eli Lilly and Company.

CHECK IT OUT

The Duke Alumni Association website connects you to a wealth of information:

Reunion schedules

Member benefits and services

Lifelong learning and travel opportunities

Club event listings across the nation and club contact persons

Duke Magazine

Duke merchandise

<http://www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage/>

Duke sports

www.GoDuke.com

Sarah P. Duke Gardens

www.hr.duke.edu/duke_gardens/dukegardens.html

Women at Duke (history)

www.duke.edu/web/Archives/current/womduke.html

Special Collections Library
scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/

His daughter Paige Tobias-Button is a 1990 Trinity graduate and a 1994 law graduate.

The recreation center is the second phase of the university's plan to expand and revitalize student recreation and exercise facilities. The new \$5-million Keith and Brenda Brodie Recreation Center on East Campus opened in September, increasing the total area in fitness facilities on East to more than 50,000 square feet.

The West Campus recreation center will provide more than 90,000 square feet of new recreation space, in addition to renovating Card Gym and the Aquatic Center, both of which will be linked to the new facility. The \$18-million project also funds improvements to the Intramural Building. The center will feature three new indoor basketball courts, a large weight-training and fitness area, an indoor jogging track, a climbing wall, two racquetball courts, a lounge/juice bar, and three multipurpose rooms, including one dedicated to dance and aerobics. Ground breaking is expected to be this spring with a projected opening date of 1999.

Trustees also approved plans for a Cameron Indoor Stadium annex. The Cameron annex will provide 44,000 square feet of space for a new academic study center for student athletes, offices for basketball coaches, and a new Hall of Fame room to represent all twenty-five of the university's intercollegiate sports. Preliminary cost estimates are \$6.5 million.

ON THE RHODES

John Sauer, an engineering school senior, was mired in the seemingly unavoidable process in early December of sending out résumés and considering job opportunities. But then the Missouri native learned that he had been chosen as a Rhodes Scholar to study for two years in Oxford University in England. He is the twenty-sixth recipient in Duke's history.

At Oxford, Sauer plans to pursue a bachelor's degree in theology. He says he also intends to use the time to explore his interests more deeply so he can be sure of himself before he is again confronted with career decisions. An Angier Biddle Duke Scholar, Sauer has excelled in both of his majors, electrical engineering and philosophy.

In addition to his studies, he has tutored Hispanic schoolchildren through a program organized by the Campus Catholic Student Center. He also spent one summer working with inner-city children and another with prisoners in his hometown. He is also a wrestler and was the runner-up in a hymn-writing contest sponsored by the Duke Chapel.

Sauer was one of thirty-two Americans



Bound for Oxford: Rhodes Scholar Sauer

awarded Rhodes scholarships from twenty-four colleges and universities. The scholarships are awarded each year to students in eighteen countries. Established under the will of Cecil Rhodes, a British philanthropist and colonialist who died in 1902, the scholarships are awarded to candidates who display qualities of character, leadership, and personal vigor.

IN BRIEF

✧ Romance Studies professor Walter D. Mignolo was awarded the Modern Language Association of America's Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize for his book *The Darker Side of the Renaissance: Literacy, Territoriality, and Colonization*, published by the University of Michigan Press. The prize is awarded annually for an outstanding book published in English in the field of Latin American and Spanish literatures and cultures.

✧ Brenda M. Nevidjon B.S.N. '72, who was in charge of all patient care services at Duke Hospital, was appointed its chief operating officer. She is responsible for running the day-to-day operations of the 1,124-bed hospital. She earned her master's in nursing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1978 and completed the Johnson & Johnson-Wharton Fellows program in management for nurse executives at the University of Pennsylvania in 1996. Nevidjon succeeds Michael Israel, who was named the hospital's chief executive officer in June.

✧ John Howard was named director of the Center for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Life and an adjunct instructor of history. He was director of faculty recruitment and development for The National Faculty in Atlanta, Georgia. He earned his bachelor's at the University of Virginia in 1983, an M.B.A. at the University of Mississippi in 1984, and his master's in American studies at the University of Alabama in 1992. He is completing his dissertation this year for a Ph.D. from Emory University.

IT'S ALL IN YOUR HEAD

Continued from page 19

chological, and physiological parameters. That's all." Religious faith reduces stress, anxiety, and depression, says Koenig. Such serenity means lower adrenalin and in turn may enhance the immune system to better fight infections, cancer, heart disease, stroke, and stomach and bowel problems. What's more, says Koenig, religion offers critical social support. "If you've got people in your church checking up on you, calling you if you don't show up at church, bugging you if you don't take your medication or go to your doctor's visit, you'll be more likely to take your medication and see your doctor. And your diseases will be detected sooner and perhaps treated quicker."

Research has clearly shown the clinical benefits of such mind-body treatments as anodyne therapy, hypnosis, and religious belief. But hard-nosed scientists demand laboratory proof of the mind-body connection itself if they are to give it credence. They seek a clear trail of scientific evidence linking evanescent thought with the biochemical malfunctions of disease. So, over the last decade, molecular biologists have scouted that trail, piecing together its path using surveys and lab experiments.

Survey studies by Duke Medical Center's John Barefoot and Redford Williams have revealed the medical hazards of stress. In one long-term study of graduates of UNC Medical School, those who scored high in stress on a personality test were more likely to die of heart attack over the next decades. Only 2 percent of those scoring low on stress died over the following twenty-five years, while 14 percent of high-stress scorers died.

What's more, monkey studies have offered firm evidence that it's the stress itself, and not poor health habits, that kills people, says Duke cardiologist Martin Sullivan. He cites a Bowman Gray Medical Center study in which monkeys fed a high-fat diet were divided into two groups. One group was put into a stable social environment, "a sort of monkey Club Med," says Sullivan. For eighteen months, the other group was stressed by subjecting the animals to constant rearrangement of groups into new cages. After suffering such constant social upheaval, the dominant monkeys—who found themselves constantly sorting out their rank in new cages—showed twice as many fatty deposits in their coronary arteries as their less dominant cage mates or the "Club Med" monkeys.

Besides convicting stress as a killer, researchers have implicated social isolation and depression with health problems in both human and animal studies. Studies of thousands of people have revealed that those with

fewer social ties—such as membership in social clubs and family support—were several times more likely to have cancer or heart disease, or to die from all causes.

The deepest scientific mystery has been how the killers stress and depression invade from the world of thought and emotion into the immune system, where they weaken the body's resistance. Researchers in a new field with the mouth-filling name of psychoneuroimmunology are mapping those biological

HYPNOSIS HAS BECOME ACCEPTED AS ANOTHER POWERFUL TOOL FOR CHRONIC PAIN AND A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER PROBLEMS.

invasion pathways. And their discoveries have been startling. Duke clinical psychologist Ruth Quillian told the conference that scientists now understand generally how the brain talks to the immune system. It continually peppers the immune system with instructions, both through the hard-wiring of the autonomic nervous system and via transmitted chemical messages of hormones such as cortisol and adrenalin. The autonomic nervous system regulates involuntary actions, such as those of the intestines, heart, and glands.

When the brain transmits the alarm calls of stress, the body's immune system responds by lowering its effectiveness. Stress studies of those popular campus lab rats, students, showed that exam stress or the assignment to perform heavy mental arithmetic lowers immune system function, says Quillian. And conversely, when students were asked to write about traumatic events for twenty minutes a day for four days, their immune system increased in function, compared to students who had written about benign subjects. And, the study found, the students who had poured out their traumas onto paper visited the student clinic less over the following six months.

"There is really the beginning of some physiological data to support good bedside manner and psychotherapy," says Quillian. Although such research is preliminary, she emphasizes, the future may see mind-body techniques that could, for example, reduce the transplant patient's need for immune-suppressive drugs.

Hostility causes the brain to launch health-

damaging signals to the immune system, says Redford Williams. He terms the nervous system and hormone responses of hostile people "really a pathway to disease and death." For anybody who has ever been cut off in traffic by a foul-tempered driver, it's some comfort to know that their road leads to an early end in the cemetery. According to Williams, physiological studies have revealed that highly hostile people show decreased activity in the protective parasympathetic nervous system, which normally acts to slow heart rate and dilate blood vessels.

Researchers have also begun to trace the hormonal effects of stress in increasing levels of cholesterol and the stress hormones cortisol and adrenalin. These body chemicals can damage critical immune cells called macrophages, the disease-fighting "battle-tanks" of the immune system. Such macrophage damage allows the development of fatty deposits in coronary arteries and inhibits the body's cancer-fighting ability.

All this hard, cold evidence means that our society needs a softer, warmer approach to a more humane healing, says physician Elliott Dacher, author of the book *Whole Healing* (E.P. Dutton, 1996). This new world view harks back to the ancient Greek view of healing as a holistic process of body and spirit, he says. "The individual was a large thing at one time," he told the conference. "There was a great deal of the imagination, the poetic, the romantic, the mythical. Human life was not simply a collection of anatomical parts. We have deconstructed the largeness, the beauty, the sacredness, and the significance of human life to what it is today."

Dacher argues that it's particularly important we change our basic concept of healing, given the change in the nature of medical problems. "We've shifted the burden of disease from infectious disease during the industrial revolution to diseases of living in an urban environment with stress. Seventy percent of disease causation right now is lifestyle and environment." Dacher sees this postmodern view of healing centering on the individual and recognizing four very different routes to healing—the body's self-healing "homeostatic" system, external medical treatment, mind-body healing, and spiritual healing.

Although such a medical revolution is clearly upon us, conference organizer Martin Sullivan warns that our society also needs a compassion revolution in how we relate to one another. "I saw an interview with Mother Teresa, in which she was asked, 'You've been in India dealing with illnesses like cholera and AIDS. What is the worst illness you've ever seen?'" Sullivan told the conference. "And she said without blinking an eye, 'The worst illness I have ever seen is the loneliness and isolation in the West.'" ■

The Third and Only Way: Reflections On Staying Alive

By Helen Bevington. Durham: Duke University Press, 1996. 209 pp. \$21.95

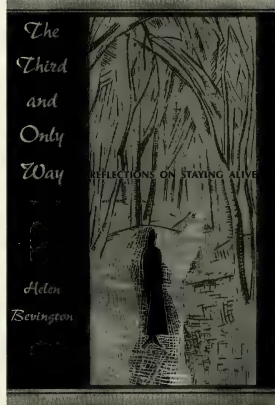
oward the end of her lyrical, literary autobiography, Helen Bevington ponders the difference between tourists and travelers. The former, she observes, complain about the surroundings, have excessive expectations, amass souvenirs. Travelers, on the other hand, reveal in the moment, embrace the local culture, delight in the journey. It is a fitting analogy for Bevington's own life.

A Duke professor emeritus of English, Bevington has taught creative writing; contributed to the *New Yorker*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and *The New York Times Book Review*; and written a number of well-received books, including three volumes of autobiography. In this, her fourth, she reflects on her own life and those of others, the stay-at-home poets and the wandering adventurers. Through her curiosity at how others conduct themselves, and her willingness to share anecdotes of her own, she emerges as a true traveler, a pragmatist who recognizes the dangers and setbacks along the way, but a seasoned optimist as well, eager to take the next promising, unpredictable path.

The title of the book refers to Bevington's quest to find a way to live and thrive that is different from the ways chosen by her parents. Divorced when Bevington was two, her mother never remarried and died at nearly ninety, living alone yet calmly accepting of her fate. Bevington's father, whose cherished second wife died leaving him in an insupportable state of grief, chose to commit a slow, wasting suicide. The book finds Bevington, who still lives in Durham, dedicated to discovering a third way, one that avoids the loneliness of isolation and the hopelessness of despair. But having been through her own share of pain—her husband's death, her son's suicide—Bevington is forced to confront the doubts and fears that have plagued humankind throughout time.

"The obligation not to be unhappy—it makes sense as a provident way, not found by chance or available for the asking," she writes. "There are nights of seeming panic when tomorrow can't be imagined, and you wait it out till daylight to begin another day. You marvel at the terror of existence."

How, then, to untangle the mysteries of this mortal coil? Bevington finds compelling lessons—both praiseworthy and pitiable—in history and literature, from Socrates and Sap-



pho to Jane Austen and Virginia Woolf. In short passages that last no more than a page or three, she relays fascinating details about whole lives unfulfilled or single moments of utmost clarity. She segues effortlessly between being both an objective scholar and (mild) moral judge, recounting, for example, the high price of heedless couplings (Claire Clairmont and Lord Byron) or the brave stand of cultural contrarians (Lucy Stone, a nineteenth-century feminist believed to be the first woman to retain her maiden name upon marriage). There are quotes from philosophers and rogues, examples of selflessness and greed.

Bevington wants to assure the reader, and herself, that there is consolation in considering both extremes. Venturing into uncharted territory, however noble the intent, has its risks. Saints can stumble. At the same time, an error in judgment doesn't have to spell out a remaining, wretched existence. We can recover, at least in part, from mistakes and heartbreaks. Perhaps, she suggests, we can count on the future only to the extent that we accept that life vacillates between expectation and accomplishment. Bevington finds comfort in Marcus Aurelius' view that "the end to seek in life is not happiness," she writes. "It is peace of mind."

An engaging writer of both prose and poetry (which she generously shares throughout the book), Bevington brings warmth and humor to whatever subject she chooses. Her formidable intellect is tempered by honest self-reflection. Few writers could embrace a range of topics—Dante's *Inferno*, the Big Bang theory of the universe, the preferred color of gardens, Ingmar Bergman films, Duke professor J.B. Rhyme's extrasensory perception experiments, the Bloomsbury group, the habits of writers, and the quirks of artists—with the agility and accessibility that Bevington does.

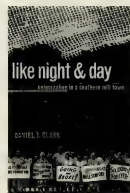
The Third and Only Way is a sparkling gift to anyone, young or old, who wonders about this delicate dance of life. She may occasionally find herself alone, sitting under a tree reflecting on the progression of years, but she will always have the company of an appreciative audience that awaits her next revelation. As she herself admits in the poem, "And Yet," Bevington has certainly gleaned enough wisdom to go around:

And yet it's always so:

The way you try to outwit nemesis
And laugh at doom, mock fate, show
Disrespect for wrath, escape
Your destiny. But, look, it's only
Part of the jest, the same absurdity.
And I'm the one to know.

—Bridget Boohar

BOOK NOTES



Like Night and Day: Unionization in a Southern Mill Town

By Daniel J. Clark
A.M. '85, Ph.D. '89.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
272 pp. \$49.95 cloth;
\$16.95 paper.

The author, a visiting history professor at Oakland University in Michigan, demonstrates the dramatic impact unionization made on the lives of textile workers in Hendersen, North Carolina, in the decade after World War II.

The Corps and the Shore

By Orrin H. Pilkey and Katharine L. Dixon
M.E.M. '89. Washington: Island Press. 272 pp.
\$22.95.

James B. Duke geology professor Pilkey, the nation's most outspoken coastal expert, and Dixon, an educator and activist for national coastal policy reform, provide a comprehensive examination of the impact of coastal processes on developed areas and the ways in which the Army Corps of Engineers has attempted to manage erosion along America's coastline.



Living by the Rules of the Sea

By David Bush, Orrin H. Pilkey, and William J. Neal. Durham: Duke University Press. 179 pp. \$49.95 cloth; \$17.95 paper.

Part of the Living with the Shore series by Duke Press, this book by three geologists is a primer for those living along the nation's coastlines, considering moving to the coast, or wanting a greater understanding of the risks and dangers when living by the seaside.

Saturday Afternoon Madness: The Ultimate College Football Road Trip

By Bob Waldstein M.B.A. '92 and Phil Silverman, with Wayne Ellis. Boston: Four Horsemen Press. 284 pp. \$13.95.

Described as "Phil and Bob's Excellent Adventure," this journal is the result of what happens when two sports fanatics "throw away their mundane careers, purchase a dilapidated funeral limousine, and travel cross-country in search of the wildest, wackiest, and most wonderful characters and traditions surrounding college football."

Presidential Lies



Presidential Lies: The Illustrated History of White House Golf

By Shepherd Campbell and Peter Landau '55. New York: Macmillan Publishing USA. 276 pp. \$23.95.

Two former News-week editors, who both are professionally and personally associated with golf, combine the game, the gossip, and presidential history in this lushly illustrated book. Landau is historian of the St. Andrews Golf Club in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, and a member of the Golf Collectors Society.



Setting the Virgin on Fire: Lazaro Cardenas, Michocan Peasants, and the Redemption of the Mexican Revolution

By Marjorie Becker '74, A.M. '80. Berkeley: University of California

Press. 188 pp. \$14.95.

Becker, associate professor of history at the University of Southern California, reconstructs the cultural encounters that led to Mexico's post-revolutionary government. She sets aside the mythology surrounding president Lazaro Cardenas to reveal his dilemma: Until he and his followers understood peasants, they could not govern.

Abiding Courage: African-American Migrant Women and the East Bay Community

By Gretchen Lemke-Santangelo Ph.D. '93. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 232 pp. \$29.95 cloth; \$14.95 paper.

The author, an assistant professor of history and director of women's studies at St. Mary's College in Moraga, California, recovers the remarkable experiences of the African-American women who moved from the rural South to the East Bay area of northern California during World War II. Their search was for the social and economic mobility associated with the region's expanding defense industry and its reputation for greater racial tolerance.

UNDER THE GARGOYLE

Continued from page 20

ning, sign hot recruits, put people in the stands, is often a recipe for trouble. The athletics departments of eight of the top ten college-football teams last season have at one time or another been on NCAA probation. Alumni like me ought to be proud to keep Coach Fred Goldsmith out of the pressure cooker and off the hook. Otherwise, he might look for rule-book loopholes, flee to even greener pastures, or worse yet, appear in Taco Bell commercials.

My self-righteous acceptance of Duke's ill-fated football season, I must admit, is also fed by my disdain for bowl games. I'm no party-pooper, mind you, but I'd be happy if I never have to scrub vacation plans in order to make last-minute, holiday-time flights to Pasadena, Miami, or any other bowl-game hot spots. If winning the ACC or, even more, topping the post-season coaches' polls means buying a packaged trip to the Motel Six next to the Cotton Bowl, count me out. Come January 1, I—and my fellow true Blue Devil fans—plan to be relaxing and enjoying the holiday, not stuck watching dancing taco chips at the Fiesta Bowl halftime or trying to switch planes in Charlotte, en route to some or another host city.

So to the Duke football team of 1996: Congratulations on an impressive season, guys. And to future Duke squads, consider this: Winning a couple of games, especially the ones against Carolina, won't dilute my loyal support. Go Blue Devils! ■

Blum '87, former senior editor, college athletics, at The Chronicle of Higher Education, is senior editor at The Chronicle of Philanthropy.

THE DUKE HUMANITARIAN SERVICE AWARD

...given annually to a member of the Duke community, including employees, faculty, staff, alumni, and students. Selection is based on direct and personal service to others, sustained involvement in that service (minimum of four years), and simplicity of lifestyle.

DEADLINE FOR LETTERS OF NOMINATION: April 1, 1997

Please mail to:

Student Religious Activities
Duke University Chapel
P.O.Box 90974
Durham, NC 27708-0974



Sponsored by Student Religious Activities



Heard Around Campus

"Graduate students are students first, not employees of the system. Unlike regular employees, their primary reason for being on campus is not to make money, but to receive an education."

—A November editorial in *The Chronicle*, reacting to the week-long strike by graduate students demanding recognition of their union at the University of California at Berkeley, UCLA, and UC-San Diego

"Duke uniforms may have their place in modern sports, but they just don't look right on Duke basketball players. There's something wrong with the idea of mucking up a color scheme that has come to be synonymous with the premier college basketball program in the country just so Nike can diversify its marketing even further."

—Tom Beshere '94 on Duke's new road uniforms, in a letter to the editor of *The Chronicle*

"I don't think teaching is about a subject. What I'm doing is teaching myself. I try to engage students in projects, things that they themselves choose and enjoy. They help me in my work and I acknowledge them. I see students as partners in a project. It's fun."

—Classics professor John Younger, recipient of the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Teaching Award, in a *Duke Dialogue* interview

"If Duke should be expected to pay taxes or make in-lieu payments, by logical extension other nonprofit institutions in the region should as well. I doubt that there would be much public support for churches and cultural institutions, and some of the

area's smaller private colleges, having to begin to pay taxes or voluntary payments for services for which they are legally entitled under state law."

—Paul Vick '66, the university's director of government relations, responding to Durham City Council member Floyd McKissick's proposal that Duke make voluntary payments to the city since, as a nonprofit, it pays no taxes

"Nobody lives a perfect life. I don't care who they are. And one kind of favor to somebody, showing compassion, can turn that person around."

—Frances Monacutt, a Duke medical secretary and winner of Duke's Humanitarian Service Award, who prepares food for the homeless and passes it out downtown from the back of her station wagon



Ask the Expert

January 1997 marks the mythical birthday of Arthur C. Clarke's HAL computer, the electronic star of 2001: A Space Odyssey. Did the concept of HAL reflect unrealistic assumptions about artificial intelligence (A.I.), or are we likely in the coming decades to see a computer capable of that sort of complex thinking?

HAL embodies the lofty expectations surrounding A.I. in the early Sixties. Some have in fact been realized: HAL's computational power is comparable with modern supercomputers, and its graphics capabilities have already been surpassed. HAL's chess playing is reminiscent of IBM's Deep Blue, which managed to win one game last year against

reigning chess champion Gary Kasparov. Probabilistic reasoning systems are gaining use in medical diagnosis and flight control. The many aspects of intelligence needed for a robot—such as natural language, vision, adaptive learning, planning, scheduling, perception, reasoning—have each been successfully realized within limited domains.

The grand challenge for hopeful HAL designers of the future is how to make the transition from "limited domains" to the broad and ill-defined contexts that arise in everyday life. Ironically, tasks that people regard as easy, such as going to the grocery store, are the hardest for a computer to handle. Such tasks require integration of all the various aspects of robotic intelligence, and they deal simultaneously with several domains of knowledge. Computers are still not capable of effectively organizing and exploiting much narrower knowledge domains, such as the information available on the World Wide Web.

So, was HAL unrealistic for 1997? Definitely, but the vision and excitement that HAL created helped propel a generation of researchers to push the horizons of A.I. Ultimately, many more decades down the road, those efforts will lead to a machine capable of complex interactions and thinking that we may call intelligence.

—Jeff Vitter, Gilbert, Louis, and Edward Lehman Professor and chair of Duke's computer science department

foods. Were you surprised by Duke's ranking?

Yes: 3
No: 6

Despite the popularity of Pop Tarts (the top seller at campus stores) and Pizza Devil delivery, Duke students are aware of the availability of healthy food in the dining halls. "Compared to other schools where I've heard horror



stories, Duke's food is pretty good," said one sophomore. "The only other places I've eaten are UVA and Harvard. There's more choice here in salad bars, breads, and grains [cereals]."

While praising the university's efforts to provide a healthful selection, some students complained about the timing. One junior criticized "the fact that the Pitts closes earlier on Saturday and Sunday and you have to eat at the Rat or Burger King, which is not healthy." A sophomore suggested that it "would be more convenient for us if Duke could keep the healthier eating options open later."

Those surprised by the news complained about methods of cooking. "I prefer vegetables," said a sophomore, "and I feel like selections are limited and a lot of times they're overcooked." On East, "the breakfast and dinner foods are pretty fattening," according to one first-year student, and on West, "when you go to the Pitts, you would think that the Mongolian Grill would be good for you, but they cook the vegetables in oil," complained another sophomore.

—compiled by Sarah Miller '99

Pop Quiz

We asked nine undergraduates:

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DUKE

MAGAZINE

MARCH-APRIL 1997

**LIKE A GOOD NEIGHBOR?
THE BUSINESS OF BIOTECH**

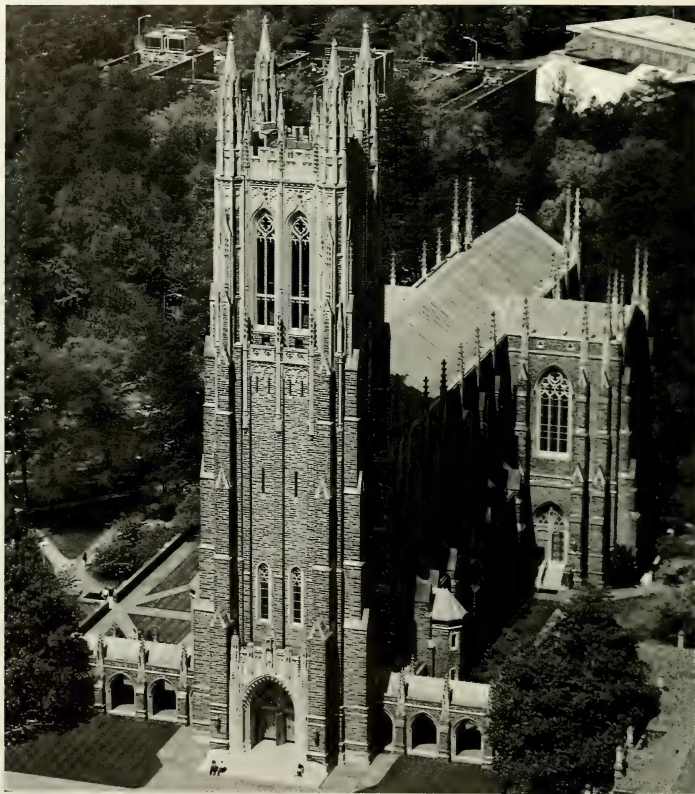
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Cover: A lens into the nocturnal party
scene at Wayne Manor on West Campus.
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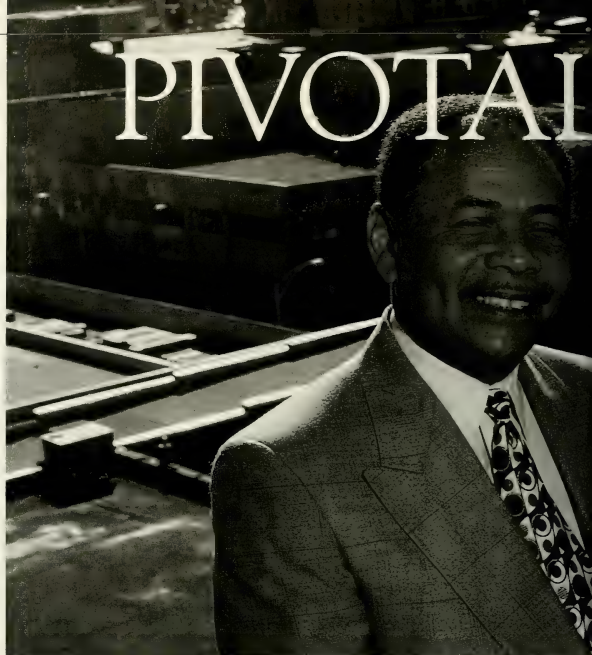
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FACING THE FUTURE TOGETHER

Like all cities, Durham
is confronting a
multitude of challenges.
And like all universities,
Duke is aware that its
own future is inextricably
linked to the fortunes
of its hometown.

BY BRIDGET BOOHER



When Hurricane Fran tore through North Carolina last September, Durham was devastated. Some neighborhoods were without electricity for a week. People waited hours for gasoline and ice and wondered when they'd get a hot shower again. But if you lived on the Duke campus, you might never have known about the hardships suffered by your nearby neighbors. With the exception of some downed trees and scattered debris, Duke—benefiting from underground power lines—hummed along quite nicely, creature comforts uninterrupted.

For some Durham residents, the image of the blissfully unscathed Gothic wonderland in the midst of widespread destruction was a fitting metaphor for the relationship between town and gown. Duke's reputation as a top-ranked university, international research center, and medical facility continues to climb, while Durham struggles to deal with rising drug and crime rates, unemployment and poverty, and financial headaches. Like all cities, Durham is confronting a multitude of challenges, and the decisions its leaders make will determine whether Durham prospers or founders in the years to come. And like all universities, Duke is aware that its own future

is inextricably linked to the fortunes of its hometown.

When President Nannerl O. Keohane began her tenure at Duke in 1993, she made it clear that forging a strong, mutually beneficial relationship with Durham and its residents was a major priority. In her inaugural address, she emphasized the importance of having faculty, staff, and students actively engaged in civic service; and the need to create specific university-community initiatives. "Universities cannot singlehandedly solve all the problems of our society," she said. "Our resources are limited and they are mostly given to us for other purposes. But we depend heavily on the quality of life in our region and in partnership with government, business leaders, and interested citizens, we can work to develop coordinated programs for addressing some of the most urgent problems in education, housing, violent crime, health care, and other areas of direct concern in the City of Durham, our home." A year later, the board of trustees echoed Keohane's directive when it approved a comprehensive, long-range plan she developed that ranked enhanced interaction with the neighborhoods near campus as one of six priorities.

Looking forward: Joe Alston, Sandy Ogburn, and Warren Herndon, from left, are part of the university team working to enhance town-gown relations

PARTNERSHIPS



Duke's involvement in the community historically has been quite active. Hundreds of undergraduates volunteer in the public schools as tutors and mentors, faculty members spend weekends hanging sheetrock for Habitat for Humanity projects, law school students offer pro bono legal services, and the medical center coordinates free health-care screenings. The flourishing Community Service Center coordinates dozens of one-time and ongoing projects. (For the record, hundreds of undergraduates and staff—including Keohane—pitched in to clean up schools and neighborhoods in the aftermath of Hurricane Fran, and Duke provided a dump truck to haul away debris.)

Yet there has not been a clearly articulated, university-wide focus to these community-outreach endeavors, no clearinghouse where neighborhoods could find precisely the resources they needed. At the same time, Durham has developed a strong tradition of grassroots community activism. Lower-income neighborhoods have, out of necessity, become politically savvy and economically resourceful, securing federal money for housing improvements and fighting to protect encroachment by development. The more af-

fluent neighborhoods conduct their own quality-of-life campaigns, demanding, for example, that landlords who rent deteriorating houses to students at inflated prices be held accountable. Residents have learned to do for themselves what needs to be done, relying on cooperation and reciprocity with interested and willing partners.

One often-cited example of effective self-reliance is the Crest Street neighborhood, a stone's throw from Duke Medical Center. In the mid- to late Seventies, plans were in the works to extend the Durham Freeway past its terminal point on Erwin Road, where Sam's Quik Shop has stood for decades. (The road had already contributed to the demise of Durham's prosperous black Hayti community.) One of the benefits of expansion was the convenience of bringing patients and visitors to the doorstep of the medical center. But the blueprints called for the road to run straight through Crest Street (then called Hickstown), a tightly-knit black neighborhood. Through the tireless efforts of activists like Willie Patterson, a Durham native and longtime Duke employee, the neighborhood was spared.

"A lot of people thought we were fighting Duke, which is a misperception," says Patter-

son. "It was a city and state issue. We maintained that the expressway could be routed [in such a way as] to save the integrity of the community. But it took relentless organizing. At the time, I was working the second shift at the hospital, so I'd get off about eight-thirty in the morning and go straight to meetings all day. It was quite a political battle, but we did it."

In many ways, Patterson is a typical Durham citizen. He is a conscientious employee who never missed a day of work during the expressway conflict, but his loyalties are first and foremost to his neighborhood. Walk into any restaurant or church in Durham and you'll find someone like Patterson whose mortgage or rent is paid with a Duke salary. Some of these people have minimum-wage jobs in service positions, some draw six-figure salaries. They live in drug-riddled neighborhoods and in gated communities. They take pride in the care they've received at the medical center and they worry about the safety of their children.

With the closing of tobacco and textile companies downtown and the emergence of the Research Triangle Park a few miles away, Duke has emerged as Durham's largest employer—some 19,000 people work at the uni-



Stimulating achievement: children at the West End Community Center afternoon enrichment program, which emphasizes intellectual growth while providing adult supervision

versity and medical center—and its most pervasive corporate presence. While many residents say Duke is a positive influence on Durham—a 1994 poll conducted by public policy students in a “Reporting the American People” class found that 98 percent of respondents thought the university was a benefit to the community—many also feel that Duke as an institution could and should do more than provide well-intended but scattershot assistance.

While few may have doubted the sincerity of the new administration’s pledge back in 1993, some community activists and longtime residents wondered how and when the follow-through would take place. After all, Duke is a large, decentralized institution, and promises made in the past didn’t always come to pass. In some cases, Duke appeared guilty of benign neglect. An example: After a year-and-a-half of delicate negotiations with one wary neighborhood association, Duke was poised to sell off eleven rental properties in the community for construction of affordable housing at terms acceptable to everyone. Within days of signing the long-brokered agreement, Duke-owned satellite dishes and a 110-foot microwave tower—installed to improve reception for dormitory televisions—were plunked down in the same neighborhood, a move approved by another Duke office oblivious to the fragile, hard-won alliance that had transpired.

On other occasions, the blunders seemed

downtight insensitive. In 1988, Duke decided to make way for new medical center construction by evicting forty-two families from university-owned property. (The subsequent protests from within the Duke and Durham communities prompted much discussion about the appropriateness of the university’s role as a landlord, and its responsibilities to its lower-income employees. A \$1.2-million loan the following year helped finance construction of affordable housing.)

But Keohane, whose first day on the job included meetings with key city officials, is known for the integrity of her intentions. As part of her commitment to affordable housing, she coordinated a \$2-million investment in the Self-Help Credit Union that is helping to finance construction or rehabilitation of thirty single-family homes in Walltown near campus. (Qualified Duke employees have first priority for purchase of these houses.) As a committed advocate of Durham’s United Way campaign, she provided leadership—and leadership gifts—that inspired employees to nearly double their contributions in fewer than three years. There were also smaller gestures, such as her donating an honorarium received from a speaking engagement to two community gardens. At a City Council meeting at the end of the year, Keohane was named the 1996 recipient of the prestigious City of Medicine Ambassador award for her contributions to the Durham community.

More significantly, Keohane asked Senior

**AS THE AREA'S
TOP EMPLOYER,
DUKE HAS
A PERVERSIVE PRESENCE.
WALK INTO ANY
RESTAURANT OR
CHURCH IN DURHAM
AND YOU'LL FIND
SOMEONE WHOSE
MORTGAGE OR RENT
IS PAID WITH A
DUKE SALARY.**

BRUNSWICK

Vice President for Public Affairs John F. Burness to analyze how the university could best work in structured, strategic ways to improve relations with Durham. While targeting the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the Duke campuses, Burness and other members of a community-relations planning committee approached the task as the first step of a bigger commitment to Durham’s overall well-being.

Burness says that one of the things that struck him early on in the process was how much Duke was already doing but that no one internally—much less in the community—was aware of. “We had been all over the map,” he says. “We were doing an unbelievable amount but, because it was so widely dispersed, the impact was lessened enormously. I can’t tell you how many times I’ve heard from community leaders, ‘Can you guys ever get a focus?’ At the same time, there is a historical lack of trust between some neighborhoods and the university. And we knew that. So we decided that we needed to start quietly and follow through on everything we committed to and not seek any publicity. Because if people saw publicity, they would think we were only in this for appearances. And we’re definitely in it for the long haul.”

Durham Mayor Sylvia Kerckhoff says she welcomes Duke’s determination to be a serious player in Durham affairs, particularly given the alternatives. (Kerckhoff brings an interesting perspective to town-gown relations: In addition to being a longtime resident, she



No place like home: community activist Willie Patterson helped save the Crest Street neighborhood where he grew up

resources and neighborhood needs; and providing advice on everything from writing effective grants to navigating the often confusing channels of government bureaucracy.

At an early-morning breakfast meeting in February, Ogburn, who has since been appointed director of community affairs, paused to reflect on her year's work. "I just turned in a progress report of all the things we've done, and it went on for ten pages," she says. "When I realized how long it was, I understood why it feels as though we have all these balls in the air. Now that the word is out in the community that Duke is serious about this, we're getting calls from people all the time. Some are asking for help, but others are just letting us know about something that's going on. Having a very distinct geographic focus—twelve neighborhoods and seven schools—helps this not become an overwhelming proposition. It also keeps several people very busy."

Without fail, she says, everyone she has contacted within the university has been helpful and enthusiastic about the initiative. "I think in the past when departments had requests to help, they felt uncomfortable about setting a precedent. If they said yes to one group, how could they say no to the next? But establishing a clear focus on these neighborhoods and schools changes that. There has been an incredible level of receptivity to what we're doing. Everybody's interested."

Bell, who moved to Durham in 1968 to work for IBM, shares Ogburn's perspective. "If you look at the list of all the things that could be done, you realize it would take a tremendous amount of time, money, and human resources to do it all. But we don't want to boil the ocean. The biggest challenge is trying to narrow the scope and define our objectives, while making sure we have the input of the community—which is vital to the success of the whole project."

The targeted neighborhoods are Birch Avenue, Crest Street, Lakewood Park, Lyon Park, Morehead Hill, Trinity Heights, Trinity Park, Tuscaloosa-Lakewood, Walltown, Watts Hospital-Hillandale, Old West Durham, and the West End. The targeted schools are the Durham Magnet Center (formerly Durham High School); E.K. Powe, Forest View, George Watts, and Lakewood elementary schools; Morehead Montessori Magnet; and the Rogers-Hert Sixth Grade Center.

When queried about what Duke could do for them, neighborhood leaders asked not for general pie-in-the-sky requests, such as large infusions of money (which a few university officials suspected might happen), but for specific resources: getting transportation for kids in an after-school program, helping to eliminate loitering while improving the appearance of businesses along a main street,

earned her master's in teaching from Duke in 1960, taught for years in the Durham school system, and is married to sociology professor emeritus Alan Kerckhoff.) "Duke does not want to become a Yale, which is this lovely Ivy League university surrounded by ghettos," she says. "There's no mixing and matching there. So, in addition to the feel-good dimension, it's in Duke's economic and social interest to reach out and pay special attention to these neighborhoods."

Yale is the prime example of how starkly a university's sterling reputation can be in contrast to its tarnished physical surroundings. But it's not the only one. At the University of Pennsylvania last October, a biochemistry professor was stabbed to death on a residential street near campus, the latest in a crime wave that has shaken Penn students and staff who live in the nearby transitional West Philadelphia neighborhood. (To encourage faculty to live near campus, the university arranges for mortgages with no down payments and pays real-estate closing costs.) The University of Chicago and Columbia University face similar dilemmas; no one knows how many potential students or faculty recruits have decided against one of these institutions because of safety and quality-of-life issues.

In his discussions with the trustees, Burness explicitly stated that Duke needs to adopt an attitude of "enlightened self-interest" in insuring the success of this partnership initiative. In addition to the "good neighbor" or ethical

dimension as a responsible steward, he says, the university recognizes that unless Durham, and particularly neighborhoods near campus, are safe and inviting places for people to live, Duke may have a hard time persuading faculty to move here or parents to send their children to school here. Last year, forty-two people were murdered in Durham, many of them in drug-related circumstances. (Located roughly halfway between Atlanta and Washington, D.C.—and conveniently off I-85 and I-40—Durham has become another stop along the East Coast drug corridor.) A 1995 Human Needs Assessment Committee, using 1990 census data, found that 11.4 percent of Durham's population lives in poverty—including 28 percent of non-white children and 36 percent of families headed by single women.

During last year's silent phase of the "Building the Framework for Partnership" plan, the university beefed up the office of government relations and community affairs by consolidating several offices around campus. Burness brought on Bill Bell, longtime chair of the Durham County Board of Commissioners, and eight-year city council member Sandy Ogburn as consultants. They brought with them instant credibility among community leaders and invaluable insights into university-community interactions. The pair went into the targeted neighborhoods, meeting with individuals as well as residential and school associations; attending numerous meetings; coordinating opportunities between Duke volunteers and

coordinating parenting resource workshops, providing summer internships to Duke camps and programs. Besides the formal and informal discussions that took place, neighborhood leaders were asked to rank a list of issues they welcomed help with, from access to health care and concerns about crime to student decorum and traffic problems. The one category receiving votes from every neighborhood was improved communication with Duke—easier access to Duke resources and a greater level of mutual trust. (Concerns about crime—reducing violent and property crimes, establishing better relationships with police, improving community response to crime and drugs—came in a close second, with housing issues coming in third.) Schools were also polled, and requests ranged from professional development for teachers and assistance with site-based management to donations of science and computer equipment.

As the infrastructure of the partnership was being framed, including the (still ongoing) creation of a much-needed database to keep an inventory of the numerous projects Duke was involved with, the various streams of activity gradually came together to form a powerful current of accomplishments. With the office of government relations and community affairs as the conduit, connections were made between parties whose paths might never have crossed before. When the Lake-wood School informed Duke of its desire to network its school computers, community affairs solicited the expertise of the university's Office of Information Technology (OIT), which successfully completed the project over the summer—and threw in surplus wiring, hardware, and ten Internet accounts at no charge. (OIT plans now to help the rest of the target schools get connected.) In conjunction with North Carolina Central University, a proposal has been put together for a joint venture that would provide summer jobs and life-skills guidance for at-risk youth. The examples began to multiply rapidly.

With the arrival of Duke as a willing partner, there is a sense of optimism among residents who can use the help. The Reverend Fred Davis, pastor of Durham's First Calvary Baptist Ministries, is the kind of community leader who knows what it means to be resourceful. Dismayed by the lack of opportunities for children, teenagers, and senior citizens in his Lyon Park neighborhood, Davis has shown a scrappy persistence in renovating the former Lyon Park School for a community center (a dilapidated building replete with asbestos and lead paint), lobbying to get a city bond referendum on last November's ballot to finance the project (it passed easily), and working tirelessly with other agencies to pool energies and skills. Duke has appointed a task force to work with Davis and other represen-

tatives from Lyon Park; representatives from continuing education, athletics and recreation, facilities, Documentary Studies, and the Fuqua School of Business are involved.

Davis says he dreams of the day when the Lyon Park Community Family Life and Recreation Center will finally open its doors. Until the bond money comes through, Davis is soliciting support for supplemental assistance from the pulpit and in person. "It's hard to get money for bricks and mortar," he says. "Someone will give millions of dollars to have

we need to be doing." Because Burness' presentation was part of the board's open session, members of the local media reported on the initiative as well, and newspaper articles began to appear with headlines like "Duke seeks to improve community relations."

For people like Ogburn and Bell, the public attention is peripheral to the bigger picture. Joe Alston, a Durham native and veteran university employee who was recently appointed director of special projects in the community affairs office, knows what it's like to be in on the



Unfinished business: To renovate a dilapidated building into a thriving community center, The Reverend Fred Davis says he'll take whatever help Duke is willing to offer

a recreational center named for them, but they're not likely to give that kind of money for a nonprofit center. But we pray hard and work hard and do our best. And we've gotten a lot of help from Sandy and Bill, who have helped us strategize and understand the way city government and politics works. They came in asking what our community wants and needs rather than the other way around. So it's not just about money—although we'll gladly take that, too. We need resources, financial or in-kind."

By the time Burness made a presentation to the board of trustees at its December meeting, the "Building the Framework" enterprise was already showing impressive results. The board, says Burness, was "extremely enthusiastic about the project, from the most astute business types to the people who [lauded] it for the moral position. During the course of the weekend, at least half the board members come to up to me to say, this is exactly what

ground level of an ambitious project. For fifteen years, he worked in the materials support department's procurement division, and built the minority- and women-owned business purchasing program into a \$22-million success.

A former college basketball coach at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina, Alston compares Duke's strategic plan with an ambitious, talented team that has gotten off to a slow start. "If it's taken you an entire half to get behind in basketball, it's going to take you the entire second half to catch up," he says. "If you try to do it quickly, you're going to end up taking short cuts and making mistakes. So, while I commend Duke for taking this initiative, we have a long way to go. We're not going to catch up overnight, but if we really work on it, we can be effective." (Warren Herndon, director of community relations and special programs for the medical center, moved with Alston to the office of government relations and community affairs. He is

working with Alston on special projects.)

Community activists seem to be greeting the university's overtures with a mixture of relief and caution. Residents of Trinity Park, located off East Campus and home to a sizable number of off-campus undergraduate and graduate students, had asked the university to do something—anything—about rowdy off-campus parties and slumlords who violated housing laws by renting ramshackle houses to groups of students. Thanks to an alliance spearheaded by Duke Student Government (DSG), community affairs, and the Duke and Durham police, regular meetings and ongoing progress reports have helped open the lines of communication and led to mutual respect between students and home owners. Noise complaints have plummeted. A DSG-published guide for off-campus students details not only their rights as renters, but also their obligations as considerate neighbors. "For a while it seemed futile, because we felt that nothing was being done by the university to make the relationship improve," says Don Ball, president of the Trinity Park Neighborhood Association. "There are still concerns about landlords who don't maintain their houses, but overall we've been very pleased with the initiative the university has taken to reach out."

A short walk away from Trinity Park is the Burch Avenue neighborhood, a racially mixed, working-class community concerned more with housing and crime than late-night parties. The business district along West Chapel Hill Street used to be a vital center of activity; now it looks decrepit and uninviting. A boarded-up pool hall (and former drug hang-out) sits vacant, shut down by neighborhood efforts. Customers of the few remaining businesses have limited access to parking. University Architect John Pearce has been working with a facade improvement committee to upgrade the look of the block, which is the main connection between the Durham Freeway's Chapel Hill Street exit and Duke's main campus entrance off Duke University Road.

Rick Sloan, treasurer of the Burch Avenue neighborhood association, says his neighborhood's needs are great. "I've lived in places where the biggest issues were how to get people to pull their garbage cans back in or how to organize the Christmas house tour. Those aren't the kinds of issues Burch Avenue is dealing with. We're dealing with problems like drugs and crime and how to improve the neighborhood while keeping it affordable for people to live there."

Sloan says he is encouraged by the involvement of Duke liaison Ogburn, who attends neighborhood association meetings and knows many residents from her city council days. "Sandy has been genuine in her willingness to work with us," he says. "Using Duke resources to further our neighborhood goals is a happy

THE 'PILOT' PREDICAMENT

like all nonprofit organizations, Duke enjoys tax-exempt status because it, like other educational and cultural institutions, provides a public service. But as state and county budgets shrink, a growing number of cities—including Durham—are starting to question whether this relationship should be re-examined. With a local tax rate that's already one of the highest in the state, Durham's elected officials are reluctant to raise taxes any higher. And with Duke's new willingness to be a partner with the community, a few of those officials think the university should further prove its commitment by making "payments in lieu of taxes" (PILOTs).

Although the latest debate is a relatively new chapter in Duke-Durham relations (a 1992 wrangle over whether the university's golf course should pay property taxes was settled when the North Carolina General Assembly ruled in favor of educational institutions and the State Tax Commission ruled in favor of Duke), the PILOT question has already surfaced at other universities. Depending on the situation, PILOTs can include voluntary, direct financial transfers for a city to use at its discretion, or compensation for specific services provided by a city to the university. Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, and M.I.T., for example, have all been in negotiations with their home cities

—some involving rancorous legal action—over the issue.

As part of his public-sector budgeting class last semester, Richard Stubbing, who teaches at the Sanford Institute for Public Policy, had his students address whether Duke, as a nonprofit, should nonetheless make PILOTs, and examine the opportunities between the county and university for greater collaboration. Among the report's statistics was the estimate that Duke's property-tax exemption status cost the city between \$6.5 million and \$10 million, and the county between \$9 million and \$14 million in revenue. Although the report ultimately concluded that it was not in Durham's best interest to go after Duke for PILOTs, a Durham City Council member held a press conference to call for Duke to do just that, citing some of the report's figures. A closed meeting between university and city officials convened in January.

Paul Vick '66, director of government relations and community affairs, participated in the session. He says there are several reasons why the university is opposed to PILOTs. "There is an important principle involved here since, if Duke should be expected to pay taxes or make in-lieu payments, by logical extension, other nonprofit institutions in the region should as well. I doubt there would be much public support for churches and cultural insti-

tutions, and some of the area's smaller private colleges—such as Meredith, St. Augustine's, Shaw, Peace, or St. Mary's—having to begin to pay taxes or voluntary payments for services for which they are legally entitled under state law."

But it's also important to note, he says, that Duke is already making substantial payments to the city—nearly \$3 million a year for such items as water and sewer fees and fire safety inspections. As the area's largest employer, Duke provides thousands of jobs for people who pay taxes. It attracts an estimated 1 million visitors to Durham every year. Duke invests millions in affordable housing, provides \$15 million in unreimbursed medical care for indigent patients, maintains its own streets, pays fees to the landfill, and operates its own police force.

Finally, with the strategic approach of the "Building the Framework for Partnership" initiative, the university is determined to target money where it will have the maximum impact for the residents and communities in need. As Senior Vice President for Public Affairs John F. Burness notes, "We are talking to neighborhoods and hearing from them what their needs are, and responding to them. That's very different from responding to elected officials who have a budget problem they have to deal with."

arrangement. But I'm not exactly sure what all Duke is willing to do to help." Like most community groups, the Burch Avenue residents will take whatever help Duke can offer, says Sloan, but will also continue independently to pursue its own course of self-interest. The Southwest Central Durham Neighborhood Council, a coalition of five of the neighborhoods in Duke's initiative (Burch Avenue, Lakewood Park, Lyon Park, Morehead Hill, Tuscaloosa-Lakewood, and West End) was launched last year to deal with common concerns.

On a typical weekday at the West End Community Center, neighborhood children pile in to the cheerfully decorated house for an afternoon enrichment program. Before the community center opened in the early Nineties, young children had nowhere to go after school. Juanita McNeil and other West End residents were troubled by signs that crime was having an impact on the neighborhood's

youngest members, who began to admire the lifestyles of drug dealers. "When we started hearing kids say things like, 'When I get older, I want to wear those fancy sneakers and drive those nice cars,' we knew it was time to do something," says McNeil. She and a few other residents opened their own homes for after-school care, and set a goal to open a community center. Residents raised more than \$30,000 in cash and donated labor and supplies. Duke students volunteered from the start, providing an enthusiastic and reliable source of help.

Duke has found a receptive partner in the West End. The Center for Documentary Studies, with help from community affairs, has organized an oral-history project for teenagers and senior citizens. The initiative will teach the young people interviewing, writing, and research skills while tapping into the experiences and memories of older residents, thereby documenting the neighborhood's rich his-

Continued on page 42

ENGINEERING A SERIES OF SUCCESSES

JIM VINCENT

A career marked by abrupt changes in direction, but never by snap decisions, has taken an enterprising manager from the fields of western Pennsylvania, through the shoals of emerging technologies, and into the frontiers of current science.

BY EDWARD PREWITT

Commencement addresses are notably short-lived. Most graduates would be hard put to remember even the name of their commencement speaker, much less the speech's message. So it was with some surprise that staffers at the Fuqua School of Business found themselves printing nearly 2,000 copies of the 1996 commencement address to meet the demand for transcript requests.

The speech's title was "The Entrepreneurial Leader." The graduating M.B.A.s and their families and friends heard James L. Vincent B.S.M.E. '61 impart the ingredients of leadership—integrity, courage, and infectious passion—quoting Winston Churchill, Peter Drucker, Richard Nixon, and Theodore Roosevelt to make his point. Friends and admirers who read the transcript on subsequent days say that the speech, in its forceful presentation, its comprehensiveness, and its logical rigor, is vintage Jim Vincent—right down to the quotations. His speech has proved popular, they say, because it reflects his philosophy of success and his remarkably successful business career.

That career, marked by abrupt changes in direction but never by snap decisions, has taken the fifty-seven-year-old Vincent from the farms and football fields of western Pennsylvania to the frontiers of current science. His

many jobs have included (in 1960) dorm proctor for 200 freshmen in Duke's House H and (today) chairman and chief executive officer of Biogen, Inc., a biotechnology firm employing 750 in six locations around the world. Yet all his roles have constantly incorporated the theme of leadership.

Vincent regularly jokes that the average I.Q. in the building plummets when he walks into Biogen's research headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In reality, he is a student of management theory who trades reading lists with a Nobel laureate. And in all likelihood, Biogen—a pioneer biotechnology firm started by some of the world's brightest researchers and backed by investors with gobs of money and justifiably high expectations—would not be around today if it weren't for Vincent.

He came to Biogen in 1985 after a storied management career. The appointment was for him the fulfillment of a long quest: to become leader of a large company. Yet many observers thought then that both Biogen and Vincent had gotten it wrong—that the new CEO, highly reputed as he was, couldn't rescue a firm as far gone as Biogen; and that Vincent, who had left the number-two position at one of the world's largest companies and was in great demand elsewhere, would see his triumph blow up in his face. Perhaps Vincent's legendary capacity for making the right decision had finally run dry.

It was indeed a very near thing, Vincent says today. In 1988, his third year at the helm, Biogen avoided bankruptcy by a hair's breadth—twenty-four hours. Had investors held out on him for one more day, the company would have gone under. "I never want to come that close again. We damn near didn't pull it off," he says. But the strategy worked, the plan moved ahead, the decision again proved the right one.

That Biogen had slid so far from its prominent, promising beginning is testimony to the uncertainty of the science of biotechnology. It also confirms the value of professional management. "Biogen and all of these biotech companies were started by entrepreneurs who were scientists," says Moshe Alafi, a well-known venture capitalist who was involved in the founding of several major biotech firms, including Biogen in 1978. "But none of the scientists knew how to run it." Or, as one of Biogen's founding scientists puts it, the company's excellence in science did not extend to its management. In 1985, "We were in disarray, languishing, taking on water, losing a lot of money," says Phillip Sharp, a senior biology professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and still a member of Biogen's board of directors. "We'd had significant resources but were quickly using them up.... The decision was made to find someone who had strong business acumen and a record of growing a business. We were looking at a whole lot



of things—one of the main things was broad experience in management."

If anyone could be said to be a specialist in the practice of general management, that was Vincent. Only forty-five years old in 1985, he had already been a fast-track manager at Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, had led Texas Instruments into Germany and East Asia, had founded the diagnostics division of Abbott Laboratories, building it into the largest diagnostics business in the world within just a few years, and had been one of the top officers in conglomerate Allied-Signal Corporation. In the process, he had moved from Philadelphia to Dallas to Munich to Tokyo to Phoenix to Chicago to Short Hills, New Jersey, before heading to Boston with Biogen. "I have trouble keeping a job," Vincent jokes. In fact, his numerous moves followed a logic and career path that he settled upon as early as his days at Duke.

Vincent didn't arrive at Duke dead-set on the executive suite. His original interest centered on its football team. Blue Devil football was a perennial national power, the equivalent of basketball today. Recruiters couldn't miss a 285-pound high-schooler from Somerset, Pennsylvania—in the football hotbed of the country—who could run the 100-yard dash in eleven seconds. What's more, Vincent was a good student, whose parents had drilled into him that he would be the first family

**"IF YOU DEVELOP
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BIOTECHNOLOGY'S PROMISE AND PERIL

Biogen's new Avonex drug is a breakthrough for the treatment of multiple sclerosis. It is the only substance shown to slow the progression of relapsing forms of MS, a debilitating, painful disease that affects 250,000 Americans and often results in death. Besides being a big money-maker for Biogen, Avonex is clearly a notable contribution to public health.

But not everything coming out of biotechnology labs has been greeted with similar applause. Almost immediately after the first "recombined" molecule was formed in the lab in 1972 (thus the term recombinant DNA), besides laying the underpinnings of biotechnology, the science and the biotech industry have been the subject of ethical debates and public concern. Even before the first biotech firms were founded in the late Seventies, controversy arose over genetic research being conducted. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, a debate sprang up on whether public safety was at risk. "It can be summed up as 'the bug that ate Cam-

bridge,'" recalls MIT scientist Phillip Sharp, who won the 1993 Nobel Prize for medicine for his biotechnology research. "The scenario was that some substance produced in a lab would somehow escape from the lab and, on its own or in concert with a natural pathogen, cause some sort of epidemic."

What ensued from these debates was unprecedented in science. In 1975, the entire fledgling biotech research community gathered for a conference at the Asilomar Center in California, culminating in a voluntary, year-long hiatus on recombinant DNA experimentation until the National Institutes of Health (NIH) established research guidelines. Sharp credits the Asilomar discussions, the NIH regulations, and the ensuing two decades of accident-free research and production with calming public fears about biotech.

But he and others predict that the advances in biotechnology in the next few decades will be so far-reaching that they will raise public fears and ethical questions about the potential uses of the science all over again—even while demonstrating a clear public value. "I believe that we are at the beginning of this technology. The tools are getting more and more powerful," says venture capitalist Moshe Alafi.

Biogen chairman Jim Vincent B.S.M.E. '61

member ever to complete college. Duke offered the perfect combination of high-level football and strong academics. He started getting letters from Duke as a sophomore and, by the time he was a senior, had made a few campus visits to Durham. When an athletic scholarship was offered, he jumped on it.

But injury intervened. In his senior year in high school, he separated his shoulder a dozen times, badly enough that he sometimes had to be anesthetized and carried off the field. A lesser fanatic would have hung up his helmet, but Vincent "lived, ate, and slept football," he says, and so was determined to play on. Fortunately for his future health, Lenox Baker, the head of the orthopedic division of Duke Medical School's department of surgery, was an avid football fan and an honorary team mascot—which gave him credibility in Vincent's mind. Baker examined Vincent and then told him of the different surgical procedures that would allow him to continue football. None of those options left it likely that he would have use of his shoulder beyond his forties. The night after that stark report, he walked around the streets of downtown Durham until nearly dawn. "It was the biggest decision of my life to that point, to my perspective," he recalls. He decided to quit football.

But Vincent had an athletic ace up his sleeve: He threw the shot put well enough to receive offers of track scholarships from sev-

predicts that "What happens over the next forty years is going to make the last twenty years in biotechnology look like the beginning of the automobile industry." Among the wonders that may be produced in the next decades, he says, are cures for AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, heart disease, and cancer. "My kids are going to live in a world of health," says Vincent.

What drives his optimism is the increasing depth of understanding that scientists now have of the cascade of biological events in the human body, beginning at the gene level. That understanding is being rapidly advanced by the massive, worldwide Human Genome Project (HGP), in which biotech researchers are identifying the sequence, behavior, and usefulness of the approximately 100,000 genes that essentially define *Homo sapiens*. The HGP is progressing apace. The knowledge it reveals will determine the future directions of the biotech industry, Vincent and others say. And that future is uncertain.

Already on the horizon is "gene therapy"—the act of introducing specific DNA that will either remedy or vaccinate against specific illnesses or defects. Gene therapy is real enough that Biogen is investing \$35 million and taking a 30 percent stake in Genovo, Inc., a small, cutting-edge gene therapy firm in Phila-

eral other schools. He had already fallen in love with Duke, and, however, and paid his way to Durham. He did make the track-and-field squad—as the other freshman residents of House O learned late one night when Vincent rolled a shot put down all three flights of stairs. The advanced hour was typical for “Vince,” remembers classmate Lee Seybert ’61. “When everyone else was going to bed, Vince was just getting started. We called him Captain Midnight,” says Seybert, who jokes that even today he congratulates Vincent if he telephones before midnight.

By his own admission, Vincent was not a terribly serious student during his freshman and sophomore years. Organizing cabin parties and serving as rush chairman for Delta Tau Delta fraternity consumed more of his interests. Consequently, he was a solid-C student, “even as I was telling my parents I was working my tail off,” he says. But near the end of his sophomore year, he says he began to think about the future. Aptitude tests had pinpointed his best career bet as patent attorney. He followed this plan, even deciding on a major in mechanical engineering so that he could be conversant with product designers, until he spent a fateful day in the summer after his sophomore year observing a practicing patent attorney.

Biogen teamwork: creative management meets innovative science



delphia. But Irvin Smith, who recently retired from Biogen, worries that “we have to be prepared for the fact that once the HGP starts to have some real impact and gene therapy becomes real, there’s going to be a backlash.” Some of the coming debate will be specious and some will concern real issues, he says, but in all of it lies the possibility that biotechnology could become a pariah industry—as has happened in Germany.

One recurring charge against biotech is that it amounts to humans playing God. “The concern is we’re going to somehow alter the human genome and we’re going to end up with something ‘not normal,’” Smith says. But research on such “germ-cell” gene therapy—in which genetic changes to people would be passed on to their progeny, as opposed to somatic gene therapy, in which changes are limited to the current generation—is strictly prohibited by NIH guidelines.

But a low actual risk doesn’t always result in a rational political solution. “Society needs to be educated on the costs and benefits of gene therapy. And, unfortunately, society is not very good at that sort of thing,” says Smith. He finds recent developments in biotech research on agricultural products particularly ominous. For example, India recently destroyed insect-resistant eggplants on the grounds that

genetically engineered food is dangerous. Ironically, agricultural products have been subject to genetic selection for centuries, through cross-breeding.

A second likely topic of ethical debate concerns the use of health information that would be derived from genetic testing. Medical tests already exist to determine individuals’ propensity to breast cancer and Huntington’s disease. Gene therapy promises to greatly increase the number of such tests for other diseases with a genetic component. Knowledge of those test results could be a dangerous thing; insurers and employers could use it to try to eliminate high risks. “Society is going to have to debate the use of this information,” Sharp says. “Two things are going to have to pass in the night. The first is the use of this knowledge to help individuals; the second is the decision on what to do with the information—who should have access to it?” He calls this advancing debate “probably the most important one we’ve engaged in in twenty-five years, since [the one on] recombinant DNA.”

Vincent points out that privacy concerns aren’t limited to biotechnology. In particular, medical diagnostics companies like the one he built at Abbott Laboratories provide the means to gather a very large amount of personal medical information. “Privacy of medi-

cal information is used by critics to focus on biotech, but it is a subject that should be addressed society-wide,” he says. He is concerned, though, that gene therapy’s expected ability to provide medical and health information on unborn fetuses will provide “the ideological extreme right” a political cudgel with which to attack biotechnology, on the grounds that such information’s availability would accelerate abortion.

“Many times the technology is cast as a demon,” Sharp says. But his view is exactly opposite. “The paradigm that the U.S. struck in recombinant DNA was a gift to the country.” Ultimately, he pins his hope for the continued viability of the biotechnology industry on democratic debate. “By and large, we’ve formed in this country a receptiveness to debate that includes all sides. That debate can’t take place within a company like Biogen. It has to include all sides—government, the public, the medical community, journalists, churches.... We’ve got that process under way. Sometimes it’s not so enjoyable, but in essence I do think it’s valuable.”

unit around and into a high producer.

In 1965, Vincent jumped to Texas Instruments, an emerging company with a promising niche in the new technology of semiconductors. It was his first but not final foray into high-tech. Even at age twenty-five, "it was pretty obvious...that Jim had a purpose in mind to do some point be chairman of a major operation," recalls Jay Clifton, a TI colleague. When it became clear that the heads of the equipment side of the business, rather than Vincent's semiconductor side, were in line to take over leadership of TI, he made a career move so striking in its simplicity and yet so unusual that it could be called unique. He quit TI and spent a year gainfully unemployed, starting with a blank sheet of paper and reviewing various industries and companies in exhaustive detail in search of the right combination of personal and technological opportunity.

He decided that health-care manufacturing — a very different business than semiconductors — best fit the bill. He targeted Abbott Laboratories, a midsize Midwestern pharmaceuticals firm, as the place to make his mark. Abbott was then a staid suburban company with a solid if unremarkable line of pharmaceuticals and a mediocre cadre of managers. "I think he picked Abbott because we didn't have a whole lot of outstanding executives," says then-CEO Ted Ledger. "I'm not sure I hired him as much as he hired us!"

One of Ledger's first tasks for the aggressive new guy was to decide whether to sell or shut down a small, failing radiopharmaceuticals business. Vincent's recommendation was neither. Instead, he wanted to take charge and remake it into a medical diagnostics operation. "Here's this thirty-two-year-old guy running this division, saying, 'We're going to set the standards in the industry,'" recounts Irvin Smith, who was a scientist at the company when Vincent became president of the diagnostics division. "He's not from pharmaceuticals, he did not fit the mold.... People just rolled their eyes and said, 'Yeah, right.'" But Vincent was right. Within a few years, he had built the diagnostics division into a juggernaut — an accomplishment considered one of the great success stories of the pharmaceuticals industry. Diagnostics remains Abbott's largest and most profitable business.

To this day, Vincent considers the leap from semiconductors to medical diagnostics in 1972 his "major gear shift." His experience with Abbott set the stage for future career changes. It also proved that he could manage a scientifically oriented firm without knowing much initially about the science. "I had to do a lot of studying," he says. But "if you develop management skills and if you're technologically literate, you can come up the learning curve.... You don't have to become a scientist; you have to train yourself so that you're a full par-

ticipant at the resource allocation table."

A key to his success within Abbott would seem to be the creation of a corporate culture within a larger, very different culture. He became known for calling his managers into late afternoon meetings that would continue until the discussion topics were resolved. Often that hour was past midnight. "The word of Abbott — which was a nine-to-five outfit if there ever was one — was just shocked to see lights burning after dark," recalls George Rathmann, who worked for Vincent at Abbott in launching his own successful biotech career. With typical Vincentian focus, "The only food he'd bring in was vending-machine stuff. He'd pile bags of potato chips up in the middle of the table and say, 'Let's keep going.' I guess it was to keep people focused on the agenda. But what was most amazing was that no matter how many times we had these meetings, they weren't a trial — because somehow Jim kept them moving along."

Although Vincent pushed his managers at Abbott and elsewhere to match his ninety-hour weeks, many of them paradoxically characterize him as highly sensitive to people's personal needs. "A lot of times people who don't know him think he's a hard-ass and doesn't give a damn about people. It's really exactly the opposite," says Smith, who was at Abbott during Vincent's tenure and was later recruited to Biogen. "He's very interested in people and their leadership potential. He has a sort of sixth sense about people." That intensity and interest in the people he hires led to Abbott's creating "the strongest group of managers I've ever seen," says Rathmann, who left the company to cofound Amgen, by far the most successful firm in the biotechnology industry.

Ledger cherished Vincent's diagnostics group, which became famous industry-wide as the ADD — the After-Dark Division. Vincent moved swiftly up the corporate hierarchy, becoming a member of the board within five years and the company's chief operating officer within two more. He was poised to become head of Abbott, but Ledger, ready to retire, decided that Vincent needed a few more years' seasoning. In 1980, he appointed another man as CEO, intending that Vincent succeed him down the road. That plan fell through, however, when Vincent clashed with the new CEO and decided that his future lay elsewhere. In 1982, he joined Allied Chemical Corporation (soon renamed Allied-Signal) as president of its Health and Scientific Products Company.

It was another bold career move, but characteristically, it was done with extremely careful research and forethought. Vincent balanced his still-bright future at Abbott with his impatience to climb the corporate mountain. He formed a remarkable cabal of other number-two managers at major companies around the country to whom he could turn for contacts

and advice. He considered other industries — among them, biotechnology.

Biotech had gotten under way with great fanfare in the late Seventies, but within a few years several of the first firms saw a need for professional management. Two of those companies, Cetus and Genetics Institute, interviewed Vincent in 1981 for high-level jobs. He found both options attractive; he and Rathmann had already identified biotechnology as having great promise (and had even discussed founding a biotech division to boost Abbott's pharmaceuticals portfolio — a move that could have changed the shape of the industry).

Rathmann went on to become probably the most famous individual in the biotechnology world. But Vincent remained focused on building his leadership potential and the experiences necessary to round out his management knowledge. "I wanted to have a big-company experience," he says. Allied-Signal was certainly that. Already a \$6-billion company when he arrived, it was growing rapidly. Vincent's charge was to build the health-care business into half of Allied-Signal's revenues. Before he got too far, however, the company acquired Bendix Corporation in a famous merger battle. Vincent considers the Bendix purchase a good decision for Allied-Signal, but it left no money for health-care acquisitions. "So I said, sell it off and let me get on to something else."

This time, he was "mentally primed," he says, to enter the industry that had earlier attracted his notice. By 1985, Vincent had

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15 YEARS EARLIER.**

concluded that biotechnology would reshape the giant, consolidated pharmaceuticals industry just as semiconductors had done for the electronics industry fifteen years earlier. He was also attracted by the power of the sci-

ence, which was producing new drugs and medical advances by the month. When Biogen came calling, Vincent stepped up to the chairmanship and the CEO position he had sought for so long.

The reaction among observers was mixed. Many viewed Biogen as a lost cause and a career black hole. "You would have bet that Biogen wouldn't have been around in five years," says Irvin Smith, who later joined Vincent at the company. Vincent admits that "Most people thought I was crazy. Most people thought it couldn't be done." Others, however, put their money on the irresistible force. "I was in the Salt Lake City airport and I picked up *The Wall Street Journal* and read that Jim had been appointed chairman. I called my broker. I said, 'I don't know anything about Biogen, I don't know its symbol...but buy a thousand shares and sell them when they've doubled,'" says Jay Clifton.

But the small boost the company's stock received from Vincent's friends was more than offset by the \$35 million a year Biogen was losing, a figure fast rising to \$50 million. So much cash and credibility had gone down the drain without apparent results that Wall Street had completely lost faith in the company. Rumors circulated that a takeover was in the works. Several senior scientists and managers left the firm. It was perplexing to many investors and observers how Biogen, with its tremendous scientific and financial endowment, had taken such a fall. Part of the answer lay in the nature of biotechnology.

commercially viable substance produced by biotech firms) in the late Seventies, we could make it and that was that," says Alafi, the venture capitalist so involved in the start-up of the industry. "Little did we know it would take six to eight years and \$100-150 million to achieve any project."

Still, Biogen was eight years old when it turned to Vincent, the only person seriously considered for the lifesaver position, according to Phillip Sharp. Where were the commercial products? In fact, the company had developed alpha interferon and gamma interferon, both initially promising as cancer treatments; a hepatitis B vaccine; human insulin; and several other products, and had licensed them all to drug companies for marketing and sales. But the royalties from these licenses weren't bringing in much cash.

At the same time, Biogen's expenses were out of control. The company was supporting duplicate organizations, in essence. It had replicated its Cambridge facilities with a second headquarters in Geneva and research offices in Zurich and Brussels. The European operations gave Biogen an international identity, but they were also "a two-headed monster," Alafi says. "Not only were they very expensive, but they could have been competing against each other."

Against this tide of difficulties, it seems surprising that Vincent thought Biogen salvageable. His optimism, in fact, was one of the things that impressed Sharp. "I was interested that he thought there was a real possi-

bility to begin to reshape the company. He shifted the research strategy to focus more sharply on products with high commercial potential. At the same time, he greatly increased the value of Biogen's existing product line by shrewdly renegotiating the licenses granted to other firms. Total royalties from product licenses brought in a trifling \$1.7 million in 1986; a decade later, that figure had bloomed to a phenomenal \$150 million for much the same wares. Vincent also sold or closed the European facilities, including the second headquarters, and cut the number of employees in half, from 450 to 220. While these moves obviously lowered costs, they brought with them a great risk that the company would simply implode. A scientific firm like Biogen "needs the best of the best of the brightest. But those people don't want to be with a loser," he says.

What Vincent did not do during his first few years at Biogen was as notable as this array of activity. "Two years in, people were saying, 'He hasn't done anything. He hasn't eliminated the burn rate [the amount of R&D spending before a product reaches commercial viability], he hasn't brought products to market,'" Rathmann says. "In fact, he was very visionary, very strategic."

What Vincent sought to do from the start was build a company that could develop and make drugs while surviving on its own. "A lot of people were convinced I was going to do a quick turnaround and then sell it off and make a bunch of money," he says. "My sole goal from the day I walked in was to build a fully integrated, independent pharmaceuticals firm."

The most crucial step toward that goal—even more than reestablishing the company's profitability in 1988—was building a new management team, Vincent says. He is extremely careful in hiring. "Jim works very hard trying to gain insight into the growth potential of people," says Sharp. "I've never seen anyone interview people so intensely. A day and a half of very serious discussion with him is not unusual when he's interviewing you for a job." In turn, Vincent attracts very talented employees, Rathmann says, and he is very comfortable delegating authority to powerful subordinates.

The goal of a biotechnology company, of course, is to produce pharmaceuticals and other substances through genetic engineering. By 1991, royalty income from Biogen's drug licenses had filled a war chest sizable enough to fund development of new drugs. Biotech research is akin to wildcatting for oil: Huge amounts of money can be sunk into a promising venture that turns out to be a dry hole. Vincent learned that lesson firsthand in 1994.

The lead product in Biogen's drug pipeline was an anticoagulating factor derived from a nat-

Continued on page 47



Biogen at Research Triangle Park: Vincent's goal, "a fully integrated, independent pharmaceuticals firm."

Never before had there been an industry with such long product-development cycles or such huge investment required for viable products. "We all thought when we cloned interferon [a human protein that was the first

sy. He felt there was a real core value in the science. He thought there was a problem with the management core...but he wanted to make a go of it," he says.

Moving on multiple fronts, Vincent me-

DUKE AFTER DARK

Hillel House by
JOANNA COHN '99

Perkins Library and Cameron by
ALEX GORDON '98

The Coffeehouse and Honey's by
DEVIN GORDON '98

Satisfaction and The Hideaway by
BRIAN HARRIS '97

Bryan Center and The Bus by
MARSHA JOHNSON '98

Page Auditorium and Krzyzewskiville by
IVAN SNYDER '97

Science Drive by
JECA TAUDTE '97

As the spring semester got under way, *Duke Magazine* and *Currents*, Duke's campus and community magazine published monthly in *The Chronicle*, sent a team of seven student writers, five student photographers, and University Photography's Chris Hildreth and Bruce Feeley to document what goes on when the sun goes down.





Page. I can hear their radios crackling out in the hallway. I wonder to myself, What's the university's policy on ticket scalpers?

7:15 Most of the volunteers have begun to ignore Gould and are staring at different things in the room. When he starts making seating assignments, they start listening. He takes requests for orchestra and balcony seats, and assigns volunteers to their posts. Some of the students appear overjoyed. Others do not.

7:25 Inside Page, the band rehearses. I think I hear part of a verse from "Pinball Wizard," and my heart jumps into my throat. The crew sweeps and prepares the stage.

7:27 *Tommy's* stage manager approaches *Chronicle* photographer Evan Radloff and me to inquire what we are doing. "Nothing," I say. She then explains that we could not take pictures of the stage decorations or the preparations for the show. "We have copyrights on the set, and stuff. Union rules," she says. I quietly exit the auditorium with my tail between my legs. Evan continues to take pictures.

7:31 A steady stream of patrons has started filing into the lobby. The variety of dress ranges from students wearing bell bottoms and cut-off T-shirts to the Triangle's upper crust in mink coats and sport jackets.

8:05 The show begins. The lights go off. I wonder, "Do those theater reviewers have lights on their pens?" I manage to scribble on my pad. "This version of 'Pinball Wizard' is cheesy, Broadway-esque crap. I wish Pete Townsend and Roger Daltrey were here."

9:00 Intermission: The room is filled with smoke from the end of the first act. After a rousing end to the first act, I wander over to Vice Provost Judith Ruderman to get her review. She calls the play "hokey" and "loud." This is quite a description from an English professor. Nonetheless, I heartily agree. I really wanted somebody to say that "It was better than *Cats*," but nobody did.

9:05 Everyone in the auditorium is engaging in the fine art of schmoozing. I notice professors talking with other professors, administrators talking with students, professors talking to students, but no professors talking to administrators. Hmmm... that's funny.

9:58 The finale begins with "I Hear the Music," one of my favorite Who songs. They make it sound like the theme from *Oklahoma*.

11:45 During a post-theater dinner at the

elegant Pan Pan Diner, I notice two actors from *Tommy* sitting near me. My girlfriend tells them how good the play was as we leave. That's funny. She didn't even see the play.

BRYAN CENTER

7:55 p.m. Although most people are already seated inside, a few stragglers are still trickling into Griffith Film Theater to view the Freewater Films presentation of *Gone with the Wind*.

8:03 Following tradition, the Freewater film is running a little late. The theater is filled with chattering filmgoers anxiously waiting to see what is considered by some to be the best movie of all time. Sitting near the back of the left side of the theater are Valerie and Anton Schindler, two Durham residents who immigrated to Durham from Austria nearly thirty years ago.

8:06 Seated a few rows back and to the right, Srinivasan Ramani and Vishnu Swaminathan, both graduate students in electrical engineering, are sitting comfortably, their legs on the chairs in front of them. These two seem to contradict the notion that engineers never have fun; they estimate they come to at least one Freewater movie per week, spurred by the free admission.

8:10 Only ten minutes late, the film begins to roll as the lights dim, and the audience is transported to plantation-filled Georgia in the Civil War.

8:29 "Who's that?" asks Scarlett, "That man looking at us and smiling?" The first shot of Rhett Butler, standing at the bottom of the stairs and grinning up at Scarlett, elicits a gasp from the audience, followed by a swarm of whispering throughout the theater. Other scenes will provoke similar reactions — uniform laughter or clapping.

9:32 Atlanta falls.

9:45 After more than an hour and a half of the notoriously long film, the first moviegoer gets up and leaves.

10:03 Meanwhile, the tables at the The Café, normally overflowing, are tonight mostly empty, whether from students' lack of extra homework or rush week events. At one of the normally coveted round tables, Trinity sophomore Johanna Bell sits reading her Intro to Anthropology book and eating a small Campbell's microwave soup. "I was too busy to eat dinner," she explains.

10:06 At the counter, senior Josiah Cocks



THURSDAY NIGHT

PAGE AUDITORIUM

6:55 p.m. I put on my Perry Ellis blazer. I think it looks very Seventies and will fit in with the *Tommy* costumes.

7:11 In one of Page's comfortable lounges, student volunteers are assembled in their Sunday best, sitting on couches and chit-chatting with each other. Trinity junior and House Manager Stephen Gould begins giving instructions to the volunteers about how to pass out programs. After explaining Page's numbering system, he says, "If you remember it, it's good. If you forget it, it's not the end of the world."

7:13 Campus police take their posts outside

stands, waiting to serve customers, music on loud. He just started working at 10 and will get off work at 12:30, after which time he still has to do some of his mechanical engineering homework.

10:42 Trinity senior Brian Daniels, president of the University Union, sits at one of the tables chatting with Trinity senior Lee Pritchard. Not only is Daniels an employee of the The Café and president of the Union—much of which is based in the Bryan Center—but he often does homework in the The Café as well. Tonight he has to finish up the journal he is working on for German 118, and though he has not yet begun working, he says he will be done shortly after midnight.

10:48 The folding door in front of the Information Desk in the Bryan Center has just been rolled closed by Trinity senior Mieke Smith, who locks the door as she is leaving work for the day. A familiar face at the desk, she has worked there since September 1, 1993, only a few days into her freshman year. "I'm number one on the seniority list," she says.

10:53 Sam Jackson, clad in a blue shirt and pants and brown boots, sits on a bench outside the Lobby Shop. He sits, his blue cap turned backwards, waiting for the shop to close so he can begin cleaning it. A university employee for twenty-one years, Jackson has worked for two years in the Bryan Center. He begins work every night at 10:30 p.m. and finishes just before students with 9:10 classes are thinking of getting up—at 7:00 a.m.

10:59 Rhett and Scarlett's daughter, Bonnie Blue, is born.

11:51 "After all, tomorrow is another day," Scarlett says, after Rhett has marched off into the fog. The audience claps and begins to file out the doors, discussing the movie's ending and some hypothesizing what happens next. When the theater has cleared, the couple originally from Austria, who thought they might not make it through the whole thing, are the only ones left.

THE COFFEEHOUSE

9:47 p.m. I've been warned about The Coffeehouse. Judging by the accounts I've heard, heading from West Campus to the quaint lodge in the back of East Campus' Crowell Building is a little like crossing the Atlantic and arriving at Plymouth Rock. So if I'm going to tell my story about a discovery of a new world, I can't skip the voyage. Quite naturally, it begins at the West Campus bus stop. Like any good traveler, I look sky-



ward for guidance. There is a full moon out tonight; I have no choice but to take this as a sign. Interestingly, the news of the evening around the university is that Central Campus is in the throes of a blackout. Again, a sign. The lights are out, a full moon is pouring down: The perfect stage is set for exploring night life at Duke.

9:51 Tonight, the attraction at The Coffeehouse is a weekly open-mike session called *No Boundaries*. Right now, the only boundary between me and my destination is the absence of a ride to East. Four buses have pulled up in the last four minutes, each of them presumptuously labeled "Special." I take a cursory look around and find myself in a swamp of women decked out in their finest outfits. There are more high heels out here than at a 9 West outlet. I put two and two together and discern that these buses are for them. They are "special" and I am "not." In a flash, though, they are gone, and my trusty photographer and I are left to wait for an ordinary bus.

9:59 We board an East-West-Trent-via-Central bus. As the doors close, some kid sticks his hand in the door to keep it open.

After he gets on, the bus driver stops him and asks for his name. This, the poor lad will soon explain to me; is so that he cannot sue the university. As we pass through Central Campus, I note that the power outage appears to be over.

10:07 Trinity freshmen Lisa Galluzza and Josh Chinnadurai are holding hands and seated across from me and the photographer. They ask us what we are doing and we explain that we are doing a story on night life at Duke. "There is one?" somebody calls out.

10:16 Apparently not. At least not at The Coffeehouse just yet. The first person I meet there is Trinity senior John Miller, who appears to run the place in some vague way. Except for the nametag he's wearing—which claims his name is "Chaos" and features a black-and-white skull—he looks surprisingly un-Bohemian. As he sucks down a bottle of Stewart's Cream Ale and his black-rim glasses slip to edge of his nose, he informs me that the theme for this installment of *No Boundaries* is "Sorority Rush." Some sort of tongue-in-cheek homage, I think. "Tonight we're probably going to get in trouble with Panhel," he brags, "but I don't



10:22 The Coffeehouse contains just five people right now: a woman reading a newspaper on a couch in the corner; a guy doing some homework at one of the tables; Tommy, who is lightly tapping on an African drum; John, who is making fun of Tommy; and Trinity senior Jessica Smith, who is chatting on the phone behind the food counter.

10:29 Jessica is wearing a name tag bearing a high-heeled shoe that reads "I'm a girl named Spike." She is explaining to me why the Coffeehouse is empty. These are tough times indeed for The Coffeehouse. After three years of packing the house with Dukies and Durhamites, the people just aren't coming anymore. Like any scene, it was here for a while, thrived for a while, then left and didn't bother to leave a thank-you note. "I think the artsy people have migrated away from Duke," she sighs. "Duke people now like to go to the [East Campus Union's] Trinity Café because it has track lighting."

10:35 As people slowly trickle in, two young men appear at the door. They stand at the threshold, looking genuinely nervous even though they're the biggest people in the room. "Come on in," Tommy calls out. "We don't bite." They leave.

10:43 John tries to rally the dozen or so troops in attendance by jumping onto the stage, firing up the microphone, and getting *No Boundaries* under way. "Tonight is sorority rush night at The Coffeehouse," he begins. "We are thumbing our noses at the Greek system." (At this juncture, perhaps it would be wise to point out that both John and Tommy are brothers in the non-residential Chi Psi fraternity.)

10:45 First up to the mike is a floppy blond-haired kid named Dan. He announces his intention to read William Butler Yeats' poem "A Prayer for My Daughter" and then takes a seat. One light illuminates the stage, or at least tries. Dan reads the Yeats poem in twenty-one seconds. It is a short poem, particularly when read in 6/8 time with virtually no inflection.

10:55 The stage is now filled with an impromptu band that seemed to assemble like disparate metal shards attracted to a giant magnet. Some guy is up there with an acoustic guitar slung over his shoulder. John has joined him, bringing along his African drum. And Dan has just leapt onstage with a box of Special K cereal, which he plans to use as a cymbal. They play a couple of short songs, all of which sound the same. Cereal box still in tow, Dan asks if anyone in the audience wants to do an interpretive dance.

As though inspired by his own words, Dan suddenly has an epiphany. "Wouldn't it be great if you could take all your finals as an interpretive dance?" he cries out, just beginning to grasp the humor potential of the idea. "Like in physics, you can do a problem set or a dance. You can do a momentum problem or you can run into a wall."

11:02 Trinity juniors Susan Daniel and Kathleen Yount are hiding at a table in the corner of the room, out of sight from the stage. A bottlecap positioned between them serves as a makeshift ashtray. Kathleen informs me that she and Susan came out tonight because they are friends with John. This is a trend at the Coffeehouse: A little like the sororities they eventually intend to mock, everyone here knows each other.

11:08 John's band has broken up and he has joined us at the table. Meanwhile, back on stage, Tommy has launched into a very long Walt Whitman poem...*I wait and I wait until you blow my mate to me...* John, Kathleen, and Susan gab about the news of the evening—the Central Campus blackout. Kathleen lives on Yearby and experienced the crisis first-hand. "It was chaos on Central," she recounted. "People ran out of their apartments screaming and lighting firecrackers." *...But my love soothes not me, not me...* The talk of youthful madness quite naturally leads to a passing mention of the full moon poking through the cloud-streaked sky... *High and clear, I shoot my voice over the waves...* The conversation shifts to sorority women and their "special" rides to East. Much bickering ensues until someone suggests that the next reader select a passage from *The Greek Way*. Tommy is still waxing Whitman in the background, with the occasional Xaxon video-game bleep dotting his presentation.

11:18 *...Death, death, death, death, death....* After Tommy finishes, he invites the audience to make up nametags for themselves to get into the spirit of sorority. "And when we flash the lights," he orders, "you have to talk to somebody new."

11:25 As John retakes the stage to read Evert Eden's "I Want to be a Woman," I walk to the counter and splurge for some caffeine. As Jessica prepares the mug, my attention wanders to John, who is leading the audience from the hallowed ground of Yeats and Whitman to something completely different. Just moments into the poem and the audience is already roaring with laughter at John's gender-bending performance.

11:31 John is finished and no one wants



care about that." I'm also introduced to Trinity senior Tommy Smoot, whose nametag reads "Hello my name is Satan" and comes complete with a pentagram.

to follow him. Dan mumbles something about batting behind Babe Ruth. "Lou Gehrig did it for twenty years," someone shouts. Dan is not impressed: "I knew Lou Gehrig. Lou Gehrig was a friend of mine. I'm no Lou Gehrig."

11:37 A long, brown-haired guy steps up to the microphone. He begins to give a history lesson on the Dada movement of the early twentieth century. I roll my eyes—here comes the stuffy, Kafekian pretension I've heard the stories about. Dadaists, he explains, believed that all forms of understandable language were oppressive by their very nature. To avoid this scourge of linguistic tyranny, he continues, Dadaists wrote poems without words—just sounds. And now, he would like to read us one. With enthusiasm that doesn't translate well onto paper, he launches into something like this: "...eep nerrf blup blup nrip allmm urv ipt..." The audience roars with laughter as he provides the poem's title. "That was called 'The Elephant,' I think."

11:44 Literature is a dominant theme at The Coffeehouse. Somehow the loose theme of sorority rush has provoked references to the following canonic writers: Melville, Eliot, Dante, Pound, Whitman, Hemingway, Kant, Yeats, Stevens, Auden, Blake and, of course, Shakespeare. What would sorority rush be, after all, without the daughters of Lear?

11:47 The attendance is definitely at or above thirty Duke students. No matter how many people arrive, though, the dark, thick atmosphere makes The Coffeehouse seem inevitably empty. If a crowd grows larger than the size of the average Duke lecture, it's fair to call it an example of night life. Seminar-size or smaller and you need a note from a dean to qualify.

11:57 Four men walk in and, with them, an opportunity to talk about the infamous clothing proclivities of Coffeehouse patrons. These guys, however, don't deliver the eclecticism I anticipated. J. Crew T-shirts, blue jeans, and baseball caps are the uniform. In fact, no one in The Coffeehouse is decked out in anything overtly unusual. Seeing John or Tommy on the walkway, you'd never guess they spend their time here. Where, oh, where have the Bohemians gone? Apparently, they're on stage in front of me, trying to blend in with the rest of us. The subculture at Duke appears to have retreated above ground in order to survive. Dressed up in "normal" clothes, with their "normal" faces and hair styles, they gather here for a Thursday night ritual featuring high and low poetry, a celebration of sexual repression, bad

music, and obscure brands of cigarettes.

12:10 John is now reading a poem titled "Jesus and the Twelve Apostles in Baldwin County, Alabama" in a thick, backwoods Southern accent. He does it so well that no one can understand him. One person actually stops him mid-stanza, bewilderedly crying out, "WHAT?" "Welcome to North Carolina," John answers.

12:21 I'm back on the bus headed toward West Campus. This time, it's empty—no sorority rush, no "special" buses, just me. The bus driver and I chat briefly as we wait to leave. On the last stop in Central Campus, who should get on the bus but Trinity senior Takcus Nesbit, Duke Student Government president. A night in the life of a DSG president, he shares with me, includes a bad production of *Tommy* and another blackout on Central. He's heading to West so he can pick up a car and then head back to Central. Or something like that. I explain to Takcus where I've been all night and what I've been doing. He seems to know all about the legendary alcove at the corner of the university. "Yeah, The Coffeehouse," he says. "They have the best sandwiches on campus. The best."

PERKINS LIBRARY

10:24 p.m. Thursday evening finds only a handful of students in the Perk, the Perkins Library coffeehouse. A blanketing silence, normally confined to the adjacent Gothic Reading Room, reigns here as well. Inside the Gothic, the occasional whisper, creak of the door, and tick of the clock pepper the room's familiar silence.

10:28 Trinity junior Tara McBrien has just settled down with a double latté at a back corner table in the Perk to begin her night's work—an assignment for Environment 101. Tomorrow morning she must argue Japan's side in the ivory-trade ban debate. An environmental science and economics double major, Tara wonders aloud how she will defend a position—elephant poaching—that she vehemently opposes. "It will be interesting," she admits.

10:46 A stroll downstairs takes me to the Gothic's sister—the Daryl Hart Reading Room. I am immediately struck by the sight of a student napping on one of the maroon couches, pen in hand, textbook arched on his stomach. Each breath, I notice to my own amusement, can be measured as the perched textbook rises and then descends in rhythm. Along the far wall, three women giggle loudly enough to raise the disapproving eyebrows of a woman reading nearby. She shoots a piercing glance toward the trio.

10:52 Floor Two of the stacks—or a cemetery, perhaps. Tonight, there seems little difference. Only the slight purring of an air duct above and the lonely pacing of my footsteps disturb the enveloping hush. Trinity sophomore Brian Watkins, nestled in a side carrel, is one of the four people scattered among the shelves of the second floor. The history major has his head buried in a book for his Mexican Revolution seminar. Brian had the electricity—or, more precisely, the lack of it—in his Central Campus apartment to thank for his unexpected visit to Perkins tonight. He had been reading when the blackout struck. With no flashlight and read-



ing on Pancho Villa unfinished, he decided to hop over to West.

11:14 Orgo. Two syllables, one perpetual headache for Trinity student Eric McCollum. He is approaching his third hour of study in the Daryl Hart Reading Room—the copious notes, diagrams, and formulas that inundate the table serve as evidence. “I’m just trying to plug along, to survive,” he remarks with a tinge of amusing melodrama. A biology major, Eric says he hopes to finish up before midnight and unwind at the Hideaway for an hour.

11:21 The guy who was doing his best Rip Van Winkle rendition on the maroon couch a little earlier is now awake. He looks no closer to getting his work done, but nevertheless he is sitting upright.

11:24 I rejoin Tara in her quest to find a persuasive cause for lifting the ivory-trade ban and, her moral objections aside, she has made progress in her research. “I’m just going to pretend I don’t care anything about elephants,” she proclaims. “Or pretend I don’t know anything about the illegal side of the trade.” Twelve minutes later, she’s ready to call it a night. Four hours of sorority rush earlier and the knowledge of an imminent 8 a.m. wake-up will do that to you.

11:43 Tonight couldn’t be any more typical for Trinity junior Jason Kasarda. After a night of studying in the stacks, his custom every night except Friday and Saturday, he relaxes with a spin on Netscape and e-mail in the computer cluster: his “reward,” he calls it. Tonight he is surfing the Web in search of the dance charts’ top hits and “tak-

ing mental notes” because spinning records is his hobby. Making time for relaxation is consistent with his penchant for organization. He avows that he is in bed ideally by 1 a.m. every night, but no later than 2 a.m. “It’s very routine at this point,” says Jason, an economics major.

11:52 About ten people remain in the computer cluster as I leave. The number of people dwindles in adjacent Daryl Hart. I peek my head in and scan the room. Nothing terribly noteworthy, other than that there is no trace of Eric. Shortly after midnight, I say goodnight to the lifeless library, as most of its visitors tonight have already done.

SATISFACTION

10:45 p.m. With 18:23 to go in the second half, Memphis is ahead of Louisville 34-29, but only two people sitting at the bar have tilted their heads back to watch the silent screen. The restaurant—in Durham’s Brightleaf Square, blocks from East Campus—is filled with a less-than-capacity crowd of both students and Durhamites. Sorority rush has taken its toll, as the male-to-female ratio stands somewhere near 8:1. Every patron is seated, a rare phenomenon in a place as popular as Satisfaction, some with just a friend or two, others in a herd of twenty.

11:10 The male-to-female ratio steadily improves. Women finally begin to arrive in packs of five to ten. It is the first time that all the bartenders have something to do at the same time. A pair of female students slowly make their way to the exit, stopping every few feet to chat with friends and proclaim their plans to head to Chapel Hill, exact destination unknown. One has obviously enjoyed one too many of what “Big Beer Night” is named for and leans on her sober friend for support. It is now a standing-room-only crowd.

11:25 It has gotten very tough to get a beer as the bartenders struggle to keep pace with the demands of thirsty undergraduates, who have failed to figure out that shouting orders simultaneously at one bartender does not make the beer flow any faster. Outside, a long line has formed and a bouncer scrutinizes every square piece of printed plastic offered to him by hopeful patrons.

12:05 a.m. With the male-to-female ratio near equilibrium, the guys who have been here all night are beginning to look a lot happier. A table of twenty now well-lubricated students rises to leave as the bar tab arrives. For those well-intoxicated students, settling the check seems an insurmountable task.

The struggle to count cash and keep track of the bills that have been thrown haphazardly across the beer-soaked table begins. In frustration, one man backs away from the table too quickly, spilling his beer everywhere—including on a good portion of my pants leg.

12:20 Pistons highlights now flash up on the television screen and no one turns to watch Grant Hill ’94 put on yet another masterful performance on the hardwood. It is enough to make even the mildest of Cameron Crazies cry at the shameful behavior of these beer-guzzling blasphemers.

1:37 Elbow room returns to Satisfaction, as the crowd has thinned dramatically within a matter of minutes. Herds of students, unstable on their feet, charge out to the parking lot. As last call—and the two o’clock hour—approaches, the few remaining diehard patrons sway and sing to Tom Petty’s “You Don’t Know How It Feels.”

FRIDAY NIGHT

HILLEL HOUSE

5:55 p.m. I arrive at the Hillel House on Alexander Street for Shabbat services, which are slated to start at 6 p.m. I am the first one there except for Hillel director Joseph Blair, affectionately known as Rabbi Joe.

5:59 As the regulars begin arriving, we schmooze with one another. Most of the talk focuses on the week’s biggest topic: rush. Freshmen ask upperclassmen for advice as Rabbi Joe continues to prepare for dinner. Tonight’s program has been billed as a chance to discuss medical school admissions with an admissions officer at Duke, Harold Kudler. The man who holds in his hands the dreams of future med school students—and parents—arrives. Rabbi Joe introduces us and then runs to check on the soup.

6:07 The ever-popular game of Jewish geography takes place in one room: Students discuss Jewish overnight camps and common friends. There may be six degrees of separation between any two people on earth, but between Jews there are definitely just three. In another room, Adam Schaffer, the Jewish Campus Service Corps Fellow, teaches songs to the Reform service leaders. With at least twenty people in attendance, the Hillel House now feels cramped.

6:16 Candle lighting is done, followed by the requisite prayer. A few minutes later, services start: Conservative in one room, Reform in another. The Conservative

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CHINA IN DUKE BLUE

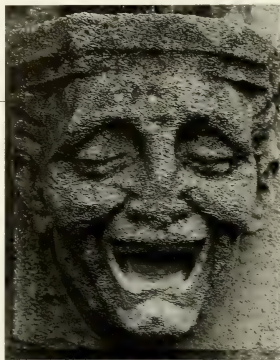
BY MEGAN W. TREVATHAN

In January, the members of the Duke Chapel Choir and Chorale were given an astounding gift by H. Keith H. Brodie, Duke president emeritus, and Brenda Brodie: a thirteen-day journey to China to discover its treasures, learn about its culture, and meet its people. In four cities in mainland China, 200 Duke students and Triangle residents of all ages became a troupe of singing ambassadors for the university, the United States, and the tradition of Western choral music.

I am still trying to make sense of all that I saw and heard and experienced. For someone who has traveled only within her own country and Western Europe, it took a while to realize that that wasn't going to be so easy to do. It's hard to put a value on two weeks of utter wonder, because that is what I felt at almost every instant—wonder. We were more than just tourists in China; we had something of our own to share. Through our singing and simply through our (very unusual looking) presence, we brought something to every person we came in contact with.

Almost every minute of our days was planned by the China International Travel Service, an agency of the Chinese government, which provided our truly outstanding guides. At the beginning of the trip, I went through several days of trusting every word of the guides, and then several more in which suddenly I was suspicious of all they said, as if every sentence was scripted for them by the government. In Beijing, we were told that while religion is not encouraged in China, it is not criticized, and that while young people in the Communist Party of China have a "bright future," if they are religious, they must keep it quiet. Religion isn't criticized? "It doesn't sound like it to me!" I wrote in my journal. But it was my American ears hearing the criticism. I had to remind myself that our guide was probably not trying to deceive us; she was just listening with different ears, and speaking with a different mouth.

In Hangzhou, I learned a corollary to the Chinese one-child policy that I did not know before: Outside of the cities, a couple may have a second child if their first is a girl.



What?! I made my way to the front of the group and slid in next to the guide. I asked to make sure I had heard correctly. Of course, I had, but I hadn't gotten what I wanted yet—I wanted her to tell me why. I prepared myself for the worst. But her answer fit into my world view more comfortably than I had anticipated: the need for labor in the countryside. Even so, I couldn't help looking for some sign of discomfort in the face of the female guide, but I found none. I gulped and realized how naively I had assumed the existence of some basic common elements among the perspectives of all the people in the world. Our guidebooks had warned us, but I had to go to China to learn it.

We weren't always quite sure where the real China was. Our restaurants, always large enough to accommodate all seven busloads, posted "tourist-approved" signs. We were rushed through a crowded, colorful market area in Nanjing, but were given more than enough time to browse in the large government "Friendship Stores." Three of our four hotels were four-star, providing us with almost any amenity we could have thought of.

So sometimes we went out and looked for China ourselves. One night some of us wanted to go dancing, and one of the guides recommended J.J. Disco as the best in Beijing. We set out in taxis, armed with slips of paper on which she had written our destination in Chinese, and a little apprehensive about how we would get back (at least I was). Not long after we got there, however, my worry turned into total amazement as a British disc jockey started his set of mostly American music and after a few minutes (having apparently talked to a few people in our group) announced, "If you're from North Carolina, scream!" In our

search for China, I was surprised that we ended up coming face to face with ourselves—and that we had become a genuinely welcomed part of the mass of people on the dance floor.

In Hangzhou, the destination of one of our little impromptu excursions was a night market. Our group of about ten arrived only to discover that our idea had not been unique. It's hard to escape a group that fills seven buses. The streets were filled with trinkets for tourists, but off to the side a few of us noticed one spot that looked fairly untouched by tourists, even though it was only steps from the tables of decorated chopsticks and porcelain busts of Mao Tse-tung.

We ventured over to a bright, bustling little restaurant filled with laughing and chattering natives enjoying the food that was being prepared right there. It looked enticing. "Want to try our first street food?" one of our group asked. The other two of us weren't too sure about that idea, but he persuaded us. From the moment we stepped up and pointed at what we wanted (large round pieces of dough filled with greens frying in a large wok, which many of the Chinese customers were already eating), everything we did sent them into hysterical laughter. So we laughed along with them. Besides, whatever it was we were eating was delicious. And we were actually glad to be laughed and stared at—those were the very real reactions of very real Chinese people.

No matter how odd we looked to them, those real reactions were always, I found, expressions of true welcome. On Sunday, that observation was reaffirmed for nine of us who visited a church in Shanghai. When we got there at seven in the morning, we found the service didn't actually start until 7:30. Still, the sanctuary was already almost full. We scuttled in and sat down near the back, but we were soon invited to sit in the balcony, where there were listening units through which we could hear the sermon translated for us by one of the elderly female ushers.

After the service, she and another usher, who had quickly become our caretakers for the morning, invited us to tour the church. They showed us something even more amazing than the large sanctuary packed at the crack of dawn: several more large rooms where those who came too late to get seats in the sanctuary—many of them in colorful knit

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DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

REUNION ROUNDUP

October 1996 was the month for alumni and their families to come back to campus—nearly 2,700 strong. Three reunion weekends, including Homecoming, featured the induction of the Class of 1946 into the Half Century Club, class gift-giving records broken for the fortieth and thirty-fifth reunion classes, luncheons on the East Campus lawn, evening dinner-and-dance parties, Oktoberfest on the quad for Homecoming, the traditional Duke Alumni Association pregame barbecue in Cameron Indoor Stadium, and football games in Wallace Wade Stadium.

Reunions always offer alumni the opportunity to learn from Duke's top professors through Duke Directions. This all-day program is composed of four class sessions, with three different offerings in each. Topics have ranged from "The Future of Aging," "Women as Leaders," and "Medical Ethics" to "Primitive Passions," "The Property Rights Movement," and "Ethics and the Internet." Alumni also get a chance to learn about Duke and environs through tours, lots of tours: the Duke Gardens and its new Asiatic arboretum, Duke Forest, Duke Primate Center, Duke Chapel, Duke Homestead, Duke Cancer Center, Levine Science Research Center, Center for Living, a bus tour of Research Triangle Park, and a walking tour of campus architecture.

The following is a breakdown of attendance and giving levels for Reunions 1996: Half Century Club, 147 attended, \$788,596 in gifts; Class of 1946, 155, \$192,310; Class of 1951, 180, \$211,268; Class of 1956, 135, \$260,259, an all-time record gift for fortieth reunions; Class of 1961, 110, \$299,453, an all-time record gift for thirty-fifth reunions; Class of 1966, 178, \$255,094; Class of 1971, 315, \$244,300; Class of 1976, 276, \$163,519; Class of 1981, 146, \$222,397; Class of 1986, 505, \$119,264; and the Class of 1991, 302, \$40,108. All but one of the eleven classes exceeded their class-gift goals.

Reunion 1997 is well into the planning stages, with dates finalized and leadership in place. The Half Century Club and the Classes



Back on East: Woman's College alumnae at Baldwin Auditorium for "Conversations with Nan Keohane"



DISTINGUISHED NURSING AWARD

Duke's School of Nursing selected Jacquelyn C. Campbell B.S.N. '68 as recipient of its Distinguished Alumna Award for 1996. Campbell is Anna D. Wolf Endowed Professor at Johns Hopkins University's nursing school, where she holds a joint appointment at the School of Hygiene and Public Health's Injury Prevention Center.

Campbell, who earned her Ph.D. from the University of Rochester in 1986, began her career as a school nurse and community health nurse in Dayton, Ohio. Her clinical experience in Dayton's inner city showed her the widespread prevalence of family violence; her thesis research for her master's in nursing at Wright State University confirmed that domestic violence was the primary cause of women being killed. She has since concentrated on battered women in her research, advocacy, teaching, and public policy work.

Having conducted numerous studies of violence against women, Campbell is the author of four books: *Assessing Dangerousness: Violence by Sexual Offenders, Batterers, and Child Abusers* (Sage); *Nursing Care of Survivors of Family Violence* (Mosby); *Sanctions and Sanctuary: Cultural Perspectives on the Beating of Wives* (Westview Press); and *Nursing Care of Victims of Family Violence* (Appleton-Century-Crofts). She has published nearly sixty papers and has served on numerous government and foundation review panels. She is a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Assessment of Family Violence and the National Institute of Mental Health's Violence and Traumatic Stress Review Committee.

Campbell received the Wayne State University President's Award for Excellence in Teaching and, in 1991, she won the Distinguished Faculty Award from the Michigan Association of Governing Boards of State Universities. Her work with doctoral and post-doctoral students garnered her the Midwest Nursing Research Society's Student Mentoring Award in 1993.

PHOTO BY KAT STUBBS

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Sights and sounds: clockwise from top left, families learn campus history; alumni compare current Women's Handbook with rules past; dining with the Sower at the "Alumni Luncheon on the Lawn"

of 1947, 1957, 1967, and 1977 will hold reunions next fall on September 12-14.

Homecoming is scheduled for September 26-28, when the Classes of 1987 and 1992 come back for reunion activities, and for Duke vs. Navy in Wallace Wade Stadium. This year, for the first time, Founders' Day Weekend has been moved from December to coincide with Homecoming.

The Classes of 1952, 1962, 1972, and 1982 will hold reunions on November 14-16. The gridiron features Duke against Georgia Tech. Complete information will be mailed in August to all alumni having reunions this fall. For Homecoming information, contact the reunions office at Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27708, (800) FOR-DUKE, or via e-mail lkdlits@acpub.duke.edu. Information is also posted on the Duke Alumni Association's web site at www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage.



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GLOBETROTTING WITH TENORS

Belting out Frank Sinatra's "My Way" with opera legend José Carreras two hours past last call at a karaoke bar in Seattle: Is this what a Duke education prepares us for? Well, to hear Dina Meyers '94 tell it, yes and no.

As a tour manager for the Three Tenors concert, Meyers, a New York associate of the German company Hoffmann Concerts, has traveled around the world with Carreras, Luciano Pavarotti, and Plácido Domingo, a position for which she's tried on more hats than an operatic costume designer. "I do everything from A to Z," she says, "from negotiating sponsorships to PR work, working with media. I charter private jets. I do travel arrangements. I do a lot of accounting, talking to a printer, talking to a graphic designer, getting a flier created and mailed out to 150,000 people, getting TicketMaster set up." Once on the location of a Tenors concert, Meyers finds that the glamorous quotient of her job skyrockets. "On site, I'm doing everything, from escorting the artists to the VIP gala and standing with them, or sitting with them at their tables, or entertaining family members."

For Meyers, an English major whose parents, Carol and Eric, have been teaching religion at Duke for almost thirty years, studying humanities with remarkable instructors—Broadway producer Manny Azenberg and drama professor John Clum among them—furthered a love for the arts, she says, that began at a young age. "I grew up with an opera broadcast every week." Her great-grandfather was the director of an opera house in Königsberg, East Prussia, before the war. Her grandfather came to the United States as a refugee and wanted to be an opera singer. He worked as a singing waiter in New York City, and then went into the textile industry. Her father manages to maintain his singing skills as a cantor and an occasional soloist.

It's not difficult for her to articulate her interest in opera: "I think it's the most passionate art form there is. It's all-encompassing. There are elements of staging and movement that are part of theater. In my opinion, there's



Singing praises: Meyers with Plácido Domingo, one of her three tenors

some of the most spectacular, dramatic, beautiful music that's ever been written. And there's dance in a lot of cases." She also understands why the art form is an acquired taste. "When people really take the time to try to appreciate opera, they either love it or hate it," she says. "That's one of the things about the Tenors that's been so fascinating to me. It has really exposed masses of people to an art form that was really for the cultural elite for decades and decades."

By the end of March, the Tenors will have completed twelve concerts for more than 750,000 fans. "No one else can do a stadium concert with 60,000 people, besides Michael Jackson, Madonna, Bruce Springsteen, and the Rolling Stones," says Meyers. And most opera experts agree that the Tenors have sparked an overall comeback of the genre, as demonstrated by the *La Bohème*-inspired Broadway smash *Rent* and a slew of upcoming opera-influenced films, including *Master Class*, *The Magic Flute*, *Tristan and Isolde*, and a remake, with Diana Ross, of the 1982 French thriller *Divya*. As National Opera Association president Robert Hansen puts it, "When we watch the Three Tenors and we see the camera panning over these huge audiences, we think something must be good here."

Meyers began her association with the Tenors in February 1995 soon after her boss, Mathias Hoffmann, a former rock promoter for such acts as the Rolling Stones and Deep Purple, had the idea of mounting a Three Tenors world tour after seeing them perform together in Los Angeles in 1994. (That performance commemorated the World Cup soccer finals.) "He took the personal risk and financed all the concerts," says Meyers. "Everyone thought he was crazy. The concept of selling out stadiums around the world at those ticket prices without having anything to do with World Cup soccer—people thought he would lose his shirt. And he made a fortune." After more than a year of preparation, Hoffmann Concerts started the Three Tenors world tour in Tokyo in June 1996.

For Meyers, constant travel is nothing new. While a student at Duke, she spent time studying in Italy and London, and she also accompanied her parents on the annual Duke-sponsored archaeological excavation trips to Israel. "I did so much traveling my whole life, it's in my blood," she says.

Though working closely with the Three Tenors, she's not necessarily on a first-name basis with all of them. "I call Plácido and José by their first names, unless I'm speaking about them. Then I always refer to them as Mister," she says. "And Pavarotti, I call Mr. Pavarotti, because everyone does." Indeed, Meyers says, "I know Mr. Pavarotti the least on a personal level because he's very insulated. He has his entourage. He's always very smiley and giddy and childlike. Sometimes, he can be difficult, but every artist can." She characterizes Domingo as "the most charming, entertaining man to be around. He has a contagiously charming personality. He's hilarious."

But she says she holds a special place in her heart for Carreras, who lived through a bout with leukemia years ago. "He is just really a wonderful human being and a good friend. After the last concert of the world tour this summer, I wanted to take a vacation and spend time in Spain. José's from Barcelona and he convinced me that's the place to have a vacation. So I flew with him back to Barcelona on his private jet and he took me out that night with all his friends and his family to this incredible restaurant on the coast. He's the kind

of guy who says, "Do you have enough money? Have you changed money yet? No? Here's a couple hundred pesetas." Like a mensch," she says.

"Anyone who comes that close to death, it changes their approach to daily life. That's one of the reasons he's so consistently sensitive to others and so completely thankful for anything you might do for them. He really is conscientious of showing appreciation and responding to fans. It makes him a joy to be around and a joy to work for."

But for how long? Meyers, who concedes that "the Tenors will not go on forever," would like to apply the skills she's learned with the Tenors to the theater world. "I would love to be in theatrical productions, doing everything, from working with a writer and a director to getting money, to finding a theater—seeing a project through from start to finish," she says. "In many ways, it's what I've done in this job that's made it so rewarding."

For now, though, she continues to draw on her boundless energy and globetrotter with the Tenors. "This job is something I don't think I could have conceived of. But I feel that it was tailor-made for me."

—Dave Karger

Karger '95 covers the film business for Entertainment Weekly magazine.



1995

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40s, 50s & 60s

D. Paul Spencer '47 was named Outstanding Philanthropist in November by the National Society of Fund Raising Executives. He is president of the Joe W. and Dorothy Dorsett Brown Foundation in New Orleans, coordinating community service projects throughout Louisiana and Mississippi.

M. Robert Goldwasser '52 and **Ronald Wilson** B.S.M.E. '54 are serving in the 1996 United Way Loaned Executive Program, assisting with fund-raising drives in North Carolina's Research Triangle Park region.

Talbot M. Smith '55, president of the Houston Astros, was inducted into the Culver Academics' Athletic Hall of Fame. He graduated from the Culver Military Academy in 1950. He lives in Houston.

R. William Bramberg Jr. '57 is a member of the American Society of Real Estate Counselors, the professional consulting affiliate to the National Association of Realtors. He lives in Indian Shores, Fla.

Fred Hale Willhoite Jr. A.M. '59, Ph.D. '64, a political science professor at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, represented Duke in December at the inauguration of the president of Coe College.

Larry E. Parsons B.S.C.E. '60 is president and CEO of KEN-MAC Metals and executive vice-president of Thyssen Inc., the American division of the German conglomerate that owns KEN-MAC. He lives in Rocky River, Ohio.

William Henry Carstarphen '62 is an adviser to the mayor and commission of Augusta-Richmond County, Ga., on the consolidation and realignment of governmental departments. He was city manager of Greensboro, N.C.

William O. Walker Jr. Ph.D. '62 is an associate editor of the *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*. He is a professor of religion and dean of the humanities and arts division at Trinity University in San Antonio.

Margaret Rouse Bates '63 represented Duke in January at the inauguration of the president of Northeastern University in Boston.

Bettie Sue Siler Masters Ph.D. '63 is a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine. She holds the Robert A. Welch Foundation Chair in Chemistry at the University of

Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Terence R. Mitchell '64 holds the E. Claiborne Robins Distinguished University Chair in the business school at the University of Richmond. He is on sabbatical leave from the University of Washington, where he is Edward Carlson Professor of Business Administration and a psychology professor.

Linda Giloely Perriello '64 was named to the Virginia Lacrosse Hall of Fame Class of 1996. She organized lacrosse leagues for boys and girls in central Virginia. She received the Charlottesville Lacrosse Foundation's Achievement Award in 1994.

Marlin M. Volz Jr. '65, J.D. '68 is senior vice president in the investment management trust division of Norwest Bank Iowa, N.A. He was the general author for the third revision of the first three volumes of *Iowa Practice*.

Sally Searey Kieberg '66, a consultant to families and individuals on financial and philanthropic literacy, is the author of *The Stewardship of Private Wealth—Managing Individual and Family Financial Assets*, published by Irwin Professional Publishing. She lives in New York and San Antonio.

Elizabeth Bowers Grimes '67 is a licensed certified public accountant. She lives in Mountain View, Calif.

Donald W. Robertson '69 played for the Over-40's team for Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley in the Senior Men's Baseball World Series in November in Phoenix, Ariz.

Linda Chase Robertson '69 is director of development in the office of institutional advancement at Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pa. She was director of development for the Historic Bethlehem Partnership.

MARRIAGES: **Coralynn Young Harward** '46, J.D. '78 to **Roger L. Marshall** '42 on Feb. 14. Residence: Hillsborough, N.C.

70s

John R. Ball M.D. '70, J.D. '71, president and CEO of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, is a key figure in the corporate affiliation of the hospital with the University of Pennsylvania. The affiliation will allow both institutions to have greater access to health-care resources and to expand their client-care services.

John Flynn A.M. '71, Ph.D. '75 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of the State University of New York at Albany.

Alfred Earle Zimmermann '73 worked for the International Olympic Committee's Voting Commission while volunteering at the Centennial Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta.

Joanne Mazurki '74, a director of Avon Products, is the founder of Avon's Breast Cancer Awareness Campaign. She was named Woman of Distinction last October by the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York.

Walter W. Simpson III M.B.A. '74 is a principal at the management consulting firm Scott, Madden & Associates. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Brown Simpson** B.S.N. '72, M.S.N. '81, and their child live in Placitas, N.M.

Lee Walker Doty '75 specializes in health law for

the firm Drinker Biddle & Reath. He lives in Philadelphia.

Jayne F. Young '75 is a legal recruiter with Legal Placement Specialists, Inc. She has practiced law in Washington, D.C., and now lives in Raleigh.

Cuyler Christianson '76 is a psychotherapist in private practice. He and his wife, Maribel, live in New York City.

G. St. Anthony Ferguson Sr. '76 is founder and pastor of Christ Creative Baptist Church in Capital Heights, Md.

Henry C. Deaver '77 is a financial executive with Paul Ray Berntson's financial services practice. He was a vice president at Bank of America Illinois.

Sean McManus '77 is president of CBS Sports. He was senior vice president of U.S. television sales and programming at Trans World International.

Lon Alterman Ph.D. '78, an associate professor of biology at Clarke College, discovered a new species of primate while traveling in Laos. His discovery resulted in an investigation of this primate species of lorises, similar to the lemur, and a search for a proper name. He lives in Dubuque, Iowa.

Richard Alan Snow M.H.A. '78 is health-care corporate counsel for Medaphis, Inc., Atlanta, which uses information technology in the health-care industry.

Janice Kathryn Church '79 was named a 1996 Top Ten Business Woman by the American Business Women's Association. A clinical psychologist and assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Arkansas, she is also the president of the Arkansas chapter of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children. She lives in Little Rock.

Kevin Hannon '79, A.M. '80 received the Outstanding Young Trial Lawyer Award from the Colorado Trial Lawyers Association. He practices law in Denver, Colo. He and his wife, Annie Cruise, and their son live in Denver.

Cathleen McGee Scheurer '79, owner of a bank in central Texas, opened a second bank with her husband, Hugh, in Dallas, where she is marketing director and banking services specialist. She also runs a stationary business and coaches two basketball teams. She and her husband and their three children live in Dallas.

Jon Robert Steiger '79 is an attorney with Howard & Howard Attorneys, P.C. in Bloomfield Hills, Mich. He specializes in commercial litigation, employment litigation, labor, and eminent domain/condemnation law.

MARRIAGES: **Cuyler Christianson** '76 to Maribel Gonzalez on Oct. 19. Residence: New York City.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Michael Griffin Glover** B.S.E. '78, M.D. '83 and **Renee Adams Glover** '80, M.D. '84 on Oct. 11. Named Adam Griffin...First child and son to **Madeleine E. White** '78 and Peter White on June 11. Named Michael Donovan...First child and son to **Kevin Hannon** '79, A.M. '80 and Annie Cruise on Feb. 6, 1996. Named Aedan...Third child and first son to **Patricia Gandy Venable** B.S.E. '79 and Bill Venable on April 22, 1996. Named Samuel Dee.

80s

David Kirkpatrick '82 was named Recycler of the Year by the National Recycling Coalition for his promotion of the economic benefits of recycling. His company, Kirkworks, specializes in environmental

conservation projects within the economy. He lives in Durham.

Kevin Platz '82 is international marketing director for Smart Storage, a software firm. He has worked for Smart Storage in Madrid and Munich. He lives in Cologne, Germany.

David McDowell Bennett B.S.E. '83 is general manager of Allied Signal Counter Operation in Boyne City, Mich. He and his wife, Penny, and their children live in northern Michigan.

Suzanne K. Helmick Book '83 is a vice president of Wells Fargo Bank, Real Estate Capital Markets, Commercial Mortgage Origination. She and her husband, Jeffrey, and their two children live in Denver, Colo.

Karen Anne Hicks '83 is an active-duty major in the U.S. Army after completing a year of international cardiology training at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She directs the cardiac catheterization laboratory at Madigan Army Medical Center in Tacoma, Wash.

Mary Lee Kerr '83 is a freelance writer for *Southern Exposure*, a magazine for the Institute for Southern Studies in Durham. She is co-author of *The Green Index*, a book on environmental health, and edited a two-volume edition of congressional history. She and her husband, Tim, live in Chapel Hill.

John Lindsay Marshall '83 is a medical oncologist and an assistant professor in the Lombardi Center at Georgetown University. He and his wife, **Liza Alexander Marshall** '84, and their children live in Arlington, Va.

Kathy L. Zeno '83, M.B.A. '87 is category business director of the desserts and snack division for Kraft Foods. She oversees business development and strategy, particularly regarding the Cool Whip brand. Her husband, **Randy Zeno** '83, M.B.A. '86, is category director at Nabisco Foods, Inc., and is responsible for all brand management for A1, Steak Sauce, Grey Poupon mustard, and College Inn broth brands. The couple and their children live in Ridgewood, N.J.

Brendan Daly '84 is the national press director for the Peace Corps. He was press secretary for Congressman Gerry Studds of Massachusetts. He and his wife, Julie, live in Silver Spring, Md.

Lisa B. Garb '84 is senior associate of public relations at Gillespie, an integrated communications agency. She was public relations manager at Hospitality Franchise Systems, Inc., in Parsippany, N.J. She lives in Princeton, N.J.

Joseph Karam Hassan '84 is a partner with the law firm Ungaretti & Harris in Chicago. He was an associate with the firm, specializing in general corporate and finance law.

Liza Alexander Marshall '84 works in communications law for Drinker Biddle & Reath. She and her husband, **John Lindsay Marshall** '84, and their children live in Arlington, Va.

David W. Coffman '85, a Marine major, returned from a six-month deployment in the Western Pacific and Indian oceans and the Persian Gulf aboard the USS *Tarawa* Amphibious Ready Group. He participated in joint exercises with Thai forces. He joined the Marines in May 1985.

Meg Mataraso Hochman '85 is an associate with the law firm Pepe & Hazard in Hartford, Conn. She was an associate at Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts in New York. She and her husband, Russell, and their child live in Fairfield, Conn.

Michael Anthony Korman B.S.E. '85, who left active duty in the Marine Corps in August, is a



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PASSING THE TORCH

Nobel prizes are not readily dispensed, as Duke has come to realize. Historically, just three adjunct professors have been named: George Hitchings and Gertrude Elion in 1988 and Martin Rodbell in 1994. Until now, the only Nobel-winning alumnus—in the field of quantum electronics in 1964—was Charles Townes '37, a physics professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

This year, the Nobel Prize in physics was awarded to Robert Richardson Ph.D. '66, who shares the distinction with two other physicists. Richardson was "one of the most outstanding students I ever had," says Horst Meyer, Fritz London Professor of physics at Duke. "I think that he was a kind of yardstick...a standard in terms of quality. I expected he would be great, and he has become great."

Richardson, Douglas Osheroff, and David Lee received science's highest honor for discovering superfluidity in helium 3, one of the two stable forms of the element helium. Superfluidity is a special state, so far observed only in helium, in which all atoms be-

have as if they were one. Until the early 1970s, it had only been documented in liquid helium 4 chilled to a temperature of minus 270.97 degrees Celsius. By comparison, absolute zero—the coldest temperature possible—is less than three degrees lower. Below that minus 270.97-degree transition point, the helium 4 was found to show properties, such as flowing freely without any apparent friction—even climbing up the walls of a containing vessel.

When Richardson

came to Duke's physics department in 1960, he studied intensively the properties of helium 3, which occurs when frigid liquid helium 3 is pressurized to the equivalent of about thirty times that of Earth's atmosphere. After receiving his doctorate, he remained at Duke as an instructor, and then joined the faculty at Cornell. There he teamed with Lee and Osheroff in a continuing study of solid helium 3.

Meyer says he and Richardson have kept in touch over the years. In fact, Richard-

son was on campus in October for a reunion of his former students in low-temperature physics. Like Richardson, Meyer found himself in the media spotlight after the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences made its announcement. The telephone started ringing at 7:30 in the morning. "National Public Radio called me up and wanted to know all about how this happened," says Meyer. "There have been e-mail and faxes from colleagues and former students."

Richardson is one of forty-seven students of Meyer's who have graduated with a Ph.D. He traces his own strong interest in helium 3 to his mentor, Fritz London, the groundbreaking low-temperature researcher at Duke, who taught chemistry and physics in the 1950s. His legacy was passed along to Richardson.

—Monte Basgall



Medal man: Richardson and views of his shared Nobel Prize in physics

consultant with the Benfield Group, a national healthcare consulting practice in St. Louis. In May 1996, he earned his M.B.A. with an emphasis in project management/health services. He and his wife, Elizabeth, and their two children live in Chesterfield, Mo.

Ann Rebecca Shulman '85 and her husband, Stephen Colwell, are co-authors of *Trouble-Free Travel...And What to Do When Things Go Wrong*, published by Nolo Press. The book is a self-help guide for business or leisure travelers on their travel rights.

Cynthia Karfias Rigsby '86, M.D. '90, who completed her fellowship in pediatric radiology at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Cincinnati, is an associate professor of radiology at Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City, Mo. Her husband, **Michael Lewis Rigsby Jr.** B.S.E. '86, M.S. '92, is a senior sales engineer for Telecommunications Techniques Corp. The couple and their child live in Shawnee, Kan.

Thomas Stanton Rivkin '86 is a partner with Central Building & Preservation, L.P. and chairs the Tuckpointers Local 52 Pension Fund. He and his wife, Vikki, and their two children live in Chicago.

Marion Dennis Thorpe Jr. '86 is a managed-care consultant for a California-based health-care delivery organization and is an adjunct faculty member at the University of Miami's medical school. He and his wife, Lanetta, and their daughter live in Miami Beach, Fla.

Karen Zohar Jaworski '87 teaches science and coaches cheerleading at Aspen High School in Aspen, Colo. She and her husband, Stephen, live in Aspen.

John Nelson Kersey Jr. B.S.E. '87 is manager of systems integration at Newbridge Networks in Herndon, Va. He and his wife, Maureen, and their child live in Manassas, Va.

Marianne Jones Mehys '87 is the mathematics teacher leader at El Carmelo Elementary School in Palo Alto, Calif., and a mentor teacher for the Palo Alto Unified School District.

Susan Dannenberg Randoing '87 is a doctoral student in clinical psychology at Florida Institute of Technology's school of psychology. She and her husband, Oliver, and their son live in Melbourne, Fla.

Celeste Barnette Campbell '88 is the undergraduate program director for the sociology department at Stanford University. She earned her master's in educational leadership and received the Outstanding Graduate Student Award at the University of San Diego. She and her husband, **Peter J. Campbell** '88, live in Menlo Park, Calif.

Alison Hawley Johnston '88 is a freelance interior designer in Princeton, N.J. She was an interior designer for an architectural firm in Manhattan. Her husband, **Stuart H. Johnston** '88, is earning his Ph.D. in molecular biology at Princeton University and doing research in mammalian development. The couple and their child live in Princeton.

Suzanne Katherine Leupold '88, M.H.A. '90 is in the health-care consulting practice at Ernst & Young in Boston.

Bart Richards B.S.E.E. '88 is a staff engineer with Mitsubishi Semiconductor America, Inc., in Durham.

Mark Gregory Wiltamuth '88 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Central Connecticut State University.

Deana Gomez Calvelli '89 is a vice president at CoreStates Financial in Philadelphia, responsible for marketing retirement plan services, investment management, and institutional custody market ser-

LISTENING TO YOUNG READERS

When Nancy Cobbledick Butts '77 picked up a copy of Oliver Sacks' *Seeing Voices* several years ago, she didn't know that it would lead to her own book publishing venture. But she was so intrigued with Sacks' descriptions of using sign language to communicate with deaf and hearing-impaired people that she decided to learn the technique. She went to work in the elementary schools where she lives in rural Georgia, teaching—and learning from—the handful of kids with hearing problems.

Last year, Butts turned her experiences into a young adult novel called *Cheshire Moon*. The book centers on a hearing-

impaired teenager who struggles with alienation and self-doubt as she tries to come to terms with living in a hearing world. "Deafness can be very isolating," says Butts. "Adolescence is a difficult time anyway, when young people are learning how to form their own identity. That's even more the case for a deaf child."

Although *Cheshire Moon* is Butts' first book, she was fortunate to sign on with Front Street, a small publishing house geared to children and teenagers. Launched by Stephen Roxburgh, who led Farrar Straus & Giroux's respected children's division for many years, the North Carolina-based company has earned high marks for the quality

of its publications. (One title, *What Jamie Saw*, has won multiple honors, including the prestigious Newberry Award last year.)

Butts says her entry into publishing was surprisingly atypical. "I don't even have an agent. I'd sent out chapters to several publishers and had gotten a couple of rejections and a couple of maybes. When I saw that Stephen was starting Front Street, I mailed off several sample chapters and, in three weeks, he called me on the phone. I sent the entire manuscript and, two days later, he called saying they wanted to publish it. It was like a fairy tale, which is not the way it's supposed to happen."

After graduating

from Duke, where she was a religion major, Butts worked briefly as a physician's associate, but says she realized she wasn't happy. She landed a job as a staff writer and news editor at the *Barnesville Herald Gazette*, a weekly newspaper in her hometown. For eleven years, she wrote about anything and everything, from sporting events to hard news to editorials. "It was a wonderful experience because I learned to write even when I wasn't inspired, and the phones were ringing, and people were interrupting you." The hard work paid off: She won three awards from the Georgia Press Association and was recognized by the Georgia School Board Association for her coverage of education issues.

Butts is now in the process of putting the finishing touches on her second book for Front Street, which is due out this fall. The science-fiction novel is about a boy who disappears from a family camping trip and appears two years later, but has not aged. Butts has been using a local fifth-grade class as a focus group of sorts, reading chapters and gauging when attention picks up or lags. Her son, Evan, and husband, Donald, also provide feedback.

"When I'm writing, I have to keep in mind other audiences besides the one I'm writing the story for," she says. "I have to intrigue an editor with the idea, and think of the librarians and teachers who will select the book. But I enjoy writing for young adults because I think that's the age I got stuck at myself. I empathize with them."

vices. She and her husband, Andy, live in Paoli, Pa.

Michelle Casteel '89, M.B.A. '94 is a consultant with McKinsey & Co. She and her husband, **Thomas Alan Moorehead** M.B.A. '94, live in Dallas.

Alexandra G. Lyras '89 is an attorney with Dyer Ellis & Joseph in Washington, D.C. She lives in Ryer Brook, N.Y.

Thomas Charles Rawlings '89 is a staff attorney for the Georgia Court of Appeals in Atlanta.

Paul D. Seeman '89, a Navy lieutenant, is serving at the Naval Hospital in Jacksonville, Fla. He joined the Navy in May 1993.

Kirsten Lorraine Wall '89, who earned her master's in librarianship in 1995 at the University of Washington, is an assistant librarian and a cross-country and track coach at the International School of the Sacred Heart in Tokyo, Japan.

Reba White Williams '89 earned a Ph.D. in art history from the Graduate Center, City University of New York. She has a large art collection, including some pieces that have been exhibited in North Carolina museums.

MARRIAGES: **William Wooten Bland** '82 to Ellen Kaye Jeffreys on Oct. 19. Residence: Goldsboro, N.C. **Mary Lee Kerr** '83 to Tim Bralower on June 2, 1995. Residence: Chapel Hill. **Brendan Daly** '84 to Julie M. Rasicot on May 29, 1996. Residence: Silver Spring, Md. **Susan Dannenberg** '87 to Oliver Randono on Aug. 26, 1995. Residence: Melbourne, Fla. **John Nelson Kersey Jr.** B.S.E. '87 to Maureen A. Barry on Feb. 17, 1996. Residence: Manassas, Va. **Celeste McCulloch Barnette** '88 to **Peter James Campbell** B.S.E. '88 on Aug. 10. Residence: Menlo Park, Calif. **Doreen Joanna Leupold** '88 to Pierre Thomas Mitchell on Sept. 16, 1995. Residence: Watertown, Maine. **Robyn Ay Raynes** '88 to Michael S. Myers on Nov. 5, 1994. Residence: Charlotte. **Bart Richards** B.S.E.E. '88 to Angela Allred on June 22, 1991. **Caroline Taiman Vincent** '88 to Oscar Alling Mockridge IV on Oct. 26. **Michelle Yvonne Casteel** '89, M.B.A. '94 to **Thomas Alan Moorehead** M.B.A. '94 on Oct. 12. Residence: Dallas. **Seth Evan Gardner** '89 to **Jill Robin Moskowitz** '89 on Oct. 5. Residence: New York. **Deana Gomez** '89 to Andrew Michael Calvelli on Aug. 12, 1995.

Residence: Paoli, Pa. **Amy Beth Lewin** '89 to Matthew Jay Knauer on Oct. 26. Residence: Washington, D.C. **Karen Anne Naykkl** '89 to Roger Lewis Ballentine II on May 26, 1996. Residence: New Britain, Conn. **Jeffrey Damian Nichols** '89 to Sandra Leatham on Oct. 5. Residence: West Chester, Pa. **Thomas Charles Rawlings** '89 to Kay Ilges on Sept. 23, 1995. **Ilene Michele Rosen** '89 to Philip Todd Rowan on Oct. 19. Residence: Philadelphia.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Renee Adams Glover** '80, M.D. '84 and **Michael Glover** B.S.E. '78, M.D. '83 on Oct. 11. Named Adam Griffin. A daughter to **Leslie Ann Graves** '80 and J.T. Fucigna on Oct. 22. Named Elizabeth Fagan. Second child and son to **Suzanne K. Helmick Book** '83 and Jeffrey Book on Sept. 13. Named Daniel Robert. Second child and daughter to **John Lindsay Marshall** '83 and **Elizabeth "Liza" Stinson Alexander** '84 on June 4. Named Emma Elizabeth. A son to **Kathryn Woodbury Zeno** '83, M.B.A. '87 and **Randy Rodell Zeno** '83, M.B.A. '86. Named Michael Alexander. Fourth child and third daughter to **Mark Eric Indermar** B.S.E. '84 and Meredith Indermar on Aug. 16. Named Elizabeth Jeanne. Third child and daughter to



John Henry Frank '85 and **Stephen Hamilton Frank** '85 on June 30. Named Caroline Alden... Second child and daughter to **Melissa Fouse Kummerer** '85 and Gene Kummerer on Aug. 16. Named Kristina Michelle... First child and daughter to **Kristine Leupold Marino** '85, M.B.A. '89 and **John Michael Marino** M.B.A. '89 on Jan. 23, 1996. Named Taylor Katherine... First child and daughter to **Cynthia Karlas Rigby** '86, M.D. '90 and **Michael Lewis Rigby Jr.** '86, M.S. '92 on Sept. 21. Named Deyn Christine... Second child and daughter to **Thomas Stanton Rivkin** '86 and Viki Rivkin on Sept. 19. Named Leah Gabrielle... Second child and first daughter to **Harris S. Schild** '86 and Heidi Schild on Oct. 23. Named Darcy Rebecca... First child and daughter to **Robin Ringle Ganesan** '87 and Sam Ganesan on Sept. 4. Named Gillian Vani... First child and son to **John Nelson Kersey** B.S.E. '87 and Maureen A. Barry on Oct. 31. Named Zachary Shane... First child and son to **Susan Dannenberg Randoing** '87 and Oliver Randoing on May 24, 1996. Named Jason Mathieu Dannenberg... Second child and first daughter to **Lisa Miller Willis** B.S.E. '87, M.S. '90 and **John L. Willis** B.S.E. '89, M.S. '90 on July 19. Named Nicole Elizabeth... First child and son to **Alison Hawley Johnston** '88 and **Stuart H. Johnston** '88 on Sept. 16. Named William Moxley... Twins, first son and daughter, to **Jennifer Meyer Magliato** '88 and Nick Magliato on Oct. 24. First child and daughter to **Claudia Karen Miller** '88 and **Brian Earl Perry** '88 on July 23. Named Kayla Michele... First child and son to **Robyn Raynes Myers** '88 and Michael S. Myers on Feb. 13, 1996. Named Christian Stanley... First child and daughter to **Bart Richards** B.S.E.E. '88 and Angela Allred on Oct. 13. Named Chandler Wheatley... A son to **Eric Sevan Howard** M.E.M. '89 and Mary Vanderbilt Howard on Sept. 24. Named Graham Vanderbilt... First child and son to **Brooke Fried Kushner** '89 and David Kushner on Nov. 1, 1994. Named Grant Charles... First child and daughter to **Sheree Cooper Levy** '89 and Peter Levy on June 11. Named Raquel Dee.

90s

Patricia L. Hubbard '90 is associate director of advertising at CARE in Atlanta. She lives in Atlanta.

Glenn Richard Jamison B.S.E. '90, a Navy lieutenant, received the Navy-Marine Corps Commendation Medal and was named Pilot of the Year for his performance as a pilot training officer at Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 113. He joined the Navy in May 1990.

Thomas Michael McGough M.B.A. '90 is general manager of sauces and condiments marketing for the H.J. Heinz Co. in Pittsburgh. He was senior product manager for Heinz Ketchup. He and his wife, Lori, and their two children live in Allison Park, Pa.

Linda Leigh Roberts '90 teaches Spanish at Providence High School in Charlotte, N.C., where she has taught for three years.

Beth Torlone Sigall '90, who graduated cum laude from the Catholic University School of Law, is a litigation associate with the law firm Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in Washington, D.C. Her husband, **Jule Leon Sigall** '90, who graduated summa cum laude from the Catholic University School of Law, is an associate in the intellectual property group at Arnold & Porter in Washington, D.C. The couple lives in Arlington, Va.

Michael Zilles B.S.E. '90 is an orthopedic surgery resident at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. He and his wife, Michele Kessler, live in Brooklyn Heights.

Tanya Hinesley Freeman '91, who earned her master's in accounting at UNC-Chapel Hill in June, works for Deloitte & Touche in Raleigh.

Stanford Ming Lin '91 is an associate with the law firm Davis Polk & Wardell in New York. He completed a clerkship with the Yanagida & Nomura law firm in Tokyo, Japan.

Amy B. Wechsler '91 is a resident in psychiatry at the New York Hospital-Payne Whitney Clinic. She and her husband, Harry, live in New York City.

Peter Matthew Winkler '91 is national public relations manager for Price Waterhouse's Entertainment, Media and Communications Group. He lives in New York City.

Mary Catherine DeLai M.E.M. '92 is senior project manager of Environmental Futures, Inc., a management and communications consulting firm in Boston. She lives in Beverly, Mass.

Alayna A. Gaines '92 is pursuing a master's in journalism at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism with a Knight Foundation fellowship. She was copy chief at *Emerge* magazine.

Douglas H. Jackson J.D. '92 practices corporate law at Jenner & Block in Chicago. He and his wife, Lynn, live in Chicago.

Chad Thomas Sarchio '92 is a legal assistance attorney for the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, N.C. He earned his jump wings and is captain of the U.S. Army JAG Corps.

Joanna Helen Buck '93 is a general assistance associate with the law firm Hughes & Luce in Dallas, Texas.

William H. Carter '93, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a six-month deployment to the Middle East aboard the *USS Laboon* for the enforcement of the no-fly zone over southern Iraq.

Erin Lynne Freund '93 is an attorney in the business/tax department at the law firm Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur in Columbus, Ohio.

Craig D. Hutchinson '93, a Navy lieutenant, was awarded the Wings of Gold for his completion of flight training with Training Air Wing 2 at the Naval Air Station in Kingsville, Texas.

Katrina Lise Smith Korfmaier M.S. '93, Ph.D. '96 is an assistant professor of environmental studies at Denison University in Granville, Ohio.

Reena Daryani Malangone M.B.A. '93 is program manager in IBM's networking hardware division in Charlotte, N.C.

Darren Ross Spedale '93 is in Denmark under a Fulbright grant researching the Scandinavian gay marriage laws at the University of Copenhagen.

Gustavo J. Vergara '93, a Navy lieutenant, graduated from the Navy's Basic Nuclear Power School at the Naval Nuclear Power Training Command in Orlando, Fla.

Kenneth Scott Bring '94, who earned his master's in accounting at UNC-Chapel Hill, works for Coopers & Lybrand in Boston.

Grant H. Hill '94, who plays for the Detroit Pistons, has been credited with the increase in sales of Fila shoes. Basketball sneakers bearing his name are top sellers for the company. Fila executives base this success on his image as a positive role model for young consumers.

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- ☐ Ancient Empires of the Aegean & the Holy Land
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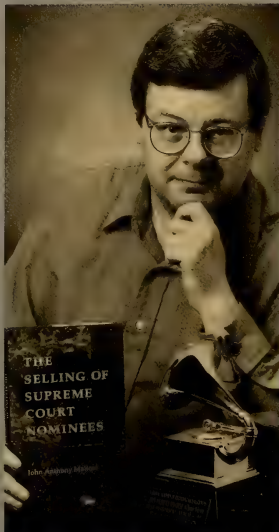
HARMONIOUS NOTES FOR A POLITICAL THEORIST

It's fun being a political scientist by day, and a classical-music buff by night," says John Anthony Maltese '82. But that dual identity has been more than fun for Maltese: It's earned him, in the same year, a best-book award in his profession and a Grammy Award.

Maltese, an associate professor of political science at the University of Georgia, garnered his Grammy in 1996 for *The Heifetz Collection*. The collection incorporates a sixty-five-CD set of the complete recordings made by violinist Jascha Heifetz from 1917 until 1972; Maltese's contribution was to prepare explanatory notes to accompany each CD, along with a booklet that looks broadly at the performance excellence of Heifetz. His collaborator on the project was his father (also named John), a professional violinist. "He has had a great interest in Heifetz for many years and has collected all of his recordings," says Maltese. "I just picked up that interest from him."

When he was a twelve-year-old growing up in Alabama, Maltese accompanied his father all the way to California for Heifetz's last recital. Today he goes to as many concerts as he can, and he does a lot of collecting: His musical holdings at home extend to tens of thousands of examples of every type of recording—LPs, 78-cylinders, tapes, old acetate disks used in radio transcriptions, glass disks.

Both Malteses have published articles on Heifetz; right now they're preparing a book on his life and recordings. (The younger Maltese edited the autobiography of pianist Andre Benoit, who



Multiple honors: Maltese and his trophies

accompanied Heifetz on his American debut in 1917. They worked with RCA Victor, now BMG Classics, back in 1976, when it issued a much smaller LP version of Heifetz's work. When BMG conceived the more ambitious project, the record company came calling again.

The new release has sold remarkably well, Maltese says. "I would have assumed that a few universities and a few collectors would have been the only ones interested." But that assumption was entirely too modest: The original run of 5,000 copies—going for \$750 each—sold out in two weeks.

Word about the Grammy nomination came when he was surfing the World Wide Web looking for reviews of his most

recent political-science book. "I punched in my name, and one of the responses was a list of Grammy nominees. I thought, this is interesting; let's see what I can learn about this other John Maltese." What he discovered was his own nomination in the "Best Historical Album" category—which put him and his father in competition with, among others, The Beatles and John Coltrane.

Like any gracious winner, he says the nomination was gratification enough. But the Malteses ended up flying out to Los Angeles, attending the ceremonies and the parties, getting on stage with host and musician Bobby McFerrin, being directed into a backstage area crammed with photographers, and "making believe we

were really famous."

Maltese's prize-winning book is *The Selling of Supreme Court Nominees*. It won the 1996 C. Herman Pritchett Award from the Political Science Association as the best publication on law and the courts. In his book, he traces the evolution of the Supreme Court appointment process. He scrutinizes the rise of interest groups and their role in what has become, he says, a more politicized and a more public process. His well-regarded earlier book, *Spin Control*, looks at the White House Office of Communications, set up by Richard Nixon. Beyond his musical endeavors, he is at work on a third edition of that book, along with a book on Supreme Court Associate Justice David Souter.

While his musical interest has been with him since childhood, his interest in American politics and the presidency developed at Duke. Working with political science professor David Paletz, he organized a house course on Watergate. At the same time, he served on the Duke Artists Series Committee. He toyed with the idea of a career in arts administration, "but I decided that if it became my occupation, I might not enjoy it as much," he says. And he almost surely would not find himself doubly honored for his unusual repertoire.

Robin Karr Hinton '94, who earned her master's in accounting at UNC-Chapel Hill, works for Price Waterhouse in Charlotte.

Allice Haoqi Loo '94, who earned her master's in accounting at UNC-Chapel Hill, works for BDO Seidman in San Francisco.

Thomas Alan Moorehead M.B.A. '94 is a business development manager for SABRE. He and his wife, **Michelle Casteel** '89, M.B.A. '94, live in Dallas.

Heather Lee Sigmon '94, who earned her master's in accounting at UNC-Chapel Hill, works for Deloitte & Touche in Raleigh.

Deborah Crane Strong M.B.A. '94 is director of interconnection strategy and implementation for Citizens Telecom, a communications company. She had been a member of its wholesale marketing group.

Colleen Laurise Carothers '95 is the educational consultant to ancillary providers at Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina.

Kenneth E. Harbaugh '96, a Navy ensign, completed Officer Candidate School in Pensacola, Fla., with distinction and earned his naval officer commission.

Stephen Zank Ph.D. '96 is an assistant professor of music at Denison University in Granville, Ohio.

MARRIAGES: **Beth A. Trolene** '90 to **Jule Leon Sigall** '90 on Aug. 31. Residence: Arlington, Va....**Michael Zilles** B.S.E. '90 to Michele Kessler on Oct. 12. Residence: Brooklyn Heights, N.Y....

Steven P. Bowers Jr. '91 to Margaret Kelly McLeod on Oct. 26. Residence: Denver, Colo....

Susan Meredith Rodzick '91 to Timothy Milton Causey on June 1. Residence: Raleigh....

Amy B. Wechsler '91 to Harry M. Lander on May 29, 1995. Residence: New York City....**Laurin Ann Womble** '91 to Hans Jakob Stroessener on Sept. 21. Residence: Frankfurt, Germany....

Douglas Hunter Jackson J.D. '92 to Lynn Saunders on Sept. 7. Residence: Chicago....**Robert Edmund Kaelin** J.D. '92 to Linda A. Lanute on Sept. 14. Residence: Rocky Hill, Conn....

Cristina Andre '93 to Blake Paul Hug on Aug. 17. Residence: Raleigh....

Alliana Paige Yoelson '93 to Matthew Morton Ego on Oct. 13....**Thomas Alan Moorehead** M.B.A. '94 to **Michelle Yvonne Casteel** '89, M.B.A. '94 on Oct. 12. Residence: Dallas....

Gina Scorza A.M. '94, M.P.P. '96 to Donald Todd Brosius on June 15, 1996. Residence: Chapel Hill....**Martin Williams** '94 to **Carrie Anne Wehmann** '96 on July 27. Residence: Chapel Hill.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Tami Sandercock Holsten** '90 and Stephen Holsten on Sept. 14, 1995. Named Andrew Stephen....First child and daughter to **Melanie Schneider Wilson** '90 and Gene Wilson on Oct. 31. Named Reilly Ross.

DEATHS

Verne S. Caviness '15 of Chapel Hill, on Aug. 22. A physician, he opened Raleigh's first internal medicine practice. He received the UNC School of Medicine's Distinguished Service Award in 1990 and the clinical research center was named for him for his work in investigative medicine. He is survived by two daughters, a son, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

T. Aubrey Morse '21 of Tallahassee, Fla., on July 24. A World War I veteran, he ran many YMCA programs before founding the Tallahassee YMCA. He had celebrated his 100th birthday in March 1996. He is survived by three sons and three grandchildren.

John H. Judd Jr. '24 of Green Valley, Ariz., on June 27. He is survived by his wife, Anita.

Katherine Lavinia Klutz '25 of Hillcrest, N.C., on July 8. She was a public school elementary teacher and worked in the Department of Cryptography in Washington, D.C., during World War II. She is survived by a sister.

Charles Henderson Miller '28, J.D. '34 of Knoxville, Tenn., on July 20. He taught law at the University of Tennessee and founded the state's first legal clinic. He is survived by two sons, five grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Glenn G. Morpew '28 of Laguna Hills, Calif., on Aug. 30, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen, two daughters, a sister, and a brother.

James W. Applewhite Sr. '29 of Stantonburg, N.C., on July 26. He is survived by his sons, **Henry E. Applewhite** '60 and **James W. Applewhite** '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69; three grandchildren, including **Jeffrey Forrest Applewhite** '88; and a great-grandchild.

Mary Elizabeth Hix '30 of Durham on July 8. She was a teacher, principal, and supervisor in the Roanoke Rapids school system.

Frederick M. Lyon '30 of Dunedin, Fla., on May 23. He was president of OPP and Micalis Textile Mills until he retired. He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, three daughters, a brother, five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Alvah S. Mattox '30 of Richmond, Va., on June 19.

Essie Lewis Strawbridge '30 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Jan. 12, 1996. She was a former teacher. She is survived by a daughter, four grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Henry Vance Barnette '31 of Raleigh, on May 30. He worked with Standard Oil Co. and owned and operated an Exxon service station. He is survived by a son, **Henry V. Barnette Jr.** '61; a daughter; a sister, **Elizabeth Barnette Farrior** '30; and three grandchildren, including **Celeste Barnwell Campbell** '88.

D. Sam Miller Jr. '31 of Durham on March 24, 1996.

Thomas Glenn Taylor '31 of Albemarle, N.C., on March 7, 1996. He was a retired teacher and safety representative with the N.C. Department of Motor Vehicles. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, a daughter, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Mary L. Evans '32 of Raleigh on July 16. She was a teacher and a field secretary of the N.C. Education Association before retiring. She was listed in *Who's Who in American Women* for her position as the only woman superintendent in the North Carolina schools during the 1950s. She is survived by two sisters.

Lessie Pope Barker '33 of Raleigh on June 22. She was the children's librarian at Olivia Rainey Library and president of the Duke Alumni Association of Wake County. She is survived by a daughter; a son; a sister; a brother, **Marvin H. Pope** '38, A.M. '39; six grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

Thomas Edgar Carpenter '33 of Miami, Fla., on Feb. 1, 1996. He had worked for the Small Business Administration, the I.R.S., and the U.S. Postal Service. He was a Navy officer during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Elena, two sons, five grandchildren, a great-grandchild, three brothers, and a sister.

Frank A. Stith Jr. '33 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on June 12. He is survived by a son, **Frank A. Stith III** '63, B.D. '66.

Carolyn C. White Garber '34 of Decatur, Ga., in August 1993.

Matt Denmark Howell '34 of Waynesville, N.C., on Dec. 24, 1995. He founded the Matt Howell Church Financing Co., which aided churches in establishing building-fund campaigns. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two daughters, two sons, two stepsons, sixteen grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

R. Marion Riddick III '34 of Hertford, N.C., on Sept. 22, 1995.

John H. Sharpless B.S.E. '34 of Pinellas Park, Fla., on May 7. He is survived by a daughter.

C. Henry Thompson '34 of Greensboro on July 20. He was a retired real estate broker with Wilson-Pickett. He worked with the F.B.I. during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Louise, two daughters, and a sister.

Raymond C. Crawford '35 of Wheeling, W.Va., on May 26, 1995. He was a dentist in Adena. During World War II, he was a captain in the Army Air Corps, Dental Corps. He is survived by his wife, Lou, a son, a daughter, two stepdaughters, a sister, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Philip M. Kirk '35, A.M. '36 of Greensboro, N.C., on Dec. 18, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Thelma.

Hilda S. Larson R.N. '35 of Roanoke, Va., on June 15. She retired as a nurse in the Roanoke City Health Department. She is survived by a brother and a sister.

Daniel Winfred Bryson M.Ed. '36 of Beckley, W.Va., on Feb. 5, 1989. He spent 45 years in the West Virginia public school system as a teacher and principal. He is survived by a son.

R. Leon Crossno M.Div. '36 of Warsaw, N.C., on Dec. 18. He was a United Methodist minister.

Alexander D. Deemer II '36 of Brookville, Pa., on Oct. 24, 1994. A member of the 1932 U.S. Olympic track team, he also won the President's Cup in Washington, D.C., four times. He was managing partner of Deemer National Resources. He is survived by three daughters, including **Alexandra Deemer Hanks** B.S.N. '68, and four grandchildren.

Robert H. Dick '36 of Greenville, N.Y., on May 19. He was the chief tea inspector for the U.S. Food & Drug Administration until his retirement. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and a son.

Elizabeth V. Haight Herring A.M. '36 of Indianapolis on May 18. She was a teacher in Wheeling, W.Va., and Wilmington, N.C. She is survived by a daughter, five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

George Foster Sutherland '36, M.D. '42 of Big Stone Gap, Va., on June 10. He was a general practitioner in Big Stone Gap until he retired in 1985. He is survived by his wife, Lessie, three daughters, a sister, four grandchildren, four stepchildren, and 10 step-grandchildren.

Robert S. Wiggins '36 of Decatur, Ga., on Aug. 27, 1995.

Marjolie Harper Wilbur '36 of Dunellen, N.J., on March 21, 1996.

Helen Phillips Aycock '37 of Lexington, N.C., on Jan. 13, 1996. She was a teacher in the Lexington City Schools and at Davidson Community College. An English scholarship has been established in her name at Lexington High School. She is survived by her husband, William; two sons, including **Anthony Wade Aycock** '69; a brother; and two sisters, including **Caroline Phillips Steel** '35, J.D. '37.

Alan Weightman Ham Jr. '37 of Warham, Mass., on March 16, 1996. He is survived by his companion, Florence Hatch.



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Ashley L. Hogewood Sr. '37 of Cherokee on May 27. He was vice president and unit head of the Atlanta region for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. He is survived by two sons; seven grandchildren, including **Richard H. Hogewood** '90, M.A.T. '91; and two great-grandchildren.

C. Ray Hozendorf B.D. '37 of Little Rock, Ark., on April 26, 1996. He was associate pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Little Rock. He is survived by his wife, **Esther O'Brient Hozendorf** '32.

Edwin Snyder Longanecker M.Ed. '37 of Gettysburg, Pa., on Feb. 10, 1996.

Carson Neal Morgan '37 of Hilton Head Island, S.C., on May 21. He was regional sales manager for Eastman-Kodak until retiring. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two sons, a daughter, two stepdaughters, and 12 grandchildren.

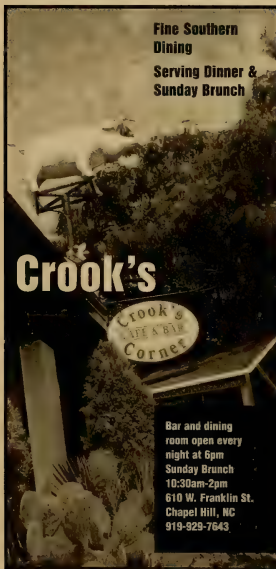
Kathryn Becker Pollack '37 of Highland Park, Ill., on Dec. 11, 1995. She is survived by her husband, Bert.

Johnnie May Hardy Johnson '38 of Biloxi, Miss., on Oct. 16, 1994. She was the retired owner of Hardy-Johnson Pecan Co. She is survived by her husband, **Roy R. Johnson Jr.** '37.

Walter Newton Permenter Jr. M.Ed. '38 of Ridgeland, Miss., on June 2, 1995.

Harry F. Pfann '38 of Hilton Head, S.C., on Nov. 11, 1995. He was a director of the chemical division of the U.S. Department of Commerce before retiring in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Harriet, two sons, a daughter, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Julius August Schneider M.Ed. '38 of Hazelton, Pa., in 1990. He is survived by a son, James.



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Louise Mizell Bennett '39 of Atlanta on May 9. She is survived by her husband, William, two sons, a daughter, and nine grandchildren.

Kendrick S. Few '39 of Durham on July 27. He was the son of William Preston Few, educational founder and first president of Duke University. He earned his master's at Harvard University in 1942. But his doctoral work was interrupted by World War II. An Army major by the end of the war, he advanced to full colonel in the Army Reserve. He joined Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J., in 1946, leaving 28 years later as senior vice president and a member of its board of directors. From 1974 to 1978, he was chairman and principal owner of Benson & Benson, one of the country's oldest and most respected research firms. He was a senior consultant to Research Strategies Corp. in Princeton until retiring in 1989. He was a major contributor to the development of the Opinion Research Corporate Image Measurement Service. He is survived by his longtime friend, Helen Reagan; two brothers, **Randolph R. Few** '43 and **Lyne S. Few** '35, A.M. '37; and several nieces and nephews, including **Randolph Reamey Few Jr.** B.S.E. '82, **Frances Few Usry** '63, **William P. Few Jr.** '65, and **Ellen Few Anderson** '69.

Paul Leslie Garber Sr. Ph.D. '39 of Atlanta on Aug. 20. He was a professor emeritus at Agnes Scott College and taught at Atlanta University. He was the pastor at several Presbyterian churches in Georgia. He is survived by three sons and two grandchildren.

Harold Hayes '39 of Smyrna, Ga., on Aug. 30, 1990. He was a retired teacher and administrator in DeKalb County, Ala. He is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, three sisters, and two grandchildren.

Mary Weller Hickox '39 of Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., on May 8. She served in the USO during World War II and was a member of the Grapevine Garden Club. She is survived by her husband, Paul, two daughters, seven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Archibald G. Marshall II '39, J.D. '41 of Myrtle Beach, S.C., on Feb. 21, 1996. He served as justice of the peace, town counsel, and judge of Branford, Conn. He is survived by two daughters and two grandchildren.

Howard P. Mason '39 of Coronado, Calif., in November 1995. He is survived by his wife, Suzanne.

Ruth Alexander Nicholson R.N. '39, B.S.N. '40 of Greenville, S.C., on March 29, 1996. She was an X-ray therapy technician. The first woman in South Carolina to run for the House of Representatives, she was also a founder and a leader of the United Way and the Community Foundation. She is survived by a son and a sister, **Quincy A. Hodge** R.N. '47, B.S.N. '47.

Jo Prosser Petersen '39 of Lake San Marcos, Calif., on April 26, 1996, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, **Arthur M. Petersen** '37, a daughter, a brother, two sisters, and two grandchildren.

Charles V. Renner LL.B. '39 of Parkersburg, W.Va., in October 1994.

Betty Koehnlein Wilkens '39 of Fairport, N.Y., on Aug. 2, 1994. She had retired as children's librarian at the Stuart Library in Stuart, Fla.

Denny D. Williams '39 of Glade Hill, N.C., on Jan. 14, 1996. He served as a Navy chaplain during World War II and was college chaplain at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute until 1970. He taught at Franklin County High School and was a minister at Rocky Mount Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, Juanita, two daughters, a brother, four grandchildren, two stepchildren, and three step-grandchildren.

Reaves Augustus Wilson M.D. '39 of Sarasota, Fla., in 1994.

Bordon R. Bond '40 of Bryn Mawr, Pa., in November 1995.

Robert Ford Kirkpatrick '40 of Orange City, Fla., on March 1, 1996. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam. He worked for the Norton Co. in Worcester, Mass. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, 10 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Robert E. Snyder '40 of Tenafly, N.J., on June 29.

Nevin Stettler '40 of York, Pa., on Feb. 24, 1996. An Army lieutenant commander and a veteran of World War II and the Korean War, he was an attorney and a member of the York County Democratic Party. He is survived by a son, a daughter, four brothers, and four grandchildren.

Loretta Howorth Ayers '41 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1996.

Albert A. Brust Jr. '41 of Dayton, Ohio, on Dec. 26, 1994. An Army captain, he practiced cardiology and internal medicine in Dayton and was chief of medicine, chief of staff, director of the medical intensive care unit, and director of the internal medicine residency program at Kettering Medical Center. He is survived by two daughters, three sons, and eight grandchildren.

William W. Lowrance A.C. Cert. '41 of Asheville, N.C., on Feb. 19, 1996. An Army Corps major, he was director of the hospital division of the N.C. Regional Medical Program and an adjunct assistant professor of hospital administration at Duke Medical Center. He was director of Broughton Hospital until 1985. He is survived by his wife, Frances, two sons, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Dolmar O. Seavers '41 Ph.D. '51 on June 10, in Durham. He served in the U.S. Navy and worked at the research laboratory of Chevron Corp. at La Habra, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Marcia.

William E. Tayloe '41 of Aulander, N.C., on Aug. 8. He was a first lieutenant in the Air Force, a German P.O.W. during World War II, and a recipient of the Purple Heart and the Air Medal. He is survived by a brother.

Dorothy Pessar Fleischman '42 of Great Neck, N.Y., on March 24, 1996. She is survived by her husband, Morton, a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

Pauline M. Leavengood '42 of St. Petersburg, Fla., on March 10, 1996. She is survived by five sons; two daughters, including **Diana L. Bianco** '70; and seven grandchildren.

Alice Bernard Leonard '42 of Bethesda, Md., on Sept. 21, 1994. She was a volunteer at Sibley Memorial Hospital. She is survived by a son, two daughters, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Jackson Marcus Sigmon J.D. '42 of Bethlehem, Pa., on April 28, 1996. He was the founding partner of the law firm Sigmon & Sigmon in Bethlehem. From 1972 to 1980, he was a member of the hearing committee of the disciplinary board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two sons, four daughters, and six grandchildren.

Charles K. Wintrup M.D. '42 on May 29.

William Clifford Haggerty '44, M.D. '48 on Oct. 26, 1995.

John E. Norris Jr. B.S.M.E. '45 of Severna Park, Md., on June 19, of leukemia complicated by pneumonia. He was an employee of Baltimore Gas & Electric until he retired in 1986. He was involved in the theater group Colonial Players of Annapolis. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Sue Ryon Norris** '45;

two daughters, including **Marguerite Ann Norris** '76; a son; a sister, **Hannah Norris Wooster** R.N. '47; a brother; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

B. Frank Sedwick '45 of Winter Park, Fla., on March 7, 1996. A Navy lieutenant, he was an author and a coin dealer. He was a former professor of Romance languages at Rollins College in Winter Park. He is survived by his wife, Alice; daughters **Lyn Alice Sedwick Shuster** M.D. '78 and **Coralie Sedwick Downing** '79; a son, **Daniel Sedwick** '89; and two grandchildren.

Mary Kirby Snipes R.N. '45 of Woodruff, S.C., on June 9. She is survived by her husband, Milton, a daughter, a son, and five grandchildren.

Charlie Hugh Watson A.M. '45 of Clinton, S.C., on April 22, 1995.

Alexander W. Boone Jr. B.S.M. '46, M.D. '46 of Montgomery, Ala., on June 7. He practiced urology in Davenport, Iowa, and at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., until 1994. He is survived by his wife, **Yvonne Spann Boone** '43; three sons; five grandchildren; and a sister, **Suzanne Boone Knowles** '51.

Robert W. Burlew '46 of Fair Haven, N.J., on Oct. 27, 1991.

Myers B. Curtis B.D. '46 of Houston on June 12. A United Methodist minister, he served in several churches in Texas and Arkansas before retiring in 1978. He was a private consultant with Sawkowitz, Inc., Downtown until 1986. He is survived by three daughters, four grandchildren, a sister, and a brother.

Warren S. Lamb '46 of Gothenburg, Neb., on

Aug. 25, 1995. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Lentz Lamb** '43.

Walter W. Palmer '46 of Hellertown, Pa., on May 23, in an auto accident. He was co-owner and manager of a sports center.

Claude E. Stanfield B.D. '46 of Ocala, Fla., on March 26, 1996. He served the Florida United Methodist Conference until he retired in 1987. He is survived by his wife, Wilma, a son, two daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Margaret Moffett Switzer '46 of Cherry Hill, N.J., on Sept. 25, 1995. She was a social studies teacher at Carusi Junior High School in Cherry Hill. She is survived by her husband, Harry; a daughter; two sons, including **H. Robert Switzer** '71; and seven grandchildren.

Joseph Garside '47 of San Diego on March 23, 1996.

Robert T. Newcomb Jr. B.S.C.E. '47 of Spring Hope, N.C., on July 18. He was a civil engineer and a farmer. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Gardner Newcomb** '47.

William G. Boone Jr. '48, J.D. '50 of Memphis, Tenn., on May 16. A veteran of World War II who fought in the Battle of the Bulge, he had retired as an attorney. He is survived by his wife, Inez; three daughters; two sisters, including **Emily Boone Ruch** '51; and three grandchildren.

Edward J. Gurney LL.M. '48 of Winter Park, Fla., on May 14. As U.S. senator from Florida, he gained national visibility in 1973 on the Watergate panel as a fervent supporter of President Nixon.

Mary Frances Henry '48 of Durham. She is

survived by a daughter, **Sally M. Henry** '70, and a son, **John F. Henry Jr.** '72.

Samuel P. Martin III Medical House Staff '48 of Philadelphia, Pa., on May 2. He was a professor emeritus of medicine and health-care systems at the University of Pennsylvania and the founder of the M.B.A. curriculum on health-care management at the Wharton School of Business. He is survived by a daughter; two sons, including **Samuel P. Martin IV** M.D. '74; and five grandchildren.

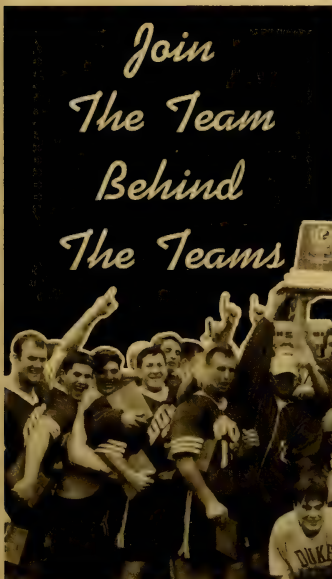
Jimmie Freeman Miller R.N. '48 of Knoxville, Tenn., on April 22, 1996. She is survived by her husband, **Marvin V. Miller Sr.** B.S.M.E. '50.

Drury Blair Thompson J.D. '48 of Atlanta on June 28. He received the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and the Silver Star while serving in World War II. He was vice president and general counsel of Southern Bell Telephone Co. until retiring in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, two sons, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

James Franklin Hopkins Ph.D. '49 of Lexington, Ky., on Dec. 5, 1995. He was a past chairman of the history department and professor emeritus at the University of Kentucky. He was author and editor of *The Papers of Henry Clay*, and the author of *A History of the Hemp Industry in Kentucky and University of Kentucky: Origins and Early Years*. He is survived by his wife, Bernice; a daughter, **Kathleen Hopkins Cudlin** '69; a son; and five grandchildren.

Barbara Matthaus Smith '49 of Orlando, Fla., on Dec. 15, 1995. She is survived by a son; a daughter; a sister, **Jane M. VanDenend** '47; and two grandchildren.

William T. Woodley '49 of Richmond Va., on



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Aug. 14. He was a U.S. Marine veteran. He is survived by his wife, Ellen, a son, and two sisters.

Dwight Marvin Craun '50 of High Point, N.C., on March 30, 1996. He was a sales manager with A.A. Oliver and Co., Inc. and a veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Katherine, two daughters, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

Clifton Davenport B.S.M. '50, M.D. '52 of Southern Pines, N.C., on Aug. 15. He is survived by his wife, Katherine Johnson, two daughters, a stepson, and three grandchildren.

John F. Henry '50, LL.B. '52 of Syracuse, N.Y., on June 30. He was a trial lawyer and an Onondaga County legislator in the 1960s. He served in the Air Force during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Berta; two daughters, including **Sally M. Henry** '70; three sons, including **John F. Henry Jr.** '72 and **MacDuff Victor Henry** '89; a stepdaughter, his mother; and several grandchildren.

Peggy Jane Deaton Robinson '50 of Charlotte, on May 9. She was past president and board member emerita of the Children's Theater and a former Sunday school teacher. She is survived by her husband, Robert, four daughters, a son, six grandchildren, her stepmother, two half-sisters, and a stepson.

Robert Campbell Wilkin '50 of Durham on July 4.

Vern D. Calloway Jr. '51, J.D. '54 of Tallahassee, Fla., on Jan. 11, 1996. He had a private law practice and was a retired Air Force judge advocate. He is survived by his wife, Lois; two sons, including **Daniel M. Calloway** '81; and two grandchildren.

Lelia Shore Commander '51 of Carboro, N.C., in January 1996.

Fred N. McGranahan Jr. '51 of Durham on Aug. 4.

E. Farrell White III '51 of Asheville, N.C., on Dec. 8, 1994. He is survived by a son, **Barlett Thackston White** A.M. '97, and a daughter.

Frank Paul White '51 of N. Syracuse, N.Y., on April 2, 1996. He was a retired auditor for CNA Insurance Co. and an Army Air Force veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Roxey, a son, two daughters, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Barbara Hall '52 of Chelmsford, Mass., in October 1995.

Orion N. Hutchinson Jr. B.D. '52 of St. Simon's Island, Ga., on March 7, 1996. He retired as a minister in the United Methodist Church. He was also on the translation committee for the New Revised Standard Version translation of the Bible. He is survived by his wife, **Louise Conrad Hutchinson** M.R.E. '52; four daughters, including **Frances Grace Hutchinson** '76 and **Catherine H. Dieter** '79; and four grandchildren.

Wilhelmina Pasternacki '53 of Coral Gables, Fla., on March 12, 1996. She is survived by a son, a daughter, and a sister.

Mildred Odum Carr '54 of Louisville, Ky., on May 23. A Navy Supply Corps captain, she served in Korea and Vietnam and received the National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Legion of Merit.

James J. Metropol '54 of Manning, S.C., on July 19. He was a U.S. Coast Guard veteran and a youth director for the Clarendon Baptist Church. He is survived by two brothers, **George J. Metropol** '46 and **Harry J. Metropol** '53, M.D. '56; and a sister.

Alan Ross Roberts M.E. '55 of Kynsna, Republic of South Africa, on June 28, 1995. He was the managing director of a forestry company in South Africa.

Richardson Metcalf Johnson '56 of Scituate, Mass., on Sept. 30, 1995, of cancer. He played baseball with the Philadelphia Phillies in the 1950s and was co-owner of Johnson's Drive-In in Marshfield, Mass. He is survived by his wife, Janice, a son, four daughters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Welden C. Bayliss B.D. '57 of Roswell, N.M., on Oct. 25, 1995. He served in the military during World War II and was a minister in United Methodist parishes in Virginia. He was a chaplain in Augusta, Ga., and Pittsburgh, Pa., before retiring in 1987. He is survived by a daughter and two grandchildren.

John B. Darling A.M. '59 of Chapel Hill on July 4. He retired as zoology librarian at UNC-Chapel Hill. He is survived by two daughters.

John F. Dinwoodie B.S.E. '59 of Richmond, Texas, on Jan. 10, 1996. He is survived by his wife, **Ann E. Colville Dinwoodie** '57.

Robert D. Martin Jr. '59 of Pound Ridge, N.Y., on May 7. He is survived by his wife, Frances, a son, a daughter, a grandchild, and a brother.

Dolph Oliver Adams '60 of Durham on Aug. 9. He was a major in the Army Medical Corps and an associate professor and vice chairman of the pathology department at Duke. He was also an associate professor in the department of microbiology and immunology and director of the cell and molecular biology of leukocytes laboratory. He published several works concerning cellular and molecular immunology. He is survived by three cousins.

Mary Elizabeth Knight Cotton '60 of

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Paconian Springs, Va., on June 12. She was a special education teacher and real estate broker with Hornick Co. in Annandale, Va. She is survived by her husband, **Simon Henry Cotton** B.S.E. '57, a son, a daughter, her mother, three brothers, and a grandchild.

Kathryn Wagner Sharpe '60 of Hillsborough, N.C., on July 7. She was a radiology technician at Duke Medical Center and a math teacher at Stanford Junior High School. She is survived by two daughters; a son; two sisters, including **Mary Josephine Wagner Jordan** B.S.M.T. '53; a brother; and three grandchildren.

James B. Wallace '60 of McClellanville, S.C., on June 30.

Clyde C. Edinger M.A.T. '61 of Thomasville, N.C., on June 15. He taught in public schools in Wake and Davidson counties and in Thomasville, N.C. He was a pastor at Welcome, Stoner's Grove, and Holloway Baptist churches. He is survived by a daughter, a son, seven grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren.

Kip McKinney Espy '62 of Lynn Haven, Fla., on May 8, 1995. He is survived by two sons, **Benjamin McKinney Kieberg Espy** '91 and **Thomas Kieberg Espy** '94; his father; a brother; and a half-sister.

Fitzhugh Lee Palmer Jr. M.A.T. '62 of Strasburg, Va.

John Alexander Sronce III '62 of Asheville, N.C., on May 19. He was the former owner of Sronce Automotive and manager of Sronce Car Quest. He is survived by his wife, Sharon, his mother, two daughters, and an aunt, **Sara Jarrett R.N.** '38, B.S.N. '38.

Scherer James Easa '63 of Kailua, Hawaii, on July 29, 1995. She is survived by her husband,

David, and her daughter, **Leila F. Easa** '96.

Barbara G. Prather '63 of Wilmington, N.C., on June 5. She is survived by her husband, **Thomas M. Prather** '60, two daughters, a son, and three grandchildren.

Willis Harvey Bell II M.D. '64 of Salisbury, N.C., on July 19. A veteran of the U.S. Navy, he was a physician in Durham. He is survived by his wife, Novella, two sons, two stepdaughters, and two step-grandsons.

Jerry Mychyle Johnson '65 of Charlotte, N.C., on July 9. He was the organist and choir director at Plaza Presbyterian Church in Charlotte and a sales representative at Brodt Music Co. He was also a computer training consultant and computer programmer. He is survived by a brother, an aunt, and an uncle.

David J. Falcone '66 of Oklahoma City, Okla., on May 27, of cancer. He was on the faculty in Duke's department of health administration, the associate editor for the *Journal of Health, Policy, Politics, and Law*, and the program director for the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. In 1992, he was named professor and chair of the department of health administration and policy and the associate director of the Oklahoma Center on Aging at the O.U. Health Sciences Center. He is survived by his wife, Judy; a son; his mother; and three brothers, **Joseph J. Falcone** '70, **Edward John Falcone** '74, and **Carmen Falcone Jr.** '76.

Ben L. Paddock LL.B. '66 of Fort Smith, Ark., on March 31, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Anita, two daughters, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Kathleen P. Kessler '69 of Atlanta on May 11, in a plane crash. She was an attorney and partner in the Atlanta law firm Macey, Wilensky, Cohen, Wittner

& Kessler. She is survived by her husband, Richard, and a daughter.

John W. Walker M.Div. '70 of Elizabeth, Pa., on Aug. 10. He is survived by his wife, **Dorothy Sibley Walker** M.R.E. '70.

Stanley E. Warner Jr. Ph.D. '71 of Norfolk, Va., in 1993.

Mark C. Bussmann B.S.E. '75 of Menlo Park, Calif., on Oct. 1, 1995, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, and a daughter.

Barbara Jo Ness McKeown B.S.E. '76 of Houston, Texas, on May 17, in a car accident. She was a mechanical engineer with Flour-Daniel Construction Co. She is survived by her husband, Charles, her parents, two sisters, and a brother.

Charles W. Marlow A.H. Cert. '79 of Chapel Hill on June 29.

Olin Bradford Jolley '85 of Durham on Aug. 3, of complications from AIDS. He was a resident in psychiatry at UNC-Chapel Hill until 1991. He is survived by his companion, Harlan Greene, his parents, a sister, and a grandmother.

William Caperton Owen '88 of Asheville, N.C., on Oct. 31, 1995.

Gary S. Petrillo M.Div. '88 of Buchanan, N.Y., on June 25. He was associate pastor of the United Methodist Church of New Canaan until 1990. He is survived by his parents, a brother, and a sister.

Kenneth McMillan Lewis Jr. '90 of Hazlehurst, Miss., on Feb. 8, 1996.

Robert E. Duckett II M.Div. '95 of St. Petersburg, Fla., on April 2, 1996. He is survived by his mother and a sister.

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THANKFUL

Editors:

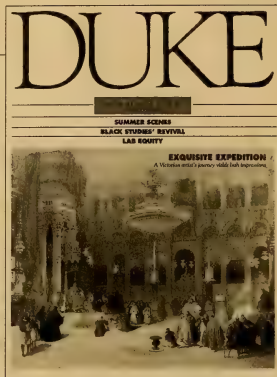
I recently read [President Keohane's] baccalaureate address to the Class of 1996 printed in the July-August issue. By the time I finished reading it, I was in tears! I am a 1943 nursing school graduate and, as Duke hadn't finished with me, earned an M.S. in nursing in 1964. Retired for thirteen years, I have had a long and, to me, productive life in nursing and have always been proud of my Duke education. For the times in which I graduated, I had a superb education.

Through it all, the Duke Chapel has been my solace, comfort, and celebration. I learned things about Duke Chapel from [President Keohane's] address that I had never known. Thank you!

Our baccalaureate in May 1943 (because of the war), and all of my family came: my father from Connecticut, where he worked at Sikorsky; my brother, Bud, from Long Island, where he worked for several years and had enlisted in the Army Air Corps; and my mother and younger brother from St. Simons Island, Georgia. My parents were not separated, but until my father found housing for them in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and my younger brother graduated from high school and went into the Navy V-5 program, they lived over 2,000 miles apart!

During World War II, while teaching basic science at Duke to the nursing students in the Cadet Corps, I remember walking down from the medical complex to the Duke Chapel to meditate on D-Day in 1944. I remember going to the memorial service there for five Duke senior nursing students who were killed in a highway accident returning from Florida after the spring break in the early Sixties. On a happier note, I went to the wedding of one of my classmates during World War II in the small chapel to the left of the main part of the building.

If I had remained in the Triangle area, I would have become a member of the permanent Chapel congregation. I have lived on the coast since 1967, and had worked in local



community colleges and finally at East Carolina University School of Nursing, so my ties were to eastern North Carolina.

Thank you for reminding me of what Duke University Chapel has always meant to me.

Barbara Bain B.S.N. '43, R.N. '43
Cape Carteret, North Carolina

APPALLED

Editors:

I am appalled that a graduate of Duke University, Earle Sweat '57, M.D. '61, would write such a letter [November-December 1996 "Forum"] in response to the Holloway article ["Poised to Fulfill a Promise," July-August 1996] on standard and nonstandard English.

Sweat insisted that Holloway should have stated that she "spoke standard American English as well as a dialect of American blacks." He also stated that this type of speech "identifies her ethnic community [and] represents a failure of our educational system to teach our citizens," and continued by insisting that he knew of "no educated [person] of any race who use[s] that dialect in their daily lives."

Is Holloway not educated? Sweat egotistically denies the existence of Professor Holloway's stated reality. And, although he does not so state, implicit in his letter is that black dialect is somehow inferior, and certainly nonstandard American English.

I am educated. But daily I may say, "Good" in response to "How are you," or "Yo, what's up," as I pass as colleague, or "Oh my gosh, I have sooo much work to do, you know." None of these phrases demonstrate the use of stan-

dard American English. Nor do the "like totally's," "she's hot," or "he's such a tool."

I hope that Sweat and the rest of the Duke community recognize that educated people daily use nonstandard English, and that English does not majestically become standard simply because a majority of whites, rather than blacks, use such phrases. Truth is, "hey, that's totally cool" is no more or less a use of nonstandard English than "yo, that's phat."

Nedra D. Campbell '94
Alexandria, Virginia

MONEY MATTERS

Editors:

Your brief article on Professor William Reddy's course on the history of money [November-December 1996] was interesting, but there are two points upon which I wish to comment.

First, he states that money is "a symbol that is totally invented" and that we have to "pretend that it is natural." To the contrary, however, many economists, notably those of the "Austrian School," maintain that money is a perfectly natural phenomenon of the marketplace, arising spontaneously because it significantly lowers transactions costs. For a clear exposition, see Murray Rothbard's *Man, Economy, and State*, pp. 162-168.

Now, perhaps Professor Reddy means that our present, irredeemable fiat currency is unnatural, and if so, he is quite right.

Second, he states that "Volcker raised interest rates up to 20 percent and essentially killed Jimmy Carter's chances for re-election." Not really; the Fed can raise an interest rate, the discount rate it charges commercial banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve, but the entire structure of interest rates is determined by supply-and-demand forces in the market for loanable funds. Interest rates soared in 1979-80 because of inflation. Lenders expected to be repaid in dollars of significantly less purchasing power and therefore were adding on a large premium to cover that probability. That the Fed had a hand in bringing about the inflation cannot be denied, but that is not the same as saying it "raised interest rates."

George C. Leef J.D. '77
East Lansing, Michigan

DUKE AFTER DARK

Continued from page 19

services are relatively full: There are eleven people at the start of the service, which is a mix of prayers in Hebrew and English, punctuated by silence. During the silences, we can hear the singing from the Reform service next door and Rabbi Joe's clattering in the kitchen.

6:40 Mourners rise to say the Mourners' Kaddish. One person stands. She is an undergraduate, and I wonder who has died in her life. Everyone looks at her and then away, reciting the familiar prayer under our breath. The guitar sounds rise and fall in the background.

6:50 The Silent Amidah: We all stand and read silently from our prayer books. This is the time for personal prayers as well. I'm amazed at the fact that Duke is rumored to be 20-25 percent Jewish, but there are just twenty-five people at services. And that's a fairly large turnout. Still, we all know when to sit, when to stand, and what tunes to sing. Despite the fact that we come from diverse states, age groups, and backgrounds, we are all joined by the common bond of a 3,000-year-old religion.

7:05 Services end rousing, and we all take turns saying one good thing that happened to us this week. Most people say that they love their classes. There is a call for people interested in learning how to lead the services. Right now, three people are qualified.

7:11 Both the Reform and Conservative groups move back into the main room, where Rabbi Joe pours the wine into little medicinal cups in preparation for the Kiddush. We have a special treat tonight: real wine instead of the usual cough-syrup-masquerading-as-Kiddush wine. Some leave to go to dinner elsewhere; everyone else lines up for the buffet-style meal. As Dr. Kudler begins to talk about the medical school admissions process, I thank God I dropped Chem 12. "You should go to college to do what you like, and do it with enthusiasm," he says. The people sitting around the table seem to embody this ideal: It's a real trek to get to the Hillel House. The regular attendees don't celebrate their heritage and religion for their parents—they do it for themselves.

8:24 As Dr. Kudler finishes his speech, we begin to sing the Birkhat Hamazon, which is the Grace after Meals. This is a loud, fun prayer with lots of table-smacking. The Birkhat draws to a close, ending the evening's rituals. We head back to West or East. Jewish law forbids driving on Shabbat, so some

people walk the dark roads back home in the misting rain. Others drive. No one waits for the bus.

CAMERON INDOOR STADIUM

6:01 p.m. I am among the residents inhabiting the 180-tent commune that's sprung up outside Cameron Indoor Stadium. I venture out into the bitter chill and occasional gust of wind to embark on a sojourn through K-ville. I'm intrigued by the sheer size of Tent #18, where a voice ponders aloud how good the men's basketball team will be if Trajan Langdon stays around for two more years. I knock on the tent and ask to enter; my request is obliged. Once inside, I am told to leave my shoes at the entrance if I plan to sit on the carpet. Yeah, that's right, carpet. The carpeted castle comfortably accommodates a La-Z-Boy, a few chairs, two coolers, and nearly every one of its ten occupants. Tent #18 has been up since the first eligible day. Trinity juniors Ross Lukatsevitch, Adrian Sisser, and Miguel Gutierrez, and Trinity freshman Moulan Desai, are on duty.

All agree that the weather conditions for tenting are less than ideal, but as Moulan notes, "Once the game arrives, it's all worth it." Miguel enjoys the tent experience but confesses that when he comes to the tent with the intent of doing work, he often finds himself dozing in the La-Z-Boy. Which is where Adrian sits, enjoying its funky com-

fort. "We got it at the Salvation Army for \$10," he boasts, Tom Clancy book in hand. "We have to prop the foot rest part up on the cooler, but it's okay."

6:26 "TENT CHECK!" screams an all-too-familiar nasal voice. After two weeks, these words produce a striking Pavlovian effect on K-ville residents—mass chaos ensues as all scramble to their tents before the official monitor makes his way down the line. "Tents #81 through #131," shouts Trinity sophomore Drew Woolridge. "Tent #98!" he repeats. No one answers. It's the second strike for them, and he bumps them—the ultimate K-ville punishment.

6:57 Cameron Indoor Stadium provides a warm and welcome refuge. The Lady Blue Devils, ranked twenty-fourth in the nation, are set to square off against the tenth-ranked Clemson Lady Tigers. Duke is coming off three straight losses, and tonight is a rematch of last year's ACC championship game, which Clemson won.

7:00 Game time. The ball is tossed and the opening tip is controlled by Clemson. Less than five minutes later, sophomore point guard Hilary Howard nails a jump shot to put the Blue Devils ahead, 5-4. It will be their only lead in the first half. Members of the men's basketball team—Carmen Wallace, Trajan Langdon, Chris Carrawell, Jeff Capel, Roshown McLeod, and Steve



Wojciechowski—take in the game from the bleachers behind the rear basket.

7:21 Munching on his few remaining popcorn kernels, Trinity senior Brian Wise can only shake his head. "The refs are killing us," he grumbles. Brian and his housemate, fellow senior Pat Tillou, are among the more vocal elements in the crowd tonight. They have been residents of Krzyzewskiville for almost two weeks. "Tent #127," Brian proclaims proudly. "Where else would you camp out for two weeks and still be Tent #127?! It's amazing."

7:45 Halftime. Clemson 29, Duke 27. Young Blue Devil fans, pens and paper in hand, scurry excitedly to the men players, seeking autographs. The players oblige. To us, they are fellow college students, but to these youngsters, they are larger-than-life legends.

8:34 Engineering junior and Blackwell resident adviser Saam Azar has brought twelve freshmen from his hall to the game to lend support to the women and, in particular, to their hallmate, forward Peppi Browne. "We're a close hall," says Saam. Shouts of "Go Peppi!" are frequent. A few minutes later, the scoreboard shuts off suddenly. The referees congregate to sort out the confusion, and with less than five minutes left in the game, the score comes back up: Clemson 59, Duke 57.

8:39 Browne connects on a floating jumper across the lane to give Duke its largest lead of the game: a three-point cushion. She does her hallmates proud. The play intensifies, and by the time the buzzer goes off at 8:50, Duke has fought its way to victory. Final score: Duke 70, Clemson 61.

8:59 Head coach Gail Goestenkors and several players enter the press conference room. "It feels good—it's been a long time coming," she says, a mixture of exuberance and relief in her voice. Afterward, Peppi Browne is making plans with her friends for a late-night victory dinner.

THE BUS

9:59 p.m. The Rathskellar is only one minute away from its official closing time when the last customer of the night comes in. The pasta lady sighs as she sees the customer heading her way. As the customer is being served, another employee behind the counter comes over near the pasta. "I've been working since 10 a.m.," she says. "Sounds like a Budweiser night to me!" The words will soon prove prophetic as students around campus, particularly those on East

Campus, are getting prepared for a night of spirits and festivities.

10:21 Having hurriedly finished my dinner at the Rat in the Bryan Center, I now stand at the West Campus bus stop. When the bus arrives, multitudes of fun-seeking freshmen pile off the bus onto West Campus and begin the trek toward the music they hear. This is only one of many trips the bus will make tonight to deliver freshmen from their home on East Campus to their temporary haven on West.

10:35 The bus, after delivering its load onto West Campus, has weaved its way back through Central Campus and arrives again at East. Four students, mostly juniors, have swum against the stream of freshmen going the opposite way and are disembarking to make the short trek to Ninth Street in search of dessert and atmosphere from Ben and Jerry's and Francesca's.



10:37 As the four upperclassmen and a handful of students returning from their tents for the Carolina game disembark, a gaggle of freshmen clamor on. Characterized largely by clouds of perfume and high-heeled shoes, dark pants, brightly colored sweaters, hair spray, and the occasional short skirt despite the chilly air, they fill most of the seats, conversing about the expected topics. "How's rush going?" asks one. "It's kind of like jogging; I want it to be over," another replies.

10:42 The bus makes its second East Campus stop, and enough students get on to fill the remaining seats and the aisle with standing passengers. Not all of these students are aiming to party. One holds two sleeping bags, a huge gym bag, and an umbrella—a rain is forecast tonight. Looks like they're headed to Krzyzewskiville.

10:44 As the bus swings by Oregon Street, many conversations turn to the popular subject of classes. One student, who seems to have never been on a Central Campus bus before, interrupts her friend's discourse. "Is this a tour of Durham or what?" she asks.

11:17 Three friends sitting near each other



begin playing the well-known conversational game of "Who's had the least amount of sleep?" One has had four hours during the past two nights. Another has had three hours last night. Another patch of people are talking about losing weight. "After tenting, I'm going to weigh myself. I want to be 130 again." "It's not that I'm gaining or losing weight," says her friend. "It's that I'm not exercising. My arms used to be solid."

SCIENCE DRIVE

10:55 p.m. Memories of the early Eighties horror film *Halloween* flash through my imagination as I watch my feet walk down deserted, echoing hallways in the Biological Sciences Building. I wander the length of the C-shaped corridor before descending to the next floor, systematic in my search for night life. As I roam, I feel as if I have dropped off the edge of Science Drive, and am trapped miles below the campus surface. Red triangular symbols hanging on locked doors warn of radiation. I wonder if I really want to run into anyone working down here at this time of night.

11:01 A professor sits surrounded by stacks



on the bar's one big-screen television, Sean Connery and Nicolas Cage have—and disarmed the first of fifteen VX gas rockets in *The Rock*. Straight ahead, about a dozen ADPIs come through the door, apparently finished with membership selection, and looking relieved and happy to be anywhere but locked in a stuffy commons room.

12:03 a.m. Strewed about on the various counter tops are a significant number of bottles of National Bohemian Beer—or “Natty Bo,” as this cheapest of cheap beers is affectionately called. A friend explains that, even though it tastes like manure, it only costs a dollar a bottle. As is always true for students, economic necessity outweighs good taste.

12:07 The band apparently only knows one song—the same one they’ve been playing since I walked in the door. Advil may soon compete with beer as the most valuable commodity in here. One member of the ADPI crew is celebrating her twenty-first birthday. She seems to appreciate the band as she dances just a few feet away, the pink balloon attached permanently to her wrist, bobbing to the rhythm.

12:10 Mercifully, the song ends. Suddenly, the general din of bar conversation returns as if someone changed stations on the stereo. To my left, pool has become quite a spectator sport as a small crowd gathers to watch two previously unknown talents shoot it out.

12:12 A small delegation of ADPI’s approaches the band and makes a request. Seconds later the band strikes up their blues version of “Happy Birthday” to the delight of all the sisters. They dance with the birthday girl. One of our pool sharks takes a shot at the eight ball. Several members of the crowd make suggestions as to the best possible strategy. In the dramatic neon glow of Budweiser and Amstel Light beer signs, the eight ball rolls into the corner pocket for the win. For a split second, the next break at the pool table is the loudest sound in the bar.

12:20 Lyndon, who has been sitting quietly and drinking some beer with two of his buddies, leans over to ask me why I’m taking notes when everyone else is having such a good time. When he finds out what I’m doing, he takes it upon himself to offer his analysis of nightlife at the Hideaway: “Where else is there to go but here? If you want Duke night life, this is it!” Lyndon pauses, then provides more Hideaway wisdom: “One of the great things about this place is the employees who hang out here earlier in the afternoon. They’re real people.” He takes a moment to let me know that it is

of white paper. He looks up at me as I stand in the doorway. “I haven’t seen or heard any students all evening,” he responds to my query. “I think they’ve all got better things to do.” Let us hope, I think.

11:34 Jeffrey Datto, his feet propped up on the lab counter, is hanging out with researchers in the Department of Pharmacology wing of the Levine Science Research Center. He had been at Satisfaction for a friend’s birthday earlier but left when his undergraduate girlfriend and her friends started checking out other guys. Jeffrey tells me that he’s secure in the relationship. Besides, he’s going to be successful one day—he’s here in the lab. So he doesn’t care if the other guys are hanging out at the bar with his girlfriend now.

11:42 Jeffrey introduces me to a friend in a neighboring lab. “I guess I have no life,” comments third-year graduate student Patrick Hu over the electronic sounds of Tangerine Dream blaring through Xiao-Fan Wang’s laboratory in the Department of Molecular Cancer Biology. He attempts to explain the process of researching the transforming growth factor beta negative. It’s too late in the evening for me to really understand, but

I nod my head with as much enthusiasm I can muster without seeming insincere.

11:55 “I’m here until 3 a.m. sometimes,” Patrick admits as he starts to close up the lab. Tonight he has to cut out early to return *Star Walker* to the video store.

11:56 Next door to the LSRC, the computer cluster at the Nello Teer Engineering Library is almost empty. The student logged in at Teer 30 takes a swig of Budweiser, setting the can down next to the one he has already finished.

THE HIDEAWAY

11:58 p.m. At the door of the Hideaway, I produce my ID for the student stationed there and I am shocked to find that he wants money from me as well. Having never before paid a cover at this campus bar, I am disappointed to have to pay a dollar for the privilege of listening to a band—especially one that is making up in decibel level what it lacks in talent.

11:59 From my perch near the back wall, I have a great view of the crowd. To my right,

cool that I'm drinking a glass of ice water. "It doesn't matter if you drink water or beer, because this place is chill..."

12:33 A group of Chi O's engages in a highly animated conversation just next to the TV screen. From the big smiles and frequent peals of laughter mixed with squeals of pleasure, some meaty gossip is being shared. The competition between the band and the crowd continues. The music pounds through every corner of the bar, absolutely inescapable. It requires a monstrous effort just to say hello.

1:13 The pounding of the band, the screaming pitch of ordinary conversation, and the smell of smoke and beer have all become overwhelming.

KRZYZEWSKIVILLE

9:50 p.m. Gathering my sleeping bag, my pillow, and my tenting partner, Engineering junior Tobin Ehlis, I head out to the Cameron parking lot. It's a fairly wet and cold night, so Tobin and I decide to sleep in his

anticipating an upcoming meal. It was rumored that 170 pizzas had been delivered.

10:15 Trinity senior and head line monitor Sheri Sauter stands around and talks with some of the tenters. Other tenters start whispering about a tent check. I see a friend, Trinity sophomore Evan Mandel, who invites me into his tent — #35 — for a beer. I tell him I'd check out the scene first and then come find him.

10:30 Students are standing about chatting, eating pizza, and drinking beer. Most are just trying to keep warm and dry. Most dis-



side is a cot, which seems to have recently collapsed. Evan is sitting on the cot, and Trinity seniors Toby Ast and Daryl Katz are sitting in chairs in the back of the tent.

Midnight The climatic conditions are beginning to take their toll on Tent #35's current residents. I give Sarah my gloves. We start to talk about whether or not Sheri will make a check so we can go home. I ask Evan to wake me up in the van if there is a check.

12:17 a.m. Daryl says, "Is she gonna make us sleep out tonight? It is cold and my toes hurt." At the beginning of the week, temperatures were so low that sleeping out was suspended, but on Thursday it had warmed up enough for normal tenting to resume. I realize how cold I am, and I want my sleeping bag badly. I bid farewell to my Krzyzewskiville companions and remind Evan to wake me up in the van if there is a check.

12:22 I enter Tobin's van to find him mostly asleep. He asks if my girlfriend, who is currently engaged in sorority rush, will relieve him tonight. I tell him, "Probably not. Go back to sleep." I try to fall asleep, but whenever I hear voices, I think there's a check. Eventually, I fall asleep.

2:00 I'm jolted awake by somebody knocking on the van's window. "Tent check!" Evan yells. It takes about fifteen seconds for that to register. I bolt upright and shove Tobin: "Hey Tobin, tent check."

2:05 I make the check for Tent #4, and Sauter gives me a hard time because my tent seems to be constantly crossing off and replacing names on the list. I tell her "we're playing by the rules," and then mumble to myself something about "power-tripping bureaucrats."

2:15 Tobin makes the check for Tent #14. Most of the other campers seem happy to be headed back to their own beds. Sheri — ever the sweetheart — announces a grace period until 9 a.m.

2:30 I'm back in my own bed. Is this Carolina game worth all this fuss? Are we ever going to beat these guys? I wonder to myself as I doze off to sleep. You're damn right it is.

HONEY'S

1:01 a.m. There is no point in getting to Honey's before one in the morning on a Friday night if you want to see it as the average Duke student sees it. This twenty-four-hour diner, located five minutes from West Campus and even closer to East, is a



mini-van. I realize that I have forgotten my notebook and pen and so I run back to my dorm to get it.

10:10 I arrive back at Krzyzewskiville to find the Domino's Pizza Man in front of Cameron, delivering pizzas to the hungry residents, courtesy of Coach K. "Thin crust with green peppers and onions!!!" he yells. I grab that one. How did Coach K know my favorite toppings? Each member of Krzyzewskiville walks away with his or her own pizza,

cushions revolve around tent checks, Duke basketball, or Dean Smith's ugly mug.

11:05 I attempt to find Tent #35. I find a tent with the number 35 on it, and I walk around all four sides and cannot find an entrance. I start calling for Evan. Suddenly, I hear his voice from across the sidewalk. I finally enter the real Tent #35 and discover that it is well-decorated (for a tent). There is a blanket with a football player on it stretched out over the floor, and on the right

place for the restless—the night owls who wanted the music to keep playing after quiet hours snuck up, who wanted to keep drinking after the final can of beer was polished off, who were offended by the notion of throwing in the towel at such an embarrassingly early hour. As I pull into the packed parking lot, I glance up at the slew of flood lights illuminating the area. The fog is unreal, thicker than a bowl of grits.

1:05 As a friend and I stride past the dozen or so newspaper dispensers and in through the double doors, I take note of a few of Honey's most familiar furnishings: the twenty-five-cent Love Meter, the antiquated cigarette machine, and the off-duty cops welded to their seats next to the cash register. The hostess leads us to a table in the corner of the restaurant—the perfect perch from which to observe our surroundings. Our waitress, Emily, arrives immediately after we sit down. She brings me a cup of coffee. I proceed to spill cream all over my notepad.

1:15 A fifty-year-old busboy clears off the table to my left, a walkie-talkie sticking out of his back pocket. The room is packed solid. The multitude of accents—deep Southern drawl; light, first-generation Carolina; New England import; unmistakable Duke dialect—blurs together in a roiling din.

1:31 My order arrives—the universally popular post-midnight bacon, egg, and cheese sandwich. Being a New Yorker, I had assumed my sandwich would come on a roll, but it comes between two pieces of toast. Still, it tastes good. Emily brings my second cup of coffee and leaves the check on the table. As the night progresses, she'll continue to come by for periodic coffee refills. I scan the crowd, taking notice of the obvious Duke people in the room. They are not hard to spot.

1:50 I approach a table where six members of the Duke Chorale are seated. Trinity freshman Achyut Joshi is a Honey's virgin whose hobbies include the board game Taboo, e-mail, and shopping at Wal-Mart. Trinity freshman Page Martin played Arlene in a recent Hoof 'n' Horn campus production of *Baby* and lived in Paris for seven years. First-year law student Peter Lee is the sagacious elder statesman. Engineering sophomore Noah Beck and Trinity sophomore Jeff Dilisi are already the primary spokesmen for the table. And Trinity freshman Katie Ludwig—well, Katie is pretty quiet.

The sextet is at Honey's to celebrate Page's performance in *Baby*. "We asked ourselves, 'Where can you have some good, clean fun?'" says Peter, "and one word popped into our heads: Honey's. Except for

Achyut—he said, 'What?'" Achyut later informs me that everyone at the table is sober. I also discover that there are lots of tenters at this table: Tent #25, Tent #98, and Tent #175 are represented. Discussion of the big game is unavoidable.

2:35 I return to my table where everything is cold—my coffee, my seat, the air. I wonder if the climate has been adjusted to accommodate the latest influx of drunken Dukies; it's prime time for this crowd right now. Quiet hours on campus kicked in about half an hour ago and now Honey's is about

50 percent Blue Devil. My coffee is frigid, but I drink it anyway.

2:57 The temperature in my booth has sunk below freezing so I get ready to step outside into what must be warmer air. Time to pay the \$5 check and leave Emily a healthy tip. As I head out the door, I take note of the line gathered behind the "Please Wait to be Seated" sign—almost everyone bears the tell-tale expression of Duke students for whom bed was not an option.

Outside of Honey's, the fog has mostly lifted. Inside, it's in for the long haul.

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PIVOTAL PARTNERSHIPS

Continued from page 7

tory. OIT has helped the community center by donating and wiring computers, and the university's surplus store has donated furniture and kitchen equipment. A grant proposal to fund a parenting resource center is also in the works, and plans for a teen center to open in an adjacent house are well under way.

Still, McNeil says maintaining the community center financially is an ongoing struggle. "We get money from the city and Duke students have helped raise money with bake sales and selling candy at Halloween. But what we could really use is help setting up an endowment so that the center would never close and our doors would always be open."

Attracting big bucks for needed services may get a little easier now that Duke has committed itself to Durham's future. (Keohane has built the initiative into the proposed capital campaign.) John Burness says he's seen an increase in interest from other companies that have watched Duke's strategy with interest. "In many ways, the major corporations based in Research Triangle Park have had no one to partner with in the city of Durham, so there was little incentive for them to get involved," he says. "In the absence of a major corporate presence in Durham, everyone

looked to Duke, and we didn't always deliver. But the response since we've started our partnership initiative is that if Duke is serious, all of a sudden it's become a priority. With Duke at the table, we think foundations, corpora-

NEIGHBORHOODS
RANKED IMPROVED
COMMUNICATION WITH
DUKE—EASIER ACCESS
TO DUKE RESOURCES
AND A GREATER LEVEL
OF MUTUAL TRUST—
AS A TOP PRIORITY.

tions, and other groups will want to partner with our neighbors and Duke in these programs."

The effort (which Burness calls a "work in progress" rather than a plan) has already

reaped benefits for the university, certain neighborhoods, and the city in general. But there is still much work to be done. For example, how can faculty be used effectively? Should Duke offer compensatory time to employees so they can take time off work to volunteer? How can a solid intellectual component be built into student involvement with community-service projects? What if a neighborhood wants something that is at cross purposes with Duke's goals? What do we say no to?

"We're trying to enable these neighborhoods to help themselves," answers Burness. "We're getting them to ask the tough questions about what they really want and then see if we might help them. Because it has to be their issue. If we go in telling them what they need, it automatically fails. At the same time, it's really important to remember that we're an educational institution. We're here to do research, and teach, and provide patient care."

"We can't solve all of Durham's problems. But we're hoping that through our efforts, we can have a positive and constructive influence on Durham's long-term economic development. Because economic development, whether it's through job-creation programs, or affordable housing, or a stronger school system, is going to be the solution to a lot of these problems. And that will make Durham an even better place to live and work."



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SWEET WORDS AND MELANCHOLY MELODIES

JON MARANS

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

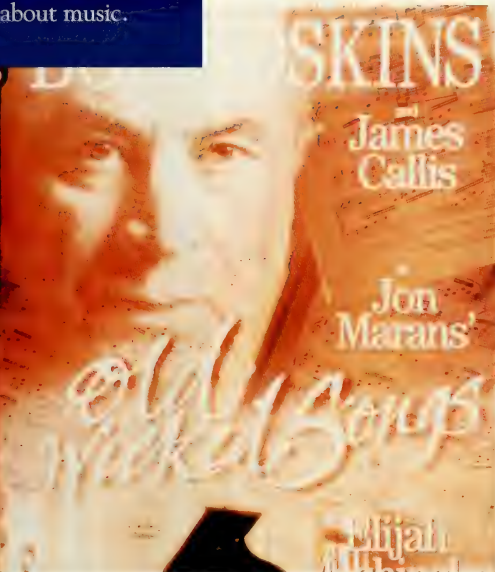
Just a few steps into Washington, D.C.'s Holocaust Memorial Museum, the visitor confronts Heinrich Heine. The words of Heine, identified as a "German-Jewish poet," accompany the exhibit on the Nazi-organized burning of books: "Where books are burned, in the end people will be burned." The bonfires came a hundred days after Hitler's rise to power. What followed for the Jews in Germany's sphere of influence—social isolation, the loss of legal rights, officially sanctioned violence, and the campaign of extermination—makes those words seem powerfully prescient.

Heine is one of two behind-the-scenes characters in a play by Jon Marans '79, *Old*

In the playwright's
Old Wicked Songs, a
teacher and his student
discover surprising truths
about themselves—
and enduring truths
about music.

Wicked Songs; the other is Robert Schumann, a composer who set Heine's poems to music in his *The Dichterliebe*. *Old Wicked Songs* sketches the relationship between a young music student and his teacher, a relationship whose points of harmony and discord are marked by their music-making. A finalist for the 1996 Pulitzer Prize in drama (the winner was Jonathan Larson's rock-musical *Rent*), *Old Wicked Songs* opened in the spring of 1995 at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. It moved to New York's Jewish Repertory Theater, and found a home last summer at the Promenade Theater Off-Broadway.

From the beginning, not much is as it seems in the play. The student, piano prodigy Stephen Hoffmann, is trying to reclaim his artis-



tic identity and, as it develops, his Jewish identity. He comes to Vienna expecting a renowned piano teacher to coach him to be an accompanist. Instead, he is assigned to Professor Josef Mashkan, a voice teacher who is supposed to impress on him sympathy for singers. "You're not Jewish...are you?" Mashkan asks in an early encounter. "No. Protestant," is the answer he gets.

Mashkan refers to going home to an "adoring wife," who turns out to have died ten years ago, or perhaps never to have existed. He brags about bringing on Korean students as his next charges after Stephen, but they're never seen. He presents himself as casually, if not fervently, anti-Semitic ("Why does everyone always harp on the Jews! They are not the only ones who suffered!")—but only as part of the dance of deception between the two. Later, he rolls up his sleeve and reveals a tattoo on his arm, a gesture that marks him a survivor of a concentration camp, and—like Stephen earlier—a self-denying Jew.

The relationship develops against a backdrop of cover-ups, particularly the presidential campaign of Kurt Waldheim; Waldheim had tried to obscure the details of his service in Hitler's army. Stephen says to Mashkan, "Your history books say you were forcibly invaded by the Germans, but in 1938 there were about half a million Austrian Nazis—proportionally more Nazis than in Germany." In the course of a train ride to Dachau, just in the outskirts of Munich, he is told by an older woman, "I knew nothing that went on there!" When he gets to Dachau, he finds it has been "fixed up" and "covered over." "Most of the buildings—gone. Those that were left—whitewashed."

For that matter, he observes derisively, Vienna is built on a series of lies. "The Blue Danube isn't blue, it's brown!... The Ringstrasse running around the center of Vienna isn't a ring, but three quarters of a circle at most. St. Mary's on the Banks doesn't even lie on a bank!"

Over a pasta lunch in midtown Manhattan's Restaurant Row, playwright Marans shows himself fascinated by deception. The waiter, he concludes, is affecting a French accent. And the chips off the cups and saucers—are they purposeful chips, meant to balance the expensive menu with a homespun image? At one point, he says, his family thought they were related to the *marranos* Jews in Spain. In the fourteenth century, the *marranos* reacted to waves of pogroms and expulsions by pretending to have converted to Christianity.

Old Wicked Songs' dance of deception is deepened by Heine's own curious quest for identity. Born in Düsseldorf in 1797, the poet lived through a time when Jews were confined to ghettos, not allowed to own property, and barred from most trades and professions.

As a university student, he aligned himself with a Jewish-rights organization. But four weeks before he was to receive his law degree, he arranged to be baptized. The baptismal certificate was needed, as he put it, as his "entry ticket to European culture."

To call the events a "conversion" would be an overstatement, says Heine biographer Ulrich Weisstein. "No change of view or commitment was involved and he regretted the step almost at once. In time, he came to feel the sting of humiliation all the more when he realized that baptism had been of no avail, either in helping him to attain a position or in 'washing off' his Jewishness."

Heine's *Book of Songs* was published in 1827. At the time of his death in 1856, it was in its thirteenth edition. With the simple

THE STORY PAIRS HARMONY AND DISCORD, JOY AND SADNESS, QUALITIES AT THE CORE OF A PASSIONATE LIFE.

forms and metric lines of the conventional four-line stanza, the 240 poems have the qualities of folk songs, most of them dwelling on unrequited love. For *The Dichterliebe*, Schumann drew on a section called "Lyrical Intermezzo," romantic poems that Heine wrote when he was between twenty-four and twenty-seven.

Many of those poems seek out analogies between natural events and human experiences. The opening poem in the "Intermezzo," for example, parallels human love and the universal rite of spring: "In May, the magic month of May,/When all the buds were springing,/Into my heart the burning/Bright arrow of love came winging." But love, even love in the midst of a blossoming world, produces loss, loneliness, and isolation: "Since my lost love said adieu,/I have done with weeping too./My heart breaks, and pain lies deep./But I can no longer weep." These are laments of the aching heart—a theme bitterly brought to the surface in the last of the poems, which Marans employs for his play's title: "The old songs filled with anger,/The bad dreams filled with woe./Let's bury them now—get hold of/A mighty coffin, ho!... Do you know why it's so heavy,/So great and long and wide?/

I put my love and sorrow/And all my pain inside."

Stephen Hoffmann, the twenty-five-year-old student in *Old Wicked Songs*, is filled with anger at his inability to be more than a "superb technician." He tells his voice teacher, Mashkan, "I want to feel something for once." Mashkan is himself a damaged and diminished human being, a Holocaust victim who chooses to live in a place that could not abide his living. He compares himself, oddly, to coffee that's brewing and that is slowly evaporating. "In other words, its strength comes from part of it disappearing."

"The boy is the words and the professor is the music and they start to blend, and one becomes more like the other until eventually they become a united piece," says Marans. "A piano prodigy leads basically a very lonely life. So here's this boy who is completely isolated and here's this man who is also completely isolated." In his script's first stage direction, Marans defines Mashkan's studio as a musty cave that's been sealed for years. "Basically, it's a tomb; we're in a tomb that, hopefully by the end of the play, has opened up. And these two ghosts are allowed to travel out of the world." As Heine's poem has it, they bury their sorrows, and their love—including their love for each other.

A close relationship between teacher and student is invariably a love affair, Marans says. "On some level, each has to adore the other person." His story is a memory play—a student's homage to a great teacher whom he has come to love and whom he is about to lose. And it's a lesson in coming to terms with joy and sadness, opposing qualities projected in the words and the melody of *The Dichterliebe*. As Mashkan tells Stephen in an early scene: "This combination of joy and sadness—this is the core of truly beautiful music. Just as it is the core of drama. Or life."

At the beginning of the play, Mashkan "is emotionally shut down," says actor Hal Robinson, who plays the role. "The only area of his life that he still has passion about is music. And the rest of it he is very cynical about. He doesn't trust, he doesn't give anything of himself except in music. And by the end of the play, he not only has shared his deepest secrets with Stephen, but he has done so in a way that redeems Stephen, that gives Stephen back his ability to feel and care, to show emotions."

When Mashkan finally tells Stephen about his experiences in the concentration camp, he speaks out of the hearing of the audience. As the characters' words recede into the background, *The Dichterliebe* assumes center-stage. Marans says the effect makes the point that the barrier between teacher and student finally has been broken, and that Mashkan is ready to take Stephen into his confidence.



Genius at the keyboard:
In the New York production,
Hal Robinson, left, plays
the enigmatic music
teacher and Justin Kirk
the frustrated prodigy

"So many times their feelings are expressed through the music. And this was the moment where I wanted the song cycle and the play to basically ally, to literally intertwine and become one." So, too, does harmony reign on different levels: Schumann's sometimes bitter and melancholy melody finds common ground with Heine's sweet words; and the resistance to emotional expression on the part of teacher and student alike melts away.

Robert Schumann was among the many composers who set Heine's poems to music; *The Dichterliebe*, or "A Poet's Love," employs sixteen from the cycle. Schumann was born in a small provincial town in eastern Germany in 1810. In his late twenties, he fell in love with sixteen-year-old Clara Wieck, herself a brilliant pianist. The two were married after an agonizing period of separation; *The Dichterliebe* was his wedding present of sorts. (According to biographer Peter Oswald, Schumann wasn't immune to the currents of anti-Semitism; in fact, the term was coined in 1829, during his lifetime. The composer had an ambivalent association with a convert from Judaism, Felix Mendelssohn. To one correspondent, he advertised Mendelssohn as "really a god." But reflecting on his fellow musician in his marriage diary, he concluded, "Jews remain Jews.")

The Dichterliebe is the product of both romantic genius and emotional disturbance, Oswald notes. Since adolescence, Schumann had been troubled by extreme sadness and preoccupations with death. He had his first nervous breakdown at age twenty-three; he continued to be plagued (and perhaps stirred into creative effort) by hallucinations and mysterious inner voices. A suicidal depression would lead him to leap off a bridge into the Rhine River. He died in an asylum. (In the play, Mashkan attempts suicide through a drug overdose.)

Long before *Old Wicked Songs*, actor Hal Robinson had a track record with *The Dichterliebe* (a fact that emerged only later for Marans and the production team). As a young professional soloist, he performed it with the Chicago Symphony, and again at Wilson College in Pennsylvania. After military service, he returned to finish his music degree at Indiana University; he sang the song cycle again to complete his requirements. From the time he learned it, *The Dichterliebe* became a work into which he could blend his own joys and sorrows, he says. "Normally, when I'm learning a new piece of music, I would listen to other performances of it—not to imitate them in any way, but just to see how they do it and familiarize myself with the music. I couldn't do that with this piece. I just could not listen to another interpretation, because it seemed wrong to me. That sounds very youthfully proud, but it has nothing to do

COURTESY, MARANS

with that; it was just intensely personal."

Robinson says that Marans, in *Old Wicked Songs*, shows an "uncanny" feel for the song cycle. "The arc of the play, the emotional arc, follows the emotional development of *The Dichterliebe*. I doubt that could have been conscious on Jon's part; I think the music is so inside him that it came out of his subconscious, in a way. I know he made decisions, of course, about which song to use in which scene and certainly which songs to use to tell the story. But I think the process that he went through was a totally integrated one that came out of his experience and his love for the music."

Justin Kirk, who played in Terrence McNally's *Love! Valour! Compassion!* on Broadway, has the role of Stephen. "In terms of classical music knowledge, I have zero, except—now—for Schumann," he says. (He is, though, a singer and guitarist in a rock group, the Dimestore Darlings.) "You don't need to know anything about music to be completely engaged and involved in the play. But if you do, I'm sure it's an extra bonus."

By play's end, Kirk says, his character has solidified his musical identity, his religious identity, and his overall sense of self. "He's been on a journey, and I think he's found his center. I don't think the ending of the play is about finding security; I don't think there's anything necessarily good in security. I think it's about reaching a higher plane of being, and learning how to live with yourself."

Long drawn to the idea of becoming a lyricist and a playwright, Marans studied the cello while growing up in Silver Spring, Maryland. At Duke, he majored in mathematics and minored in music. He was introduced to *The Dichterliebe* by Wayne Lail, a voice teacher in the music department. Marans says he realizes—now—that he identified with the "young man's anger and passion" that runs through the poems; years later, he connected more with the music, with the perspective of "a more mature man who was looking at life with more of a bitter-sweetness."

Over the past twenty years, Lail has taught *The Dichterliebe* frequently—not only because of the beauty of the music and the text, but also because the piece operates in a vocal context that suits student baritones and tenors. "Jon was one of those kids whose enthusiasm just makes him stand out," Lail says. "He had a special talent for being able to find some kernel in a song, some underlying idea, and to bring it to life. Maybe that's something a playwright does, to make even the trivial and the everyday seem important and universal."

During his junior year, Marans went to Vienna with the Duke Wind Symphony, officially signing on as a music librarian. But his avocation in Vienna was to take voice lessons—hoping, like Stephen in his play, to under-

stand the sensibilities of the singer. Lail says that "Students always come back from Vienna with a sort of bright light shining in their eyes, and that light never seems to be diminished after the experience. It was true for Jon; he became quite a different musician, and quite a different person."

One aspect of life in Vienna that made Marans a different person was his encounter with anti-Semitism. "It was so blatant," he says. "The comment that is made in the play—'Dachau is just a bunch of dead Jews'—is something I heard there. Someone said it to me, and they weren't joking." Like Stephen in *Old Wicked Songs*, he made a visit to the death camp. "It was a pivotal event for me as far as being Jewish, suddenly realizing that it wasn't over, the anti-Semitism. The whole point is

**IN A DANCE OF
DECEPTION, THE
PLAY'S MENTOR-PUPIL
RELATIONSHIP
DEVELOPS AGAINST
A BACKGROUND
OF COVER-UPS.**

you go to Dachau and it's all covered up. I mean, there's nothing there; they've hidden it all."

Buoyed by the Pulitzer nomination, Marans is working on three projects, all of which use music to advance and comment on the action. One is a movie script set in a place resembling the Steinway & Sons factory. But apart from the rare joy of *Old Wicked Songs*, the arc of his own professional life traces some plunges into disappointment.

After Duke, he was admitted to the BMI/Lehman Engel workshop, a laboratory for new musical-theater writers. His play *Child Child* was produced in Houston, winning Marans his first recognition, the Preston Jones New Play Award. Success didn't follow success in playwrighting, and he joined Michael Douglas' production company as a reader. "I didn't like anything I read, which is why, I think, they kept kicking me upstairs. I became a script doctor and editor, which means fixing other people's scripts. And what I noticed is that nobody understood structure; and I didn't understand it either. So I started studying it. And it was then that I started being able to say, 'Oh, the first act ends on page 59, it should really be ending on page 34.' Understanding that changed a lot for me."

Then he was approached by Mark Bramble, who had co-written *Barnum* and *42nd Street*. The two were to collaborate on a show called *Gold Diggers*, which had attracted David Merrick as producer and had secured a site on Broadway. But Bramble and Merrick quarreled about preview arrangements; Bramble pulled the show from New York and moved it to London, where it was cast with Chita Rivera in the lead. Four days before rehearsals were to start, the London producer pulled the plug: Confronting the financial disaster of another of his shows, *A Clockwork Orange*, the producer left *Gold Diggers* in the dust.

At that rather low point, in 1990, Marans retreated to the Dorset Writers Colony in Vermont and began writing *Old Wicked Songs*. He had come to conclude that he needed to follow his own muse as a writer, regardless of prospects for commercial success. While the script was making the rejection rounds, he was lured to Los Angeles by a show-business friend who promised to find him a job. "He picked me up and he said, 'I've got an interview for you tomorrow.' And I said, 'Great, who's it with?' He said, 'Carol Burnett.' I said, 'Well, what are they looking for?' He said, 'They don't know.' I said, 'Perfect.'"

Today, he says his comedy-sketch work for *The New Carol Burnett Show* was far from perfect. But the television money and some rewrite jobs, plus another unproduced collaboration with Bramble, kept him going.

It took two years to get *Old Wicked Songs* produced, a time frame that, says Marans, isn't bad for an unknown playwright. Despite rave reviews in Philadelphia, it wasn't until the Pulitzer nomination that the play found its way to New York's Promenade Theater. Another company, starring Bob Hoskins, opened in November for a limited run at the Gielgud Theater in London's West End. The play has been translated into a dozen languages, and international productions beyond London are in the works; the first such production is set for Munich.

Playgoers in New York have been moved in different ways. People with difficult father-son relationships saw another dimension in the teacher-student relationship. A gay priest found the theme of deception almost too much to bear. And the son of survivors of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp told him that his mother, an amateur singer, died listening to *The Dichterliebe* and anticipating flower plantings mirrored in the cycle. On her birthday, her family plays the recording in remembrance—reminding themselves of the joy and the sadness that resides at the core of life, and that energized the imaginations of Heinrich Heine, Robert Schumann, and now Jon Marans. ■

ENGINEERING A SERIES OF SUCCESSES

Continued from page 13

ural protein in leeches. Dubbed Hirulog, the substance performed extremely well in early clinical tests, leading to optimism in the executive suite and a big gain in Biogen's stock price. But in subsequent clinical trials, Hirulog turned out to be only marginally better—and a lot more expensive—than a competitor's drug already on the market. Despite having sunk an estimated \$150 million in Hirulog, Vincent abandoned development. In the health-care market of the Eighties, he would have gone ahead with the drug, he says, but in the cost-conscious Nineties, Hirulog fell short of his criteria for profitability. "It's a huge decision—you lose sleep for many nights over that, thinking about how your stock will drop, about whether your other products will also fall through," Alafi says. "There is nobody else in the industry who would make that decision. But he had the guts to do it."

With Hirulog gone, Biogen was left with one promising product in its pipeline. Interferon beta-1a, which the company named Avonex, had been effective at treating the relapsing form of multiple sclerosis in clinical tests. In 1995, Vincent submitted Avonex to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for approval. Then, while he was waiting, he rolled the dice. Wanting to be able to roll out sufficient supplies of the drug if it received approval, he decided to hire fifty salespeople and build a \$50-million manufacturing plant in Research Triangle Park.

"You take a hell of a risk building a plant before final FDA approval," says Ted Ledder, the former Abbott CEO. But the gamble paid off; Avonex received approval last July—just a few weeks after Vincent had delivered the commencement speech at the Fuqua School, in which he told the assemblage that a key quality of leadership was "a willingness to take reasonable risks, little fear of failure, and the courage to dare."

Vincent's decision to build the Avonex manufacturing plant in RTP touched off a wave of criticism and anxiety back in Boston. Vincent was publicly chastised for being disloyal to Biogen's home state. *The Boston Globe* ran a lead story on whether Massachusetts was being beaten out economically by North Carolina. Vincent has no qualms about his decision, saying that it's a lot easier to do business in RTP than Cambridge. "I just appreciate those people—North Carolina political and economic leadership—so much," he says. "Regardless of political differences, they make things work. The train runs on time."

Not all of the North Carolina-Massa-

chusetts traffic in biotechnology investment has been in the former's favor. In 1982, Duke was offered \$100 million to build and fund the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research. The gift would surely have propelled the university to the front rank of that burgeoning science. But a campus controversy ensued when it was reported that the Whitehead family intended to exercise an unusually high degree of control over appointments at the center. The family quickly withdrew its offer from Duke and gave funds to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which apparently had no qualms about the level of donor control.

Today, the Whitehead Institute's building sits adjacent to Biogen's headquarters. "That would have been incredible if Duke had landed the place," Vincent says. The Whitehead center "is world renowned for its research." Still, Duke is stronger in biotech research than is commonly known. Although the university has no reputation in bench science of the sort that the Whitehead Institute conducts, Duke is highly reputed in the biotech industry for its clinical expertise in testing potential drugs emanating from biotech laboratories. San Francisco-based Genentech, the world's oldest biotech firm, has long been involved with Duke's clinical research.

Vincent has spent a fair amount of time at Duke during the past few years. His daughter, Aimée, graduated in 1991, followed by son Christopher, who finished in 1995. Their choice of college was predestined, according to Jay Clifton, who says that in the thirty years he has known him, there was never a doubt in his mind where Vincent wanted his kids to go to school. Named to Duke's board of trustees in 1994, he chairs its athletics committee and is a member of the building and grounds committee. He is a former trustee for the University of Pennsylvania and is still a member of the Wharton School's board of overseers.

Former Fuqua School dean Thomas Keller met Vincent during one of his visits to campus a few years ago. Keller, who was extraordinarily successful in building the Fuqua School over twenty-two years, credits Vincent with imparting several valuable ideas on management and leadership. "He's a very thoughtful guy who takes in an awful lot, screens it, comes to definitive conclusions, and doesn't waffle," he says. Keller was keen to draft Vincent for the business school's board of visitors. "I kept saying we need to get all of his time and leave none for the University of Pennsylvania," he jokes, "but the university felt he was doing enough." Instead, Vincent turned the tables, persuading Keller to join Biogen's board last September.

Keller's was among the many dropped jaws when Vincent announced in mid-February

that he was stepping down as Biogen's CEO, well before the normal retirement age. Vincent says his handicapped successor had proved qualified, and it was time to move on, both for Biogen's sake and his own. "The business reason is intuitive," he says. "If you run a business for ten to twelve years, especially a high-talent organization, refreshment of management is really important. The personal reason is that I want to do one more thing in my life."

Keller admits he was "surprised and a little shocked that [Vincent] was going to step down at this time. I certainly expected him to be there when I joined the board.... But Jim has been known to make changes in direction." What that new direction will be is uncertain, however. "I don't know what it is," says Vincent, who will remain chairman of Biogen. "I'm going to focus on that when I have time."

One course that many people have suggested to him over the years is government. A Republican, Vincent has strongly held conservative views. He flatly rules out elective office, but says he would consider an appointed post with a high level of authority and seniority. "I have no ego drive to do that," he hedges.

"So many people have 'Potomac fever.' I would consider that probably a terrible trial. But if I was in a position where I could make an impact, I'd seriously consider it."

Keller says Vincent would be well-suited as a university dean or even president. "There are a lot of similarities between running a biotech company and a university," he says. "I would think he would be very effective. Although I don't know that he would be happy in a number-two position like dean. I think Jim enjoys being in the position of a decision-maker."

Perhaps a university would be a good fit, says Vincent. Perhaps not. Having achieved his career aspirations, for once in his life he is free to let life come to him. The man George Rathmann calls "an extremely intense, extremely methodical thinker and planner" seems happy to not have to plan.

"There's no dream in my mind that says, 'I want to be...,'" says Vincent. "I feel like a very lucky man. I've had a lot of help from a lot of people. When you start in western Pennsylvania where I did—from a very provincial part of the mountains where not many people get out of that—and you end where I did...I feel so fortunate that I've been provided these opportunities. Now I have time to have one more impact in my life. I'm going to let it get a lot more up close before I see what it is." ■

Prewitt '85 is associate editor of Northeastern University Magazine in Boston.

CARTER FOR GRADUATION

Former President Jimmy Carter will deliver Duke's 1997 commencement address Sunday, May 18. "Both as president and as a private citizen," says Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane, "President Carter has made significant contributions to our discussions of ethics and morality in contemporary life." Carter's grandson, Trinity senior Jason Carter, will be among the graduates.

Carter, who served as the nation's thirty-ninth president from 1977 to 1981, has long been a world leader in human rights, both during his years in the White House and afterwards. In 1982, he founded the nonprofit Carter Center in Atlanta to promote peace and human rights worldwide. Under his leadership, the center has initiated projects in more than sixty-five countries to resolve conflicts, prevent human-rights abuses, build democracy, improve health, and revitalize urban areas.

A native of Plains, Georgia, where he and his wife Rosalynn still live, Carter graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1946. He embarked on a naval career as a nuclear engineer, but following the death of his father in 1953, he resigned from the Navy and returned home to take over the family farm and business.

His public career began in 1955 when he was elected to the Sumter County, Georgia, school board; he became its chairman in 1960. In 1962, he was elected to the Georgia Senate and after two terms, ran for governor of Georgia in 1966, finishing third in the primary election. Four years later, he was elected. During his governorship, he appointed a record number of minorities and women to state boards and agencies, pushed for environmental improvements, and reorganized state government.

Carter was not eligible for a second term as governor so he ran for president. Sensing the mood of the country following the Watergate scandal, he built his campaign on moderate positions and an anti-Washington theme. He scored early victories in the Iowa caucus and the New Hampshire primary in 1976 that shocked political pundits and led to a first-ballot selection at the Democratic national convention. In November, he defeated President Gerald Ford.

As president, Carter established human rights as a tenet of American policy. Through the historic Camp David agreement signed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1978, he helped bring amity between Egypt and Israel. That agreement set the stage for current efforts to resolve disputes in the Middle East. During his presidency, he also established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and completed negotiation of the SALT II nuclear weapons limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

But there were also serious setbacks during his presidency. The Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, causing the suspension of plans for ratifying SALT II. That invasion also resulted in an American boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow. However, it was the consequences of Iran holding Americans captive, together with double-digit inflation at home, that contributed to Carter's defeat in 1980, observers say. Even after losing the election, he continued the difficult hostage negotiations, and on the same day he left office, Iran finally released the fifty-two Americans.

UPDATE

ARTFUL ENTERPRISE

Jason Rubell '91 doesn't do anything halfway.

While some of his classmates toiled in graduate school or tested the professional waters with entry-level jobs, he splashed down on North Avenue in Palm Beach, Florida, opening his eponymous art gallery to great fanfare. As reported in *Duke Magazine* (July-August 1992), Rubell's discriminating instincts were apparent from an early age. He bought his first piece of art at the age of fourteen and soon expanded his collection to include works by such artists as Cindy Sherman, Keith Haring, and Jenny Holzer.

(Rubell later opened a Miami Beach gallery as well.)

Now, Rubell is expanding his aesthetic empire to include luxury hotels. After closing his art galleries, Rubell and his sister, Jennifer, have become players in Florida's trendy South Beach scene. The siblings first opened the Greenview Hotel and last year purchased the Albion Hotel in the Art Deco district. Built in 1939, the Albion underwent a facelift to reflect the Rubells' youthful vision, including a line of post-modern furniture created exclusively for the hotel, a 600-square-foot vertical pond in the

lobby, and indoor-outdoor penthouse suites for publicity-shy celebrity guests.

Prices range from the very affordable—in the \$100 range for certain rooms in the off-season—to the considerably pricier penthouse suites during high season—\$600-700 per night. Rubell, who is the nephew of the late Steve Rubell, says he has high expectations for the Albion. "Every generation has a place that defines it. Our uncle created that place for his generation with Studio 54, and we're doing it for ours with the Albion."

THE ART OF COLLECTING ART

BY BRADLEY BUCHER

JASON RUBELL:

LAUNCHING AN AESTHETIC ENTERPRISE

In rarefied art circles, he can hold his own. After all, the twenty-three-year-old collector and art dealer has been at it since fourteen.

With dozens of Palm Beach, South Beach, and West Palm Beach galleries, Rubell is one of the most successful art collectors in the country. He has a collection of over 100 works of art, including a painting by Keith Haring, a sculpture by Cindy Sherman, and a painting by Jenny Holzer.

Rubell's art collection is one of the most diverse in the country. It includes works by some of the most famous artists in the world, as well as works by emerging artists.

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Since leaving the presidency, Carter has been a champion of volunteerism, particularly of Habitat for Humanity, contributing his own time to construction of homes across the country. He has also written nine books, including his latest, *Living Faith*, published in 1996.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58 earlier had agreed to deliver the Duke commencement address but, because of a scheduling conflict in her duties as president of the American Red Cross, she notified the university in February that she could not meet the commitment. She has agreed to address the senior class on April 12, the final day of Duke Senior Week.

COLLEGE COSTS

Trustees approved a 4.7 percent increase in the total cost of undergraduate education for 1997-98, the lowest increase in more than a decade. Total charges for an entering arts and sciences student next fall will be \$29,096, including \$21,550 for tuition, \$6,853 for room and board, and \$693 for health, recreation, student government, and registration fees. The total for the current school year was \$27,799.

The cost for a continuing second-year student, who does not pay the one-time registration fees, will be \$29,029—an increase of 4.4 percent over last year. Costs for continuing third- and fourth-year students in the 1997-98 school year will be \$28,926—4.7 percent more than this year—because they do not pay the student-endorsed \$100 recreation fee that is being phased in with the Class of 2000.

The total costs for continuing students in the current school year were 4.9 percent higher than in 1995-96. Officials said next year's 4.7 percent increase is the lowest since at least 1985-86.

Provost John Strohbehn, who presented the tuition proposal at the trustees' February meeting, said every effort was made to keep increases to a minimum while sustaining the academic quality of the university's undergraduate programs. He said the new fees will also allow Duke to continue its policy of admitting undergraduates without regard to their ability to pay, and then meeting all their demonstrated financial need. "We have been very deliberate in our attempts to ensure adequate funding for our academic programs," Strohbehn told the trustees. The growth in central administrative expenses for next year will be about 3.5 percent, he said, the lowest in recent years.

Duke, like other research universities, faces expenses that normally rise faster than the rate of inflation, officials said. These include

financial aid, deferred maintenance, laboratory and computer costs, and the costs of attracting and keeping high quality faculty.

The university's arts and sciences tuition and mandatory fees for the current school year placed Duke at number ten among nineteen comparative national private universities. Strohbehn said that he did not expect Duke's position to change significantly for the 1997-98 academic year.

Tuition, fees, and room and board for continuing engineering students next fall will be \$29,886—also a 4.7 percent increase over last year's total.

The arts and sciences tuition alone for students in 1997-98 represents a 5 percent increase over last year's tuition. The typical room charge of \$3,553 for two semesters is 4.6 percent more than the current year, and next year's typical board cost will be \$3,300, up 2.8 percent from this year.

The following are tuition rates for graduate and professional schools in 1997-98:

- Divinity—6.2 percent increase to \$9,560;
- Fuqua School of Business—4.1 percent increase to \$24,100 for daytime M.B.A. students;
- Graduate School—10 percent increase to \$18,040;
- Law—4.5 percent increase to \$23,250;
- Medicine—5.1 percent increase to \$25,900;
- Nicholas School of the Environment—4.8 percent increase to \$17,300;
- Nursing—4 percent increase to \$19,098.

A PARTNER IN THAILAND

Although nothing official has been signed yet, Duke is close to finalizing its role as the major coordinating partner in a project to establish a research-oriented American-style university in Thailand.

The Asian International University (AIU), scheduled to be built on a hillside on Thailand's eastern seaboard about fifty miles from Bangkok, is designed to address all academic subjects—including arts and sciences, business, law, and the environment—from an interdisciplinary approach. Thai business and government leaders expect the new English-speaking university to enroll its first class of freshmen in 1999.

William Ascher, a professor in public policy studies and political science at Duke who has been director of the Sanford Institute of Public Policy for the past two-and-a-half years, is working with Thai officials to get the university up and running. Ascher has resigned his director's position at Duke and is now recruit-

ing faculty as well as overseeing a host of other details.

"There are very few first-rate universities in East Asia, including Southeast Asia, for the demand of bright students who are coming up," says Ascher. "This is a region that has been the fastest growing of any in the world. In Thailand, the rate of growth in the past decade has been 9 to 10 percent a year, and the number of students who can afford to go to college and who have an adequate high school background has increased enormously."

Thailand's economic growth has resulted in a need for well-educated managers, technical workers, and leaders. "When an economy is growing that fast, you get a bottleneck," says Ascher. "Right now, there are 20,000 to 30,000 American expatriates working in Thailand to fill jobs that Thais, if they were adequately trained, could fill."

Duke was first contacted about the prospect of being involved with AIU nearly two years ago. Some of the prospective founders knew Ascher both personally and through his work at Duke's Center for International Development Research. The negotiations heated up in August, when Ascher and Peter Lange, then vice provost for academics and international affairs at Duke, visited Thailand. Since then, Duke officials have spoken with Duke faculty members, Asian specialists throughout the country, and others about the feasibility of establishing a first-rate university in Thailand. "We spent a lot of time looking at it," says Bruce Kuniholm A.M. '72, A.M. '77, Ph.D. '76, the current vice provost for academics and international affairs. "The question



that underscored the process was the intellectual and academic value to Duke and benefit to the Thais."

Another critical question was whether the prospective founders were committed to a costly project that may take years to reach a break-even financial position. "The founders are very distinguished people whose resources are substantial," says Kuniholm, "and it appears that they are prepared to sustain the enterprise."

In December, after having been reviewed by a number of university committees, including the executive committee of the Academic Council, the proposal was favorably received by the Academic Affairs Committee of the Duke board of trustees. But no documents have been signed yet. It may be summer before a final agreement is reached, according to Provost John Strohbehn.

Under the proposals being discussed, Duke would establish a committee made up of a chair and eight Duke faculty members to advise AIU on academic matters and other issues. Two Duke faculty members and/or administrators would serve on the equivalent of the board of trustees for AIU. Duke also would be involved in setting up a joint Institute for Asian Studies. In return for its efforts, Duke would receive funding for the research activities of the Institute of Asian Studies and for other academic activities at Duke, though the specific funding arrangements have to be worked out.

NOT A GOOD INVESTMENT

If you rely on newsletters for sound investment advice, you may want to rethink your strategy. That's the conclusion of a five-year study by professors at Duke's Fuqua School of Business and the University of Utah's Eccles School of Business. According to the study of 326 personal investment newsletters, conducted by Campbell Harvey, a professor of finance at Fuqua, and John Graham, a professor of finance at Eccles, an average of just 16.5 percent of the newsletters provided valuable investment advice.

The newsletters were evaluated from 1991-1995 (long-term) and 1994-1995 (recent performance) and were compared to a passive portfolio of S&P 500 futures and cash that had the same risk over the evaluation period. "Right now, the stock market is at record highs and the asset allocation decision—stocks versus bonds—is critical," says Harvey. "People need sound investment advice, and newsletters are not the way to go. They failed to provide valuable investment advice, and even some high-profile letters performed poorly."

According to the study, an investment in the best performing newsletters' strategies in December 1990 would have produced an annual return of 12.6 percent in exactly five years. A passive strategy with the same volatility, however, would have delivered a 16 percent return over the same period. "What's more, of the 189 newsletters evaluated from 1991 to 1995, just thirty-two of them performed positively," Harvey says.

The authors assigned a letter grade to each newsletter based on performance. The top 10 percent received a grade of "A" while the bottom 10 percent received a failing grade of "F." The best letters ("A+") produced annual returns 3.5 percent above a volatility-matched passive portfolio, while the worst letters ("F") produced annual returns 20.7 percent below the portfolio. "Although most newsletters performed poorly," Harvey says, "we did find that newsletters which have the hot hands are able to predict up and down movements in the market."

The Kinsman "Spar" Portfolio and the Margo-Mutual Funds Portfolio were the only two newsletters to earn the "A+" grade for both long-term and short-term dividends.

NAFTA SPARKS NEW CENTER

When the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was implemented three years ago, it signified how important Canada and Mexico are to the United States as trading partners and neighbors. More importantly, NAFTA also

pointed out relationships among the three countries that go well beyond economics.

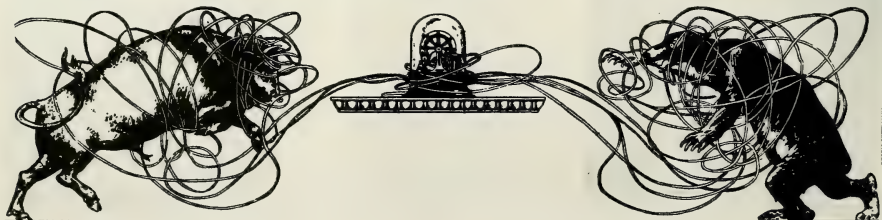
To study those relationships, Duke has established a North American Studies Center that focuses on Mexico, the United States, and Canada as a region. To inaugurate the center, Jaime Serra Puche, former Mexican minister of trade, and John Weekes, chief Canadian NAFTA negotiator, led a January discussion on "The Future of North America."

Frederick Mayer, a professor of public policy studies and the new center's director, says Duke hopes to build a community of scholars interested in the broader issues raised by NAFTA. "The regionalization process will not be confined to the economy," he says, "but will have broader consequences for political institutions, patterns of migration, culture, and the environment. It's an opportunity for Duke to do something no one else is doing."

"NAFTA is important, but not for the reason most people usually think," says Mayer, a former aide to recently-retired Senator Bill Bradley, who worked to get NAFTA passed in the United States. "The economic implications are far less significant than the establishment of a different relationship among Canada, Mexico, and the United States."

John Thompson, director of the Canadian Studies Program at Duke and an associate director of the new center, says Canada and Mexico have long been vital trade partners of the United States—Canada is now the U.S.'s largest trade partner, while Mexico is in the top five. Yet the NAFTA fight was the first time that Canada and Mexico were viewed as important to the nation. "We could see that something was happening in North America that no one was prepared to study," he says.

Gustavo Vega-Canovas, a professor at the Center for International Studies at El Colegio de Mexico in Mexico City, will also serve as an associate director of the center. He says NAFTA has already been stimulating strong academic interest in assessing the immediate economic, employment, and environmental impacts of North American integration. "However, until now, no academic program has concentrated on studying the broader political, social, and cultural consequences of





Murphy: from classical violin to Irish fiddling

ROUSING CELTIC RHYTHMS

merica has of late been cultivating a love affair with things Irish, from the best-selling, bittersweet memoir *Angela's Ashes* by Frank McCourt to the exuberantly light-footed Riverdance performances. For Gráinne Murphy '00, that love affair has become a marriage of sweet melodies.

A musical prodigy, Murphy started taking Suzuki lessons for the classical violin at age five. Although she lost interest in the strict practice schedules and intense instructors by her eleventh birthday, she persisted in her love for music in another forum—traditional Irish. From Irish dance lessons as a toddler to the background reels of her parents' Chieftains and Bothy Band albums, she was immersed in the cultural offerings of Irish folk musicians. And through her parents' involvement in Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann, an Irish-American musicians' organization, she had already grown familiar with ten-time All-Ireland fiddling champion Séamus Connolly. After a successful audition with Connolly, who teaches at Boston College, she made the switch from classical violin to fiddling lessons.

Under Connolly's close mentorship, Murphy spent six years studying the eccentric rhythms and structures of traditional Irish music. She laid firm groundwork in the intricacies of Irish fiddling, particularly in the two most common forms, the dance and the reel. Both traditional dance tunes, the two forms differ most discernibly in their key signatures—the jig rocking to a 6/8 time, the reel to a 4/4.

Though initially reluctant to

adhere to Connolly's daily practice regimen, she soon found herself spending entire days practicing. She first performed publicly at a local high school's evening of music and dance in 1989 and gradually began appearing in festivals and giving concerts at Boston-area venues. That same year, she delivered her first performance in Ireland, winning a stunning fourth-place finish in the solo fiddle bracket at the All-Ireland Fleadh Cheoil international competition in Sligo. Later successes at the North American Fleadh Cheoil in New York brought Murphy six first- or second-place finishes over the next seven years.

Held annually, the *fleadh cheoil*, or "festival of music" in Gaelic, attracts Celtic cultural enthusiasts and musicians from Ireland and countries where Irish influence has been traditionally strong—particularly Canada and the United States. These week-long workshops and forum competitions contribute to a community of Irish cultural appreciation that Murphy finds both encouraging and long overdue.

Between appearances at festivals and weddings and the occasional radio interview, the fiddling Murphy has logged almost 100 public performances over the past six years. Many of those appearances have been with the accompaniment of her younger twin brothers, Daniel and Patrick—on the bodhrán (Irish drum) and tin whistle, respectively—as the "Keltic Kids." Performing together throughout New England, the touring group came together informally in the spring of 1993 as her brothers' proficiencies matured to serve as a perfect

backdrop for her world-class fiddling. "So, now I guess you could say that my father is my 'agent' and my mum is our 'critic,'" she says, describing the family act.

Funded by the Massachusetts Art Lottery Council and local arts organizations, the Keltic Kids recorded a compact disc in 1994. Perhaps most notable among the tracks is a lively collaboration by Murphy and her teacher Connolly, featuring the pair's dueling fiddles in a boisterous medley of traditional Irish. The compact disc, sold at local record stores and at the Kids' several performances at Boston's renowned Faneuil Hall, became an instant radio airplay darling.

She and her brothers, who've outgrown their Keltic Kids stage name, will be featured on a second compact disc this spring. The album will include tracks from their performance at this winter's Christmas Revels North solstice festival at Dartmouth College.

Murphy has delivered three on-campus performances this academic year, including an appearance with the touring group Cherish the Ladies and an informal concert for students in the freshman "Focus" program for the arts-oriented.

For now, she takes the short walk from her Alspough residence to the East Campus' Biddle Music Building for an hour's practice every day. "I hope that I'll be able to continue playing semi-professionally," she says. The problem in the meantime may just be her finding the time to, well, fiddle around.

—Brian Henderson '98

regionalization and looking deeper to situate contemporary phenomena within the long history of the interaction of Canada and Mexico with the United States," he says.

Duke has devoted five faculty positions to North American Studies and offers seventy-seven courses related to North America. Six central areas of comparative study through the center will be migration, institutional change, sub-national implications of regional integration, the environment, communication and cultural production, and regional national identities.

BY-PASSING BLACKS

In the most comprehensive study of its kind, Duke Medical Center cardiologists found that in a group of 12,000 patients, blacks were much less likely to receive heart by-pass surgery than whites, and the death rates of blacks were significantly higher.

"This disparity in treatment exists nationwide, and we see the study results as a call to action to improve patient-physician interactions, which are crucial in arriving at the best course of treatment," says cardiologist Eric Peterson, who led the research team. "Both patients and physicians must be highly involved in making informed decisions about what makes the most sense for individual patients."

Peterson and five fellow researchers at Duke's Clinical Research Institute used information from the Duke Databank for Cardiovascular Disease to perform the analysis. The databank is the largest single computerized repository of extensive treatment information on heart patients, containing data on more than 100,000 cardiac patients seen at Duke over the past twenty-eight years.

For this study, the researchers examined in detail the clinical care given to a group of 12,402 patients, 10 percent of whom were black, treated at Duke between 1984 and 1992. The black patients were slightly younger than the white patients, and more of them were women. They were also more likely to have diabetes and hypertension.

The researchers found that, all things being equal, blacks received slightly fewer artery-clearing angioplasties than whites, but blacks were 32 percent less likely to undergo heart by-pass surgery. Peterson further concluded that the greatest racial disparity in the use of by-pass surgery "was actually among the patients who stood to gain the most from it." Black patients had worse long-term outcomes; in fact, blacks were 18 percent more likely to die than whites during five years of follow-up study.

But what isn't so clear cut, according to the researchers, is why the disparity in care exists. The Duke records are some of the most detailed available. However, they don't include information on what treatments physicians recommended to patients or whether the patients chose to follow those recommendations. The records also don't reflect whether a decision not to proceed to by-pass surgery was made upon examination of angiograms, which are diagnostic tests that show the extent of coronary disease. Patients with diffuse or distal heart disease are not prime candidates for surgery, Peterson says.

The researchers, most of whom are physicians who see patients in clinic, believe that a major factor in the finding that blacks are not getting surgery is that many of these patients prefer a less invasive, less high-tech approach to disease treatment. "Our findings are consistent with other institutional reviews that found blacks were less likely than whites to opt for surgery," Peterson says. "I know that among my own patients, there is a considerable difference in preferences. That may be due to a combination of religious values, cultural mores, and/or one's trust in aggressive medical approaches, which often present high risks."

"We have to look at ways to better inform all our patients as to the risks and benefits of various treatment options," Peterson says. "In doing so, better decisions for care for all patients can be achieved."

DON'T CRY FOR ME, NOVELISTA

Shawn Fields says the first time she heard the name Eva Peron was from the lips of her mother, an Argentinean aristocrat, whose opinion of the controversial first wife of Argentina's dictator Juan Peron was summarized tersely in two words: "That woman!" Such an endorsement was enough to intrigue Fields, who recently translated the latest Eva Peron biography.

With the book's growing success and the release of the film version of Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Evita*, Fields is spending time discussing the charismatic woman's life with reporters and on national talk radio shows. But, she maintains, her number one priority is her studies as a first-year M.B.A. student at Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

While her family has supported her success as a translator, they have also been careful not to comment much on the book's subject, she says. "When my literary agent called and asked if I'd be interested in working on a book on Eva Peron, I said, definitely, yes. Because of my heritage and the myths about Eva Peron, I wanted to find out more about her."

Eva Peron has received mostly positive reviews, Fields says. She attributes that to the research of author Alicia Dujovne-Ortiz, a well-known Argentinean journalist with access to some of those close to the notorious Perons. "I'd describe the book as substantive, historical, and well-researched," says Fields. "Eva's story is an amazing one in many ways. To see what power a woman had over a country, especially one so patriarchal, was amazing. She was actually able to move the masses to action. Also amazing were her ambition and her rise from illegitimacy in a poor rural town, to popularity as an actress in Buenos Aires, and then to a place of power as first lady of Argentina."

The book is selling well—450,000 copies so far (most translations sell around 10,000). The paperback version will be available in November.

Though *Eva Peron* is her second book—her first was the best-selling biography of the murdered Hispanic singer Selena—translations aren't the focus of Fields' career goals. Fluent in Spanish, French, Italian, and English and conversant in Japanese, she is pursuing a career in international business. Since graduation from Boston University, she has made good use of her global travel experience and talent for languages—working as assistant to the director of finance for Carnegie Hall, and then working three years for the National Basketball Association's international licensing and marketing department.

"I grew up traveling from the States to South America, attended French school in New York, and then spent time in Italy during college, so there definitely has been this global theme in my life," she says.

ENOUGH ABOUT YOU

Men who monopolize conversations, interrupt others, and excessively compete for attention—a personality trait known as "social dominance"—have a higher rate of early death than men who have a more relaxed approach to communicating, according to Michael Babyak, a Duke Medical Center researcher.

In a twenty-two-year study of 750 white, middle-class men, Babyak and his colleagues at three other institutions found that men who were identified as socially dominant were 60 percent more likely than other subjects to die of all causes during the study period. Babyak and the lead investigator, the late B. Kent Houston, conducted the study while at the University of Kansas, in conjunction with colleagues from the University of California at Berkeley and at San Francisco (UCSF).

The researchers say theirs is the first study to calculate the long-term health risks of social dominance, a behavior distinctly differ-

Crossing cultures: Fields, translator of Spanish biographies





ent from one's being gregarious and outgoing. Until now, Type A behavior and hostility have been the major personality traits that science has strongly linked to adverse health, says Babyak, an assistant clinical professor of medical psychology at Duke.

The new study suggests that social dominance by itself is as much of a risk factor as hostility. Conversely, men who spoke calmly and quietly had lower than normal rates of heart disease and early death compared to all other personality subgroups in the study. "We don't know why this effect exists, but we theorize that socially dominant men are more chronically aroused and stressed, so they release more of the damaging stress hormones," says Babyak. It could also be that the same gene or genes that influence socially dominant behavior—if such genes exist—also cause heart disease and other illnesses that lead to an early death, he says, but such a theory is still speculative.

While social dominance and hostility are both traits of the Type A personality, Babyak says the two behaviors are different. Hostility is often a tool dominant people use to get their way, but dominant behavior can be an attempt to control without necessarily using hostility. "Interestingly, socially dominant women may be at less health risk than socially dominant men because dominance may mean something different for women," he says. "In men, dominance appears to involve getting ahead of other people strictly for the sake of getting ahead, and that seems to be a key aspect of its danger." In women, however, dominance generally means gathering more

support for one's cause and collaborating instead of competing.

Babyak says that social dominance is not the same thing as being excessively outgoing or achievement-oriented because dominance is driven by feelings of insecurity, whereas the latter traits are driven by self-confidence and the desire for personal fulfillment. Socially dominant people tend to be attention-seekers who are trying to get ahead at the expense of others and are struggling to prove their self-worth.

To identify socially dominant men, the researchers conducted interviews with each subject, then scored them on twelve speech and behavior characteristics, including verbal competitiveness, exactingness, speaking rate, loudness, hostility, and self-aggrandizement. Subjects were grouped into six different categories based on how they responded during the structured interview. Researchers then calculated the relationship between each personality category and its overall health and survival rate over more than two decades.

After controlling for health risks, such as smoking, blood pressure, and cholesterol, the researchers found that socially dominant people were still about 60 percent more likely than all the other subjects to die of any cause. Hostile people had roughly the same risk as socially dominant people, says Babyak. "Social dominance by itself is a moderate risk factor for early death, but it takes on even more significance when you combine it with other high-risk behaviors, such as smoking, a poor diet, and a sedentary lifestyle," he says. "Clearly, if you have these personality characteristics, it wouldn't hurt to modify them."

Divinity School Dean Dennis M. Campbell '67, Ph.D. '73 was elected president of United Methodism's accrediting panel for schools, colleges, universities, and seminaries through the year 2000. An ordained United Methodist minister and co-director of the Lilly Foundation project on "United Methodism and American Culture," he will take a year-long sabbatical leave and return to a faculty post in the divinity school in 1998.

Gilbert T. Rowe Professor of law and divinity Stanley Hauerwas was named to the prestigious Gifford Lectureship at the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland for the 2000-2001 academic year. A theological ethicist and author, he will deliver a series of lectures illustrating the certainty of the existence of God. He has also received an honorary degree from the University of Edinburgh.

Nicholas School of the Environment Dean Norm Christensen was appointed by President Clinton to serve on the national Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. One of seven people tapped for the posts, Christensen will address environmental and physical issues regarding the planned Yucca Mountain site in Nevada to the panel evaluating federal plans for disposal of spent nuclear waste.

Alison Lurie, past winner of the Pulitzer Prize for fiction and the American Book Award, and Edward Hower, author of a book of Indian folk tales he collected as a Fulbright fellow, have been named Blackburn Visiting Professors in the English department. Lurie, who has written several novels, children's books, and nonfiction works, is best known for *The War Between the Tates* (1974) and *Foreign Affairs* (1984), for which she won the ABA and the Pulitzer. In addition to many articles, reviews, and three novels, Hower has written *The Pomegranate Princess*, a book of folk tales gathered during his time in Jaipur, India. The two are both professors at Cornell University.

Takcus Nesbit '97, Duke Student Government president, was elected by DSG to the position of young trustee on the university's board of trustees. The public policy major, who plans to attend law school, will serve a three-year term as a voting member.

Mike Krzyzewski, men's basketball coach, was named 1997 National Coach of the Year by *Basketball Times*. This marks the fifth time he has been selected coach of the year by a major publication or organization, and the first time he has been chosen by this publication.

Crossing water

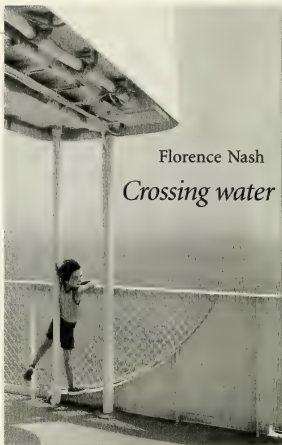
By Florence Nash A.M. '94. Durham: Gravity Press, 1996. 50 pp. \$9.43.

A slim volume from a small regional press often signals that you are about to be introduced to poems that, while earnest, are unready, hurried into print by an over-anxious author. Nothing could be further from the truth in the case of Florence Nash's *Crossing water*. The poems in this book show the good effect of long patience, of language that has been lived with and loved.

One of the most striking qualities of these poems is their ordinary subject matter. That might sound like damning with faint praise, but it is not. In the age of ax-grinding poems—poems of political outrage, poems of sexual oppression, in short, poems more concerned with current headlines than with the deep currents of language—it is tremendously refreshing to come upon poems “about” watching a meteor shower at Jordan Lake or a son’s broken leg. What Nash does so skillfully is show that dramatic subject matter is finally not what makes a poem of lasting value.

In the poem about her son’s “simple fracture,” she uses the occasion of the recent injury to remember another visit to the emergency room. It’s not big, life-threatening stuff, just a broken leg and some childhood stitches. She gets the long-distance call and pictures the young man “sagging off the playing field between two buddies....” (“Sagging” is indicative of the accuracy of observation Nash maintains throughout the book.) Then she remembers helping a young doctor hold down this same boy in an earlier incident:

Under hard disks of light
your small body jerked with pain,
with the new struggle not to cry.
You fastened your eyes wide onto mine,
clutched fistfuls of me like a baby
animal clinging to its mother’s fur,
and my heart pumped hard as if
it could still wash through your
translucent skin
into the jewel of you curled beneath it,
as if this surge of love could sluice
right through your bones and back
travelling no distance at all.



She brings the poem back around to the distance of the beginning and collapses that distance at the same moment, capturing all the tensions that work a good parent.

Good poems must be deeply felt, but depth of feeling alone isn’t enough. Nash keeps the purple passages at bay with craft. The best accomplishment of that feat probably occurs in the poem “Going after lightwood.” Lightwood is a vernacular term for a kindling with a high resin content. The remarkable thing about this poem, for me, was that I made it to the fifth stanza before I realized it was a sestina. A sestina is one of the most demanding poetic forms, with six six-line stanzas in which the same six end words repeat in a complex order. It was, I believe, Elizabeth Bishop who said, if you can get a reader past the third stanza before he or she notices the form, you’ve written a successful sestina.

The “story” of the poem is of an outdoors man going out to retrieve a lightwood stump he’s seen. As the end words—bank, light, quiet, woods, fear, and stump—subtly repeat, you feel, as the man must, how a landscape can settle into you. Successful sestinas are rare, and Nash should beam with pride at having written such a good one.

While she demonstrates that she can handle a difficult form, Nash also shows that she knows how to use freer verse:

COPPERHEAD

This morning
on the mossy path
that splits
our remnant patch
of wood
we came across
quite suddenly
coiled
where we stood
a fine big copperhead.
Danger
in a common script
scribbled on the ground.
Snake: Here.
Respectfully
we stepped around
and later said
how much we miss
a world where
what we have
to fear
appears forthright
and clear
as this.

The poem lies thin and snake-like on the page and the rhymes—wood/stood, ground/around, fear/clear, and particularly the hissing of “miss” and “this”—make what could have been a prosy statement sing.

Crossing water is a fine, quiet book full of good reading.

—Michael Chitwood

Chitwood’s third collection of poems, *The Weave Room*, will be published next year by the University of Chicago Press.

BOOK NOTES

The Intellectual Construction of America: Exceptionalism and Identity from 1492 to 1800

By Jack P. Greene Ph.D. '56. Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1997. 228 pp. \$16.95 paper.

Greene, Andrew W. Mellon humanities professor at Johns Hopkins University, explores the changing definitions of America from the time of Europe’s first contact with the New World through the establishment of the American republic. Challenging the his-

torians who have argued that colonial American societies differed little from those of early modern Europe, he shows that virtually all contemporary observers emphasized a distinctiveness of the new worlds being created in America.

The Search for Meaning in the Workplace

By Thomas H. Naylor, William H. Willimon, and Rolf Osterberg. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1996. 219 pp. \$12.95 paper.

Inspired by *The Search for Meaning* by Duke professor emeritus Naylor and Dean of the Chapel and professor of Christian ministry Willimon, the authors, along with Osterberg, a lecturer, author, and consultant, combine a spiritual journey inward and an outward quest in pursuit of human connectedness. Finding meaning in the workplace is no easy task, they contend, if life beyond the workplace has no meaning, and vice versa.

Keeping an Open Door: Passages in a University Presidency

By Keith Brodie and Leslie Banner. Durham: Duke University Press, 1996. 200 pp., 16 photographs. \$22.95 cloth.

Duke chancellor (1982-85) and president (1985-93) Brodie and Leslie Banner recount what it was like to lead Duke during an era of change for research universities across the country: how Brodie reached some of his most controversial decisions, including the "Black Faculty Initiative"; his strategy for precluding abuse in Division I athletics at Duke;

KEEPING AN OPEN DOOR



Passages in a University Presidency
Keith Brodie and Leslie Banner

UNDER THE GARGOYLE

Continued from page 20

caps, since the church was not heated—could watch the service on televisions. As the two women warmed us with cups of steaming tea, we talked to them about our school, their church, and the growth of Christianity in Shanghai. Twice someone asked them a question that I was surprised to hear: "Is it difficult being a Christian in China?" They never really answered, but I don't remember their showing any real signs that it was. Later, after we left, I learned that theirs is a government-sponsored church, and that underground churches do exist. I began to understand, just a little.

For every moment that I have spent grappling with all of these snatches of memories, trying to understand all that I saw of the Chinese people, I have spent another wondering just what they have made of their memories of us. The salespeople in the department store who stared and chattered as a couple of us wandered through the aisles; the waiters and waitresses who served us magnificent meals; the street vendors who targeted our buses as promising sources of business; the beggars who, dragging their children along, flocked to us; the tour guides who got to know us well during the few days we spent in each city; the people who came to hear us sing at each concert. Rodney Wynkoop, the director of both choirs, expressed to me his hope that the trip would help us to experience in a new way what it means to share something of our own—our singing—with others, and to be able to sense their reactions; to grow as a group that not only sings well but communicates with people and sees the

transforming power of its music.

At a hotel in Beijing, we sang a performance for—and with—two local choirs. We served as each others' audience and, at the end, all sang together the most joyful *Hallelujah* chorus I have ever experienced—Duke student next to Beijing conservatory professor next to Durham lawyer next to Beijing hotel employee. In Hangzhou, a small group of us visited a "Welfare Court," a home for elderly people, who answered our performance with their own singing, poetry, and painting. All of us longed for more opportunities to engage in this kind of two-way communication through exchanges of music and warm smiles and handshakes with the Chinese people.

Our first concert was to include in its audience the new U.S. ambassador to China and his wife, James and Mary Sasser, whose daughter Elizabeth graduated from Duke in 1993. On the way in the bus, our guide puffed up our egos when she told us that the Beijing Concert Hall, where we were to sing, was the best in the country, and that the Chinese people were so excited about our coming that they had run out of tickets. But when I peered out from the curtain, I saw many empty seats. After some of our songs in all the performances, the applause was not nearly so wholehearted as I had expected. As we sang, I began to realize that my expectations had been built on familiar Duke audiences, rather than adapted to an audience of a very different culture whose response I had no way to gauge.

As we went along, I made an effort to spend less energy trying to analyze our audience's response and more energy just singing for them. I began to feel that we were gaining momentum. Coverage of our Beijing concert

how his training as a psychiatrist shaped his leadership style and influenced how he dealt with trustees, deans, faculty, and students; and the avenues of power still open to today's university presidents.

Sons of the Fathers: Healing the Father-wound in Men Today

By Gordon Dalbey '64. Wheaton, Illinois: Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., 1996. 307 pp. \$11.

Dalbey, a pioneer in the growing Christian men's movement, maintains that, in order to learn how to relate to women in a healthy way, rediscover their masculinity in order to become "real men," take more initiatives as fathers, and commit to other community- and family-based principles, men must heal the wound left by imperfect fathers. The book offers "a deeper understanding...and a path to healing...only possible through a restored relationship with Father God."

by television stations and newspapers preceded our arrival in the other three cities. In Nanjing, the audience's approval was hard to miss: They broke out in applause and started singing along when the Chorale began singing a Chinese folk song. The audience in Hangzhou encouraged an encore by clapping in time and presenting us with a standing bouquet of flowers so enormous that Rodney, our director, jumped when he saw it. He turned it around to show all of us, and we all started clapping and laughing, and maybe even crying just a little.

After all the hours of sifting through my memories and trying to put my finger on what the Chapel Choir and Chorale accomplished in China and why we were even there, I have finally come to a very simple conclusion: We were there to sing. In airports, on the Great Wall, at many meals, and, of course, in concert halls, we sang. The less we understood—about our audience and about their impressions of us—the more passionately we sang. It was our only way to communicate, and we did it wholeheartedly.

Next time I take a trip far off into the unknown, I wouldn't mind doing it with some singers. When you're singing, no one seems quite so distant anymore.

Trevathan, a member of the Duke Chapel Choir, is a Trinity senior majoring in chemistry and English. The Chapel Choir and Chorale, led by Rodney Wynkoop, director of chapel music, and Donna Sparks, program director and assistant conductor, traveled to China under the auspices of AD International, a cultural and educational institution based in New Jersey.



Pap Quiz

We asked a dozen undergraduates:

President Clinton has proposed an income-tax credit program that would require college students to maintain a "B" average. Do you think this would affect academic achievement in a positive or negative way?

Positive: 4
Negative: 8

Show me the money, but don't attach strings, our poll indicates. Even those in favor of the president's education initiative can't get past that "B" requirement. "I think it would discourage students from going to better colleges, where they would be in a lower percentile," warns sophomore Janelle Weaver. Senior Sarah Cairney says, "In a place like Duke, it's hard to maintain a 'B' average."

"I've been reading about motivation, and rewards like this don't help," declares sophomore Aileen Haggerty. "They'll just take easier courses." Another sophomore, Heather Wasserstrom, fears grade inflation (echoing some of the worries faculty faced during the Vietnam War era): "Teachers may feel pressure to give higher grades to students so that they can stay in school."

Junior Will Miller says, "a 'B-' might be better, but they should maintain some sort of standard." "The government shouldn't pay for people to get an education if they are not going to get an education," says junior Ari Bassin.

Kelly Lorch, a senior, favors such standards: "I think a 'B' average gives you enough leeway to take difficult courses as well as balance out your schedule

with courses that may seem easier but are actually of a higher educational value." Another senior, Emily Hassell, sees the tax-credit offer as the equivalent of a merit scholarship. "I think that a scholarship is an investment of faith in youth, so it is a good thing to say you must have good grades to receive one," she says. "If we don't set limits, why give scholarships?"



Reading List

What are campus readers buying in 1997? *The Gothic Bookshop's* Gerry Eidenier gave us this top-ten list of bestsellers:

1. *Slaughterhouse Five* by Kurt Vonnegut. The antiwar classic uses the character of Billy Pilgrim and the World War II Dresden fire-bombing to reflect on man's inhumanity. The author spoke in Page Auditorium in February as part of the Duke Major Speakers program.
2. *The Chapel*. With photos by Richard Cheek and an introduction by Reynolds Price '55, this remains a top seller at the Gothic.
3. *The Runaway Jury* by John Grisham. Once again, the jury becomes the center of attention, especially Juror Number Two, who has planned every move with the help of a beautiful woman.
4. *The English Patient* by Michael Ondaatje. The movie, released this winter, brought many readers in looking for the book, which *The New York Times* has called "A tale of many pleasures—an

intensely theatrical tour de force."

5. *Crossing water* by Florence Nash A.M. '94. This lovely book of poetry, reviewed in this issue of *Duke Magazine*, is by a research analyst at Duke Medical Center.

6. *The Bride's Passage: Susan Hathorn's Year Under Sail* by Catherine Petroski. The author, an independent scholar who lives in Durham, has close connections to Duke. Her story on researching the journal of a sea-captain's wife appears in *Duke Magazine's* January-February issue.

7. *The Third and Only Way: Reflections on Staying Alive* by Helen Bevington. This lyrical, literary autobiography by the Duke professor emeritus of English was reviewed in *Duke Magazine's* January-February issue.

8. *The Launching of Duke University, 1924-1949* by Robert Durden. This is the latest book by the Duke professor, a historian of the Duke family and of the object of the Dukes' educational largesse, Trinity and Duke.

9. *Double Take*. This new and well-received journal of photographs and essays is published by Duke's Center for Documentary Studies. *The New York Times* says it "is so full of humanity that you will keep going back...to look again."

10. *The Mismeasure of Man* by Stephen Jay Gould. The author, an evolutionary biologist and Harvard professor, "presents a fascinating historical study of scientific racism," according to *Saturday Review*.

Heard Around Campus

"The federal government, in the future as in the past, must provide support for deserving and needy college students. This is an essential investment in our extraordinary human capital....

"Our future will also depend



on sustained federal investment in the government-university partnership in science and technology. Scaling back our nation's investment in science and research runs counter to our very purpose of balancing the budget: strengthening the economy and ensuring a prosperous future for our country."

—Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane, in a *Wall Street Journal* column, responding to the paper's request to an array of national figures as to what advice they would give President Bill Clinton for his second term

"In shifting to a managed care environment, our nation has gone from a system in which the financial incentives were to provide as much care as possible to one in which the incentives are to provide as little intervention as possible. Both incentives are flawed."

—Chancellor for Health Affairs Ralph Snyderman, in a *January Washington Post* op-ed piece titled "The HMO Hazard: How the quest for short-term profits may undermine our whole health-care system"

"I am a long way from being retired. I will take the future as it comes."

—Terry Sanford, Duke president emeritus, former U.S. senator, and former North Carolina governor, in a *Chronicle* interview on the publication of his fourth book, *Outlive Your Enemies: Grow Old Gracefully*

"Go to hell Carolina! Go to hell Carolina. Go to hell Carolina. Go to hell Carolina. Go to hell Carolina. Go to hell Carolina! Go to hell Carolina!"

—The last two of fourteen paragraphs, of varying lengths, comprising *The Chronicle's* January 30 editorial, "80-73, Duke: Without question, still the best," the day after the Blue Devils beat the Tar Heels in Cameron



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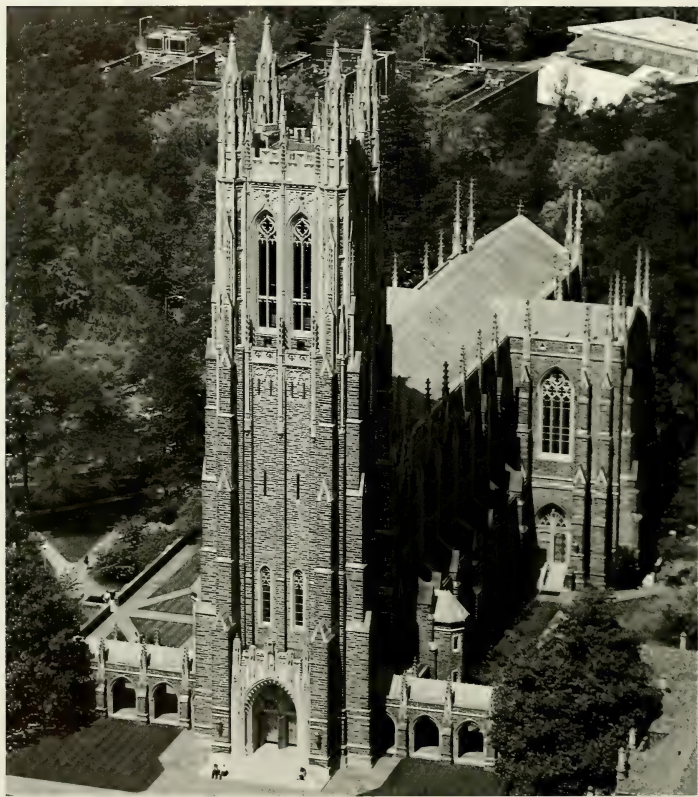
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Cover: Lichens, fungi, and insects
come in a variety of shapes, patterns,
and colors, as evidenced by these
crustose lichens and a curious ladybug.
Photo by Middleton Evans '86

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FAITH IN THE FUTURE

DIVINITY DEVELOPMENTS

BY WALTON R. COLLINS

"Our mission and challenge is to maintain the delicate balance between communities of faith and the general society, between intellectual development and spiritual growth."

While Duke Chapel is an awe-inspiring structure and a nationally recognized symbol, there's another candidate for representing the very soul of the university—a labyrinthine building housing the Duke divinity school. This was the first of the university's graduate professional schools to open its doors after Duke's founding in 1924. It is United Methodist in allegiance and a seamless part of the university. Its graduates include ministers, scholars, educators, social service workers, and bishops. And in the view of its retiring dean, Dennis M. Campbell '67, Ph.D. '73, it's a prize any great university should envy.

Campbell became the divinity school's chief administrator in 1982 and, as he leaves that post, he can boast that no other dean of the school ever served so long. A lot has changed during his tenure. And a lot hasn't.

"I've appointed most of the current faculty," he observes, ticking off one of the most visible of the changes. "The start of my term coincided with a lot of faculty retirements." Other changes have been an "expanded degree of attention paid to the global church, and aggressive attempts to increase the quality and diversity of the students and faculty." Among the results of that effort are three tenured women faculty members and a strong com-

mitment to recruiting African-American faculty and students. What's more, Campbell adds, "we've had a complete restructuring of the curriculum, with a new master's degree in theological studies." (Next year, he'll have a chance to oversee another curriculum. He and his wife, Leesa Heydenreich Campbell, will join the Woodberry Forest School in Virginia, where he will be acting headmaster.)

Students in the divinity school now include more than 500 professional degree candidates and eighty-some Ph.D. seekers who are enrolled in the graduate school. Roughly a third of these students are women, 15 percent are African Americans, and 10 percent are international students. "Those percentages," says Campbell, "are the largest of all the Duke schools."

The faculty Campbell assembled tend to give him high marks for these achievements—even those members who think a great deal more change is necessary if the school hopes to keep pace with changes in the church and the world. One thing that hasn't changed during Campbell's deanship, except perhaps in intensity, is the divinity school's ties to the church in general and United Methodism in particular. Russell Richey, associate dean of the divinity school for academic programs and co-director of a Lilly Endowment-sponsored project on United Methodism and

American culture, credits Campbell with reinforcing the divinity school's historical mission of serving parish needs. "Dennis is solid and orthodox and doesn't chase after new fads," says Richey. "He is innovative through nuance, not by overturning what went before. And he can almost always be found in chapel when he's in town."

Campbell himself feels the tending of church-university relations is at the very center of what a divinity school dean must do. "I'm a believer in the divinity school taking a strong role in the life of the university," he says. "A great university needs a divinity school because we offer a unique perspective: our commitment to serve rather than be served. That's an unusual perspective in today's universities, many of which increasingly justify themselves in terms of economic power."

By the same token, Campbell is not enthusiastic about a recent proliferation of free-standing seminaries. "A great theological school needs a university," he says. "The church in our time requires leadership of uncommon ability and education. The Duke divinity school is a school of the university and a school of the church. Our mission and challenge is to maintain the delicate balance between communities of faith and the general society, between intellectual development and spiritual growth."

**"A GREAT UNIVERSITY
NEEDS A DIVINITY SCHOOL
BECAUSE WE OFFER A
UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE: OUR
COMMITMENT TO SERVE
RATHER THAN BE SERVED."**

DENNIS M. CAMPBELL
Dean, Duke Divinity School



A fellow divinity school dean and former Duke faculty member, Howard University's C.G. Newsome '72, M.Div. '75, Ph.D. '82, is quick to salute that view. "Dennis has been successful in doing something few schools have managed," says the dean of Howard's divinity school. "He has brought his school into higher esteem within church circles—not just the United Methodist Church but the wider church—and at the same time the school has grown in stature among scholars." And, says Newsome, who left the Duke faculty in 1986 and subsequently served as chair of the divinity school board of visitors, "Dennis has set a model of promise for divinity schools."

Keeping seminary and university in easy co-existence has not been the norm in American higher education. Many of the country's top-ranked universities started out as seminaries but long ago divorced their sponsoring churches. That didn't necessarily happen by design, but it happened.

Not at Duke. Says Jackson Carroll B.D. '56, Ruth W. and Morris Williams Jr. Professor of Religion and Society, who returned to the divinity school three years ago after being away for a quarter of a century, "When I was here in the Sixties, Duke was a good regional university; now it's a world-class research university." Yet he sees no evidence of the uni-

versity drifting away from its roots. "We're a more self-consciously Methodist school today," he says, "with heavy emphasis on the history and traditions of the church."

Thomas A. Langford B.D. '54, Ph.D. '58, the William Kellon Quick Professor of Theology and Methodist Studies, thinks of himself as exhibit A of the close relationship between theology and other Duke disciplines. He has served both as divinity dean and as university provost. "I happened to be the first person from the divinity school to take a major administrative post in the university," he says. "And when it happened, nobody on either side seemed to think it unusual."

From the church's perspective as well, Campbell gets high marks for keeping the ties strong. Jack Harnish, associate director of the Ministerial Education Fund of the Methodist Church Board of Higher Education, calls Campbell "a remarkable leader in the church." The Ministerial Education Fund's primary function is to support United Methodism's thirteen seminaries, five of which are related to universities and the rest free-standing.

Despite this closeness, the Duke divinity school has an equally strong and historical tradition of ecumenism, as does Methodism itself. There's a certain satisfaction in Campbell's voice when he talks about the variety of

faith traditions present in the school's student body. All told, more than thirty denominations are represented, although "some denominations," Campbell concedes with a touch of disappointment, "are tightening their rules to make it harder for their students to be educated outside their faith traditions." Duke offers specific programs of study in the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed traditions. In addition, students and faculty from Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and other traditions find a home here.

Mention ecumenism to a divinity school faculty member these days and the term global church will quickly surface. "There's more and more awareness of globalization issues—more exposure of our students to other cultures abroad and to other sub-cultures here at home," says Jackson Carroll. "Some seminaries do more than we do to build international education into their curriculum, but we're increasing our use of visiting faculty and faculty exchanges with other cultures. We are facing up to the reality that Christianity is one faith among others in the world."

For Richard Lischer, professor of homiletics and an ordained minister in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, contemporary global reali-



ties offer several challenges to Christianity. "There is the rise in visibility of world religions," he says. "There is an explosion of interest in Islamic studies at the university—a reality we must consider when we do faculty searches. The meaning of the revolution in communications technology, both to the teaching of theology and to theology itself, is something we must think through carefully. It all goes back to assembling a creative faculty, a process that forces us to engage in conversation about priorities in a way that few other events do."

Campbell's successor, L. Gregory Jones M.Div. '85, Ph.D. '88, will have an opportunity to shape the divinity school's early twenty-first-century faculty almost as profoundly as Campbell shaped its late-twentieth-century faculty. In the next decade, as many as nine positions may have to be filled.

Mary McClintock Fulkerson M.Div. '77, associate professor of theology and one of the three tenured women in the divinity school, hopes the newcomers will be people who "believe that gender, race, class, and sexual orientation are key lenses for research. This is where some of the most interesting work in theology is now being done."

Fulkerson says the divinity school shortcomings she detects in these and other areas

offer opportunities for constructive change. "When I was a student here, there was only one woman on the faculty," she says. "There were none when I joined the faculty in 1983." While giving Campbell credit for adding women to the faculty, she believes "Duke was way late, and there still aren't enough." She also offers a dissent to the general perception of tranquil relationships between the divinity school and the university as a whole. "I happen to be a member of a women's studies group that's loosely organized and drawn from a variety of disciplines," she says, "and I also serve on a gay/lesbian task force the university created to find ways of accommodating those students. In both groups I hear critical comments about the divinity school. There is an attitude that bright women don't go into the ministry any more; they go into law or medicine instead. I don't totally buy that take, but there's a lot of truth in it. It worries me, because I believe the conscience of the university is found in places like women's studies."

"As for our gay and lesbian students, the divinity school and chapel are seen as hostile." When Fulkerson was up for tenure, one antagonistic faculty colleague "used my activities in connection with gay and lesbian students as ammunition to oppose my candidacy." She adds laconically, "It didn't succeed."

A DYNASTY OF DIVINITY DEANS

In mid-April, the search committee responsible for finding Dennis Campbell's successor made its much-anticipated decision. L. Gregory Jones M.Div. '85, Ph.D. '88, chair of the theology department at Loyola College in Baltimore, was selected dean of the divinity school, a post his father held fifteen years ago. Campbell, who is stepping down after fifteen years as dean to return to full-time teaching and research, succeeded Jones' father, Jameson Jones, who died while in office in 1982. Jones entered the divinity school just months after his father died of a heart attack at the age of fifty-three.

Campbell says he was pleased that Jones was returning to Duke "because it represents both continuity and change." In addition to Jones' links to Duke, Campbell notes that he also has experience elsewhere "and brings ideas that will help us move forward.... He knows the practical and theological concerns and issues of clergy as well as the pressing intellectual questions of the day in the academy. His academic work has shown him to be a fine scholar and his experience as department chair at Loyola has helped him prepare for administration and financial development."

Jones, who was appointed after a year-long national search, earned both his master's in Christian theology and his doctorate in Christian theology and ethics at Duke, where he received Andrew Mellon and John Wesley fellowships and the 1985 Jameson Jones Preaching Award (named in honor of his father and awarded annually by the faculty). A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he received his bachelor's in speech communications as well as his master's in public policy and administration from the University of Denver, where he lived since childhood.

At Loyola, Jones was an associate professor and taught undergraduate courses in theology and ethics. He was a research and teaching assistant at Duke from 1984 to 1987 and a lecturer in the divinity school in 1987-88. Since 1991, he has also taught graduate students at The Ecumenical Institute of St. Mary's Seminary and University. He is a member of the institute's executive board and chair of its academic policies committee. He directed Loyola College's Center for the Humanities from 1992 to 1996 and was a contributing writer to the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant for Loyola in 1993.

He is co-editor of the journal *Modern Theology* and the recipient of numerous major grants, including a Lilly Foundation Grant, focusing on "Practices of Education in Theological Reflection," and a Pew Foundation Evangelical

Priscilla Pope-Levison M.Div. '83, assistant professor of the practice of evangelism, is another who would like to see more attention paid to issues embraced by diversity: "In many other seminaries, liberation and feminist theologies are much more prominent," she says. Though quick to acknowledge that Campbell "has assembled a stellar faculty, has hired a lot of women, and is also willing to hire couples" (she is herself part of a couples hire), she worries that the feminist view is not so much under attack as simply dismissed these days. "When I was a student in the Eighties," she says, "I remember intense discussions in the student lounges about inclusive language. I miss that kind of passion today. When I call attention to non-inclusive language in student papers, they don't argue with me but they also don't accept the need to change. They insist on using 'God the Father,' even though there are other, more acceptable metaphors in the Bible."

She would like more attention paid to issues of liberation theology. "My interest in liberation theology grew out of a class I took from Fred Herzog," she says, referring to a faculty member who died more than a year ago. "We miss him. No one has picked up that theme with the same intensity he had."

In short, says Pope-Levison, "We need to



STUDENTS AT THE DIVINITY SCHOOL TEND TO BE YOUNGER THAN THOSE AT OTHER SEMINARIES, AND THE SCHOOL HAS ITS SHARE OF SECOND- CAREER STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN.



Jones: "People are looking for the kind of wisdom that theologically trained men and women can provide."

Scholar's Research Grant. He was a participating scholar in the Duke Divinity School-Lilly Foundation Project on United Methodism and American Culture, and was named by *The Catholic Review* to its list of "Teachers Who Make a Difference" in 1995.

He says that she and his wife, Susan Pendleton Jones M.Div. '83, who leaves her job as senior pastor at a 1,000-member United Methodist Church in Arbutus, Maryland, look forward to the challenges the new post will offer. "This is an exciting time in the life of Duke Divinity School. It's strong; Dennis has done an excellent job of shepherding the institution through transitions and changes over the last fifteen years. Now there are a range of issues in theological education that need to be faced. Some churches are asking whether ordained and lay ministers need to be formally, theologically trained and whether it would be better to train their own, particularly at large churches. Further, universities are asking whether theological scholarship is rigorous enough, if it is as strong as the other dis-

ciplines. And theological education also must be engaged with social realities and pressing problems we face—poverty, issues of crime and punishment, and medical care. So, the question that's being asked is, 'Why should churches, people, and universities devote significant resources to lay and ordained ministries?' The answers can be found—they're out there—but they need to be offered in a persuasive way.

"Theological education is important in each area; people are looking for the kind of wisdom that theologically trained men and women can provide. To do that will require faculty, staff, students, and alumni who are committed to their church, and who are intellectually serious and socially engaged. That's a tall order, but Duke has the people to offer rich contributions in leadership."

Duke Divinity Professor Moody Smith, who chaired the search committee, says Jones was on a short list of strong candidates—"any of whom we would be happy to have as dean of the divinity school"—presented by the search committee to Provost John Strohhenn and President Nannerl O. Keohane for final selection.

A friend and colleague of Jameson Jones, Smith says the younger Jones, while different in personality from his father, is very much like him "in the important respects—in character and commitment." Describing the new

find more avenues for dialogue on issues that make us uncomfortable." Mary McClintock Fulkerson agrees. Whatever other challenges the new dean will face, she finds that one is of overriding importance: "We need someone to help us learn how to argue with each other."

Diversity and globalization are issues that deeply concern another member of the divinity school faculty, William C. Turner Jr. B.S.E. '70, M.Div. '74, Ph.D. '84, associate professor of the practice of homiletics and one of the school's two African-American faculty members. He sees the church facing tremendous challenges in the twenty-first century: "The globe is shrinking. A lot of old patterns and wisdom have no currency now. We need to fashion a relevant ministry for a new generation. We no longer deal with a captive Christian audience: Our neighbors are Muslims, Buddhists, atheists, agnostics. And our religious customs are coming to be matters of choice, particularly in the South. We no longer need only concern ourselves with relating to the three Ks—Kolor, Kin, and Kind."

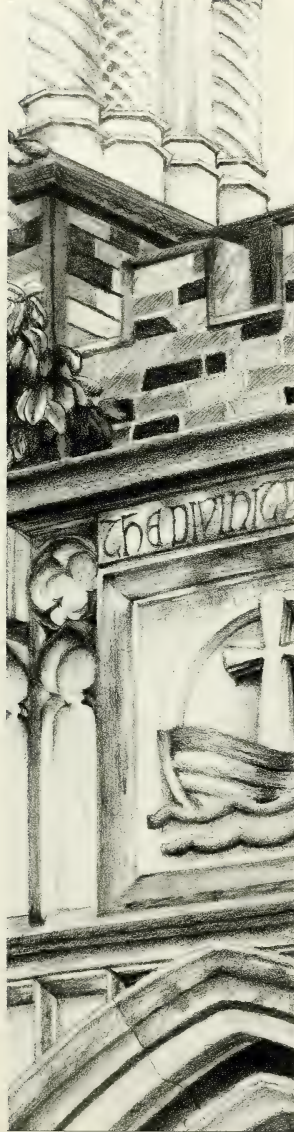
Although he gives Campbell credit for "incredible energy and a gift for thinking on his feet," Turner sees the changing of deans as more than just a personnel matter. "It's a watershed moment for us—the appointments the new dean will make will be decisive in

dean as an "extraordinarily able theologian," Smith said Jones has made a place for himself in the top echelons of theological education and scholarship.

In his new post, Jones said he plans to explore ways in which "practices—both as part of the church's life and in theological education, initiation, reflection, and mentorship—might be better integrated as a way of envisioning theological education."

Jones credits both his late father and his mother, Bonnie Gwehlier of Lexington, Kentucky, with serving as important theological role models for him. "My father combined his love for the church and for the mind. Some of my earliest memories of being excited about learning were with him in the library. And he had a passion for people—from people in the parish to intellectuals in the university. My mother was always involved in church music and, today, she leads work teams to Latin America and to the Middle East," he says.

He also praised his wife, whom he has assisted in her parishes for the past decade and with whom he is co-writing a sequel to his 1995 book on forgiveness and theology, *Embodying Forgiveness* (1995, Wm. B. Eerdmans). The couple have three children: Nathan, Benjamin, and Sarah.



shaping the faculty. Today's world has to be reflected in scholarship and research. We can't assume we're doing a good job because we did it well twenty years ago."

For openers, the divinity school must become more representative of the population it serves, he says. "We're doing better in terms of gender than of race. I would hope for a stronger program relating to urban needs. Our students need more training in urban settings. Last year, when the church burnings were going on, we tried to get some black leaders here to lecture but we weren't successful. That was disappointing."

Dean Campbell would not disagree. "We must pay attention to both rural church ministry and to the desperate urban places," he acknowledges. The rural church, at least, has captured Duke's attention from the beginning. The Duke Endowment specifically underwrites the placement of divinity school students as assistants in rural churches, and many of these churches serve African-American congregations. Ironically, in Turner's view, the terms of that endowment hamper the kind of presence he'd like to see in urban ministries. The language of the endowment is out of date, he says. "As written, it restricts field experience to rural communities, which it defines as 15,000 or under. This makes no sense now, because the need has shifted to the cities, and even a lot of rural communities are now bigger than 15,000."

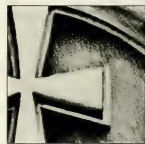
The divinity school played a significant role in the desegregation of the university. As early as 1948, writes Conrad Cherry in his book *Hurrying Toward Zion: Universities, Divinity Schools, and American Protestantism*, "the first attempt to desegregate Duke was undertaken by students of the divinity school. In a petition, ...over one hundred ministerial students indicated they would 'welcome the fellowship, stimulation, and fuller Christian cooperation that we feel would exist here if Negro students were to join us.'" Despite faculty endorsement of that petition, nothing came of the initiative for some years.

"[T]he divinity school continued to petition...for racial integration of their institution," writes Cherry, and the petitions began to take on a note of urgency...following the Supreme Court [desegregation] decision of 1954." It was not until September 1961, however, after much prodding from the divinity school, that "the Duke board resolved to admit applicants to its graduate and professional schools without regard to race..." A year later, that policy was broadened to include undergraduates.

Back in the Seventies, Duke began to decentralize its units, and gradually the deans have assumed not just programmatic responsibility for their schools but fiscal responsibility as well. Says Campbell, "Under the 'every

tub rests on its own bottom' philosophy of decentralization [a phrase first articulated at Harvard], fund-raising responsibility at Duke now rests entirely at the school level, and the deans shoulder enormous responsibility and accountability."

The divinity school's non-tuition sources of income include ongoing support from The Duke Endowment (although it becomes smaller each year as a percentage of the whole); a million-dollar annual stipend from the United Methodist Church; and a \$30-million general endowment, much of it raised during Campbell's tenure. "The school is in good shape financially," he says, although he acknowledges



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that fund raising will remain a major part of his successor's duties.

Campbell has a knack for raising funds, says Wes Brown M.Div. '76, the divinity school's associate dean for development and alumni affairs. "Most of our support is not from the school's graduates, of course—pastors can't afford to make big gifts. We do get a healthy percentage of gifts from alumni, but a lot of them are \$50 gifts. What Dennis has done is convince our graduates to open doors to persons who are concerned about the leadership of the church and willing to support the divinity school."

As they look to the future, the divinity school faculty are concerned about more than

the fund-raising momentum; they are feeling a new kind of competitive pressure from the evangelical seminaries. More of these institutions are opening every year, and several have started up recently in nearby Charlotte. Says Priscilla Pope-Levison, "We have no problems recruiting students yet, but these new seminaries will become our competition." One allure of the newer seminaries is their flexibility in packaging a degree into weekend and evening classes, intensive short courses, and other non-traditional delivery channels.

Former dean Tom Langford thinks the divinity school needs to look at the business schools and "see how they offer flexible weekend education in some of their programs." And the spur is more than just competition. "We need to learn how to do new and non-traditional things because the churches are changing."

Jack Hamish, whose view of church needs is as broad as his connections with the United Methodist Church's thirteen officially-related seminaries and sixty-some non-affiliated but accredited seminaries, is specific and blunt about what's changing in the church. "At the local level," he says, "ministry is more demanding and stressful than it once was. All the social problems of our age—broken families, drugs, and the rest of it—play out at the pastoral level. On top of that, society pays less automatic respect to the church, which puts the clergy in a more missionial situation."

"We are still dealing with a church in decline," he adds, "although I don't want to sound negative about this. There is growing interest in spirituality today, but it's not necessarily Christian spirituality. People are feeling a need to get in touch with the divine, and this creates a challenging and invigorating climate for pastors—it calls for people in the churches who have a clear sense of purpose and a call from God."

Duke divinity school students by and large are responding to that call, Langford says. They tend to be younger, with a median age of twenty-six, than students at most other seminaries, where the median is well up in the thirties. The reason for the difference, as Langford sees it, reflects the kind of institution Duke's divinity school happens to be. "A lot of our students are people who finish college and are interested in academic religion. There are few theology schools where students can be part of serious academic discourse, where issues are really engaged. That's why Duke is so important."

Not every Duke divinity school student is a freshly-minted college graduate, of course. Duke has its share of second-career students, and that's particularly true of women students, says Langford. "Our healthy applicant pool masks the fact that there has been a decline since the Seventies in the numbers of men interested in the ministry. Women are

attracted to Duke because they tend to do better at finding pastorates under the Methodist appointment system than under the call system used in other denominations."

Langford also points to another difference between many of today's seminary students and those of a few decades ago—one that has to do with the kind of call from God the students are experiencing. "Of old," he explains, "students came to the seminary through the church; that is, their families were churchgoing and they were sure they wanted to enter the ministry, even if they may have been questioning their faith. These days, many of our students grew up unchurched and became Christians, or began looking for something spiritual, during college or later in life. These students are certain about their faith, although they may have doubts about whether the ministry is for them."

"Some of these students are mid-career people. They're more serious and they don't hesitate to ask for clarification in the classroom. One day recently, I put an outline on the board in one of my classes. At the top of the outline was 'God.' When I finished, a student raised his hand. 'You lost me after 'God,'" he said.

"The older student pays a price to be here; they've disrupted their lives and left earlier careers. Their presence makes the divinity school a more ventilated place. And their presence in the churches will change the church."

Langford, who has been at Duke since 1956, gives eloquent voice to a conviction shared by Campbell and the divinity school faculty as a whole when he says the school "lives on a borderland between church and university. We are an academic institution whose mission is to train people for the church. For many of our graduates, that means going into ministries. For others, it means going into academic fields."

"First and foremost, we must provide academic leadership for the churches and the academic aspects of Christianity. This is our strength—we are not as strong in applied areas as some other schools. But our strength is part of our unique position on the borderland. The divinity school must be a critic of the church as well as its supporter—a loving critic, but a critic nonetheless. By the same token, the divinity school must be a critic of the university as well as its supporter."

"Academics like to say that students change in their time at a university, and it's true. At Duke, the divinity school has to play a role in those changes."

Collins, a freelance writer living in South Bend, Indiana, is editor emeritus of Notre Dame Magazine.



WHERE ARE THE C's OF YESTERYEAR?

INDEXING ACHIEVEMENT

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

According to a committee report, the system centered on the traditional Grade Point Average sours the intellectual atmosphere. Others on campus agreed about the problem—but not about the remedy.

Writer Kurt Vonnegut, speaking at Duke in late February, made his rambling and witty way through a mélange of themes: the limitations of the family, the plight of the novelist, the decline of decency. But right from the start, he showed that he knew his audience: He began with a dig at the University of North Carolina, endorsed a candidate in the student government elections, then announced that “indexing of grades is an outrage,” adding, “Grade inflation is good for everybody.”

Vonnegut had tapped into the debate that hit Duke—and the education press—just as student preoccupations normally would have turned toward midterm assignments and basketball tournaments. The debate centered on the so-called Achievement Index (the A.I.), which would have gradually replaced the traditional Grade Point Average.

But intention was not to translate into action: In a mid-March vote, the faculty Arts and Sciences Council voted nineteen to fourteen against even experimenting with the index for an eighteen-month trial period. (The trial would have omitted the new computations from students' permanent transcripts.) Just days before, the Duke Student government had sponsored a student referendum on the A.I. Of those who voted, 88 percent registered their disapproval.

If the Arts and Sciences Council vote transpired in an atmosphere of academic propriety—and transpired, in fact, in the absence of many members who didn't bother to show for the culminating event—the preceding debate was very boisterous, and very public. *Newsweek* ran a feature that declared: “Duke takes on grade inflation.” With metaphorical exuberance, the magazine said, “Grades seem to have risen almost as fast as tuition,” and “Duke reformers think the G.P.A. has become so badly overweight that the only solution is death—not a diet.” For his part, Duke physics chair and professor Lawrence Evans, in a letter to the *Duke Chronicle*, insisted that the greater issue is “inequality of grading standards, the lack of any consistency among instructors as to what the various grades signify, which results in gross unfairness to students.”

The proposal came from an ad-hoc Committee on Grades, appointed by the Arts and Sciences Council in December 1995. According to the committee's report, the average of all grades at Duke rose sharply from about 2.7 (on a 0-4.0 scale) in 1969 to about 3.0 in 1972, remained roughly constant from 1972 until 1986, and then began another period of sharp increase that passed 3.3 in 1994. During this same period, the fraction of grades given that were B's fell from nearly 43 percent to 37 per-

cent, the fraction of C's fell from nearly 26 percent to 10 percent, and the fraction of A's rose from 21 percent to 46 percent. “It is somewhat alarming to note,” says the report, “that in another twenty-five years, were this trend to persist, 97 percent of all grades would be A's.”

According to the report, the current system of reporting Grade Point Average and G.P.A.-based rank in class produces not only upward pressure on grades but also a souring of “the general intellectual atmosphere of the university.” In particular, the G.P.A. basis of ranking encourages “shopping for grades” in order to increase a student's G.P.A. and the associated rank in class. Over time, high-grading classes will experience increasing enrollments and low-grading classes will experience diminishing enrollments. That migration will, in itself, cause average grades to increase and will put pressure on low-grading professors to change their ways.

Committee members considered, and rejected, the so-called “Dartmouth Proposal.” In that scheme, the mean of the grades received by all students in a course would be listed on the transcript in addition to the student's grade. If a class were taken only by outstanding students, the average grade, appropriately, might be an A-minus. But reporting such an average penalizes those high achievers, the committee concluded. Only a more sensi-



DEPARTMENT	A's	B's	Total
Drama	67%	32%	99%
Literature	57%	41%	98%
Women's Studies	67%	31%	98%
Dance	77%	21%	97%
Art Design	67%	31%	97%
Religion	64%	33%	97%
African-American Studies	56%	41%	97%
Education	60%	37%	97%
Music	67%	29%	96%
Italian	59%	38%	96%
Civil Engineering	56%	39%	96%
Classical Studies	53%	43%	95%
University Writing Course	54%	41%	95%
Public Policy	49%	45%	95%
Art History	55%	40%	94%
French	49%	45%	94%
Spanish	58%	36%	94%
German	60%	34%	94%
History	50%	43%	93%
Mech. Engineering	54%	38%	93%
Philosophy	46%	47%	92%
Cultural Anthro.	62%	30%	92%
English	47%	44%	91%
Political Science	36%	54%	90%
Statistics	48%	42%	89%
Elec. Engineering	54%	34%	89%
Sociology	46%	42%	88%
Management Sci.	48%	39%	88%
Biomedical Engineering	44%	44%	86%
Engineering	48%	38%	86%
Psychology	48%	38%	86%
Economics	43%	41%	84%
Computer Science	55%	29%	84%
Biological Anthro. and Anatomy	52%	32%	83%
Physics	44%	38%	82%
Geology	45%	35%	80%
Biology	35%	40%	76%
Chemistry	29%	41%	70%
Mathematics	27%	41%	69%
Biochemistry	28%	41%	68%
ALL	48%	39%	87%

The total may differ by 1 from the sum of the other percentages because of rounding off to integers.

tive system would be a fairer system. And that's where Valen Johnson came in.

The A.I. is the creation of Johnson, an associate professor of statistics. It's mathematically complex, he says, but so what? As he put it in early March, "Duke has lost six or seven basketball games this season, and they're still a top-ten team. And there are probably a hundred schools across the nation in different conferences that have lost six or seven games. Everybody understands that the basketball rankings are accounting for the difficulty of the opponents' schedules. And the A.I. is accounting for the difficulty of the class that's taken. People understand the Consumer Price Index, they understand the unemployment rates, they understand tennis and golf rankings. Not one of those rankings could a normal person compute from raw data. But everyone understands exactly what they mean."

Under Johnson's proposal, professors would grade students in the usual way, but the "raw data" would be adjusted for levels of difficulty. The index rewards students who do well in classes with a wide distribution of grades; it also rewards those who take courses with peers who have a history of taking challenging courses and doing well in them. Some B's and even some C's could greatly increase a student's academic rank, while some A's wouldn't move the rank at all.

The *Chronicle of Higher Education* used the example of a junior who takes an economics class with other students who have done very well in their first two years. That student could benefit greatly from a B, especially if the professor awarded a lot of C's. But if a student takes a class with mostly subpar classmates, taught by a professor who's an unabashed grade inflator, his indexed score might not move even if he earned an A.

"Some students would be ranked higher, some students would be ranked lower, some students would have higher G.P.A.'s, and some students would have lower G.P.A.'s," Johnson says. "But on average there would be no change. So I don't think it would hurt Duke students at all. And in fact, it might actually increase the admissions rate to professional schools, if you assume that students trying to enter professional schools are taking harder classes, because they would be the students who would benefit most."

A conspicuous critic of the index, senior Takcus Nesbit, president of the Duke Student Government, says the proposal targeted the wrong group in its attack on grading standards—students rather than faculty members. At the departmental level, chairs should be able to approach their colleagues and tell them, "Hey, your class is not as rigorous as we'd like it to be, and we'd like to see some different standard in the classroom," he says. "You're not necessarily infringing upon the autonomy of the professor, but saying these are the standards we'd like to hold our students to."

In Johnson's view, though, "It would be very difficult to impose grading constraints on the faculty. And I think in many cases it would be inappropriate. In some smaller classes, I can almost understand that in trying to establish rapport with students, faculty feel that it's better to assign high marks. And I don't think there's anything necessarily wrong with that, as long as the faculty who are assigning marks that way don't insist that their A's be given as much weight as an A from another faculty member who perhaps assigned only 5 or 10 percent of his students A's. The A.I. basically is just accounting for those differences. It's fine for faculty to assign high grades, but they should not be ranking students outside of their

class. And in effect, that's what they do in the current system. They say that the students they have in their class are uniformly better than students taking another class. That's where the unfairness rises."

Whether they understand its nuances or not, most students don't like what they know about the index. One striking aspect of the debate was that some of its electric moments were in fact electronic moments—news-group conversations on the Internet. As is fitting for a free-flowing, unmoderated forum, the string of commentary ranged from the thoughtful (a chart showing grade distribution at Duke) to the intemperate (ugly associations between the Duke-conceived "A.I." and "A.I." as understood by the computer-science community—that is, an Artificial Intelligence that had its most fantastic expression in 2001: *A Space Odyssey* and the murderous HAL computer).

In a more conventional medium, *The Chronicle* editorialized against the idea. According to the January editorial, the A.I. would introduce a "simple mathematical formula"—though simple may not be the word—that compares essentially noncomparable courses; would discourage students from challenging themselves with elective courses outside their majors because, in any given class, they would be ranked against the student "majors"; and would undervalue the performance of the high-achieving students who enroll together in demanding, limited-enrollment seminars. And in a unanimous vote in early February, the Duke Student Government (DSG) passed a resolution recommending that the Arts and Sciences Council reject the proposal. It then proceeded to schedule the March student referendum—a sequence of events that some observers saw as manipulation of a hot-button, and poorly understood, issue.

One of the few students who publicly saw merit in the index, sophomore Jeff Horwich, says that both the student government and

the student newspaper responded shrilly and thoughtlessly to the proposal. DSG voted on the idea after a single presentation, which was hardly enough, he says, to provide a firm grasp of its complicated workings. "In a lot of ways the debate has been messed up even further by the fact that DSG believes that it can play this dual role of lobbying against the proposal and being the responsible informer of students at the same time. It seems to me that those jobs are really not compatible."

He points to an advertisement for a "town meeting" that was titled "Say Goodbye to Your G.P.A."—one sign of the automatic condemnation that greeted the proposal. "Not only is this blatantly wrong—the G.P.A. is not going anywhere anytime soon—it is also displaying a rampant bias against the proposal. And students were entering into this debate with an opinion already shoved in their face by DSG before they had a chance to become informed for themselves."

If the proposal grew from an effort to

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inspire greater intellectual engagement on campus, that's fine with Horwich. "I've heard students say, 'I'm here to get grades, I'm here because I want to get a good G.P.A. and find a cushy job when I graduate.' In that respect, this proposal does really have some normative aspects to it. It does seek to change those students' behaviors, and those are the students who are going to lose under the A.I. Frankly, I don't feel too bad about that."

Another student, junior physics major Benni Goetz, agreed with index-inventor Johnson's argument that the G.P.A. forces students into rational choice-making that's educationally unfortunate. "I want to learn some quantum mechanics, and am thinking of taking Physics 211 next semester," he said in an electronic discussion. "But you can see the perverse incentive that the G.P.A. forces on me: Although I would learn far more from the physics course, my rank in class would benefit by taking it easy and taking the gut class. What kind of an atmosphere does this set up at a university, where people are supposed to challenge themselves and take what interests them?" In a follow-up message, he said that "From my own experience, I know the G.P.A. is unfair. I know I could be earning a higher G.P.A. by learning less, working less, and performing at a lower level, if I were in a different department, and were taking different classes. I'm not bitter about it, but it irks me."

But there were plenty of professors who found the index idea irksome. Paul Gronke, assistant professor of political science, took to *The Chronicle's* letters page to argue that, at its root, the proposal asserted a grade inflation "problem" at Duke, but never proved that the problem exists. Curricular changes introduced in 1986 allowed students to opt out of courses that had been part of a general studies requirement, he pointed



out. "This is an obvious possible contributor for increases in the average grade, much more reasonable than the proposal's assertion of some sinister plot by evaluation-grubbing junior faculty and grade-grubbing students." (Some of Gronke's colleagues remark on another explanation for soaring G.P.A.'s: Duke has been enrolling students with better academic credentials than was the case a decade or more ago.)

Gronke outlined what became the common criticisms of the proposal: It would encourage students to shop for courses with a wide dispersion of grades, and so steer them away from small classes filled with other smart and interesting students; it would discourage professors from working to improve the grades of students having difficulty because, by so doing, they would hurt their best students; and since Duke would become the only school to report the index on the permanent student record, it would cause confusion among employers and graduate school admissions committees everywhere.

Enlarging on his complaints in the electronic discussion, Gronke speculated about faculty behavior. Professors might be inspired to avoid student complaints about grades by giving everyone a good mark, he said. "Would any faculty member do this? The A.I. proposal asserts that faculty already do this, inflating their grades in order to obtain better evaluations and avoid grade appeals. The A.I. doesn't fix this, it might exacerbate it, since your overly high grades are 'fixed' elsewhere."

Gronke's most cutting comment, which was a standard argument of A.I. opponents, was that the index would increase academic competition: Students would shy away from helping their peers, since in so doing they would presumably hurt their own rankings. Says student government president Nesbit: "I just don't see Duke as a learning culture where students are so competitive that they don't collaborate with each other. That, in my opinion, is a more enriching learning experience. One of our criticisms of the A.I. is the possibility, at least, that the future might be different."

Johnson refutes the competition argument with an experiment. After explaining the index to students in two statistics courses, he surveyed them about whether they would be less likely to help others, or to work in cooperative study groups, if the A.I. were adopted. An overwhelming majority said they would help their peers as agreeably as ever. Most also reported, though, that they considered it less likely that they would receive help from other students. In Johnson's view, the latter response suggests that students think their peers are "more competitive and more cut-throat" than they really are.

For his part, Nesbit finds the second result worrisome. He says it points to the perception—if not the reality—that the A.I. is "an

incentive to make other students fail, simply because your grade depends upon how everyone else performs in the class."

In her letter to *The Chronicle*, art history professor Annabel Wharton painted one of the remarkable aspects to this debate in a presumed "community" of scholars. What she perceived was a confrontation across an intellectual rift—a rift defined by those who believe that truth can be quantified and those who believe that truth cannot be quantified. In Wharton's view, the A.I. is an attack on "the non-quantitative sector" of the university, a means of passing judgment upon "lenient" faculty as much as it is a means of ranking students.

In art history, "questions of quality are central but acknowledged as unquantifiable," according to Wharton. "A painting is not a great painting because it has more square centimeters of canvas than any other or because more people have gone to look at it in a museum. Art history also suggests that qual-

ity is not relative. A great Manet is not better than a great Rembrandt. What I learn from my research I apply to my students. My evaluation of my students is subjective."

The A.I. suggests "the increasing institutional hegemony of those who believe truth can be quantified," Wharton wrote. The quantifiers are those who are uncomfortable with how disorderly life seems to have become—bureaucrats, administrators, and academics. Their desire for order is inevitably hierarchical. This hierarchy, by privileging the quantitative, inevitably marginalizes me, my colleagues in the arts and humanities, and our students."

Among those who carried forward the competing-cultures theme was James Rolleston, professor and chair of Germanic languages and literature, who serves on the Arts and Sciences Council. Before the final vote, Rolleston told the council that the index was "an anti-intellectual move." The faculty, he said,

HARVARD-STYLE ACHIEVEMENT

It's not just his Harvard Yard office that gives Jeff Wolcowitz an impressive overview of the educational landscape of Harvard University. Wolcowitz, associate dean for undergraduate education, has a Harvard familiarity that dates to his graduate-student days in the Seventies. And as he gauges the academic currents elsewhere, he's not surprised that the idea floated for a Duke Achievement Index got swept aside. "I don't know how one votes for something that he or she doesn't understand. If you don't understand it, it's hard to perceive it as fair."

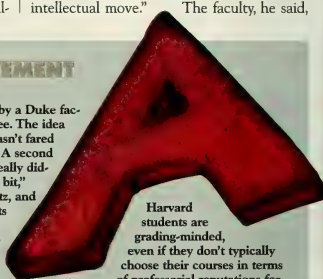
Harvard, he says, already provides a feature of the failed Achievement Index: It informs instructors how their own grading practices square with the practices of others. Professors know how students score in a particular course relative to the students' other courses; professors also know how the grades they assign stack up to the grades for courses of similar size in their department.

Such information sharing doesn't extend to the student transcript. But a Harvard faculty committee on educational policy has put forward a proposal, Wolcowitz says, that would record not only a student's course grade, but also the average grade given in that course. This so-called enhanced transcript—already incorporated at Dartmouth—

was rejected by a Duke faculty committee. The idea at Harvard hasn't fared much better: A second committee "really didn't like it one bit," says Wolcowitz, and there it met its fateful end. The most significant standard taken of late, he adds, was to change the process for granting degrees *summa cum laude*. Formerly hinging on students' work in their program of concentration, the ultimate honor at graduation now reflects performance across-the-board.

When it comes to griping over grading—that is, institutional concern about grading standards, along with faculty reluctance to act on the concern—Harvard has a lot in common with Duke. Grades have become compressed at Harvard, Wolcowitz says. "And the question that one faces is why and is there anything to do about it. Except there's no consensus on what to do about it. Yes, it's probably problematic that grades have become compressed. But we say we are bringing better and better students into Harvard College every year. And if that's true, presumably they out-perform the ones who were already here."

In Wolcowitz's view,



Harvard students are grading-minded, even if they don't typically choose their courses in terms of professorial reputations for toughness or for being a soft touch. "Our students perceive that there are formulas for getting into certain kinds of professional schools," he says. He considers that a misperception. "Admissions offices wouldn't be serving their own institutions well if they were doing their job in some formulaic way."

"I think we have a fair amount of competitiveness here. And certainly one of the concerns about many of the proposals for doing something about grade inflation comes down to the objection that we might be reinforcing the competitiveness, when in fact we want to reinforce collaboration. So, does putting the mean or median grade on the transcript mean that you shouldn't help your friends learn the material better? Are you better off if your classmates don't get A's? Students care a lot about their grades. That's what academic competitiveness means."

had seemingly plunged into a state of amnesia about the core of what education is about—critical resistance to dehumanizing tendencies. “The poor old G.P.A. was inadequate, the argument goes, but now we have something reliable, something that will really tell us the student’s worth, thus sparing busy selection committees the bother of reading recommendations or personal statements. This claim is anti-intellectual, both because it purports to quantify what cannot be quantified and because it slavishly collaborates with all the tendencies in our society toward defining people via competitive hierarchies.”

Incorporating this “fetish of accuracy” would damage “the atmosphere of trust and academic free play that we still have,” Rolleston added. The index might remain inexplicable, “and the students would very quickly perceive it as more arbitrary than the grades themselves, hence resent it strongly.” Or it would indeed be explicable, “in which case ambitious students would have a far stronger motive to manipulate it than they do for the G.P.A., which is acknowledged to be a convention.”

Johnson acknowledges an apparent, though not absolute, division of opinion between the two cultures of the campus. “There is a tendency for people who have graded more leniently in the past to oppose the index, and for people who have graded more stringently to favor it,” he says.

Physics professor Lawrence Evans drove home that point in a sardonic *Duke Chronicle* opinion piece, published after the Arts and Sciences Council vote. Evans observed that although the swing voters in the nineteen-to-fourteen rejection were largely from the social sciences, the representatives from the humanities voted solidly against the index, while the scientists were nearly as solidly for it. His *Chronicle* column included a department-by-department listing—originally posted in an electronic discussion of the proposed index—of the percentages of A’s and B’s assigned last fall. Roughly half of the academic departments and programs, including nearly all of those in the humanities, hardly use the C grade at all. (At 99 percent A’s and B’s, drama was just slightly above literature, women’s studies, dance, art, religion, African and Afro-American studies, and education.)

“Over the last twenty or so years,” as Evans

put it, “faculty in these areas have quietly changed their grading system while faculty in other areas more or less retained the old system.” His (rather wry) recommendation: a “C-free” grading system. “Those of us in the sciences and other areas whose students are being unfairly penalized by our use of the C grade should cease and desist.”

But in the debate, Peter Lange, chairman of political science, said he’s not convinced the G.P.A. system is broken: It’s not just that Duke is enrolling academically talented students, but that for the past decade, those students have been permitted to drop study in one “area of knowledge” (such as quantitative reasoning or natural sciences). With curricular freedom of choice, students will veer toward areas in which they are more skilled or more interested—and in which they are likely to score well. Lange also argued that grading

differences among departments hinge on introductory courses. With such courses counted out, the variations almost vanish. Humanities surveys may be designed to hook potential majors, while the sciences may view their introductory courses as entry barriers—with different grading practices appropriate to those different pedagogical aims.

One clear conclusion from the agonizing over the index is that almost no one likes the notion of grades, no matter how they are assigned, weighed, or compared. But as long as students graduate into a grubby world of competition, there’s no path to a grade-free paradise.

“I have no doubt that my grades played a large role in my graduate school acceptances, and in my winning some major fellowships,” says one participant in the electronic interchange, mathematics major Robert Schneck. Headed for Cambridge University in the fall, he is one of ten students across the nation to receive a Churchill Scholarship. “For jobs it must be similar: Grades are just a big part of the information potential employers have to go on. So in that sense, it’s natural and understandable that students are concerned about their grades, and in particular about the G.P.A. It’s a shame, though; it means that students will, without even really giving it thought, avoid classes that they could get bad grades in.”

With an electronic sigh on the Internet, the graduating senior found solace in the words of essayist and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson. Maybe, suggested Schneck, the final word on achievement indexes belongs to Emerson: “The marking is a system for schools, not for the college; for boys, not for men; and it is an ungracious work to put on a professor.” ■

For complete coverage of the A.I. debate, check The *Chronicle* Online at: www.chronicle.duke.edu/databank/issues/ai/

**“I COULD BE
EARNING A HIGHER
G.P.A. BY LEARNING
LESS, WORKING LESS,
AND PERFORMING
AT A LOWER LEVEL.
I’M NOT BITTER
ABOUT IT, BUT
IT IRKS ME.”**



WHAT MAKES UP ONE'S MIND?

EXAMINING CONSCIOUSNESS

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

Nobody would be surprised to learn that neurobiologists seek to understand how brain circuits spawn the mind. But many might be surprised to learn that philosophers do.

The fleshy half-brain floats languidly in a sealed plastic box. Its pale, corrugated mass sloshes gently back and forth in the clear liquid as neurobiologist Gillian Einstein holds it aloft before two dozen attentive students. At one time, the inert object of their scrutiny harbored a living human consciousness—one that loved, feared, and contemplated its own death. But now, cleaved to show its labyrinthine interior, the half-brain serves only as a teaching guide to illustrate the brain's intricate structures.

The half-brain has found its useful employment in an unusual interdisciplinary senior course, "Mind and Brain," taught by Einstein and her colleague, philosopher Owen Flanagan. Designed to be a culminating intellectual experience of the students' years at Duke, the course spans the intellectual landscape of mind and brain studies—including lectures on vision, memory, emotions, sex, dreams, and language.

But the course also offers the students lessons about another critically important conceptual geography—that of collaboration among disciplines. They learn not only how the brain's tangle of wire-like neurons signal one another with explosive bursts of chemical neurotransmitters, but they also come to understand

how professionals in different disciplines—in this case neurobiologist Einstein and philosopher Flanagan—can forge links between their two small islands of understanding in the vast ocean of ignorance about the organ that makes us human. And as Einstein and Flanagan teach students, they also advance their own understanding about each other's fields.

In this evening's lecture on the puzzle of consciousness, both students and instructors learn how Einstein and Flanagan see the half-brain-in-the-box very differently. Turning the half-brain this way and that, Einstein shows off its neural machinery. She reveals the pons, cerebellum, thalamus, hypothalamus, and pituitary—each playing its own role in brain function. But most intriguing, she notes, is the cerebral cortex—the brain's thin outer layer of gray matter that hosts higher brain functions, including thought, reasoning, and memory. She concentrates on the cortex, showing a slide of a weblike "neocortical pyramidal cell," the cortex's basic nerve cell. The neurons are thick with receiving-stations called dendritic spines through which neurons communicate. "It's the major cognitive processor, I think, and may be the major brain mechanism underlying mind," Einstein tells the students. "It's a kind of information-col-

lecting machine that makes some kind of decision about information. I think about it in a shorthand way—perhaps a little too simply—as a fundamental unit of mind."

What's more, the conglomeration of such "units of mind" into the cerebral cortex might be called "the organ of the mind," says Einstein, "because people who have portions of it removed seem to lose certain aspects of mind." She notes that if a pinched artery starves a cortical region, called the temporal lobe, of oxygen, the person loses language function. And if a nearby region is similarly oxygen-starved, the person loses the ability to recognize faces.

After Einstein's anatomy lesson, Flanagan rises to voice the great puzzlement of the philosopher facing the hard physical reality of the brain. "Jill talks about all this stuff, this soggy gray stuff, or pink stuff. It has blood going through it, all kind of ventricles. There's electricity, there are chemicals. How the heck does all that taken together account for the rich, subjective mental life a person has? You might say to yourself, 'Holy mackerel, after she starts to tell this story about the brain and neurochemicals and all that kind of stuff, then what role is there any longer for what I used to think I have—namely this free will, say, to

ARTWORK BY JEFF GOLL





Both sides of the brain: Einstein, left, and Flanagan

INTERDISCIPLINARY BRAIN-TEASING

The "Mind and Brain" course taught by Gillian Einstein and Owen Flanagan originated in the mind of Dean of Trinity College Richard White, who is retiring at the end of this academic year. Recalls Flanagan, "He called and said, 'You know, I'm concerned about the spring semester of senior year. The students are thinking more about what they're going to do next, and they may not take advantage of the intellectual resources we have to offer.'"

Flanagan had already worked with Einstein on "Exploring the Mind," the concentrated "Focus" program she directs for first-year students. So, together they developed the idea for the senior seminar, which White sees as the pilot for a range of such seminars.

Developing the course took considerable preparation. After debuting the seminar last year, Einstein, Flanagan, and their families spent time during the summer at Dartmouth College, where the two attended a summer workshop, "On Human Nature." There, they brainstormed with other faculty members doing similar courses.

Einstein says the discussion led her to think more deeply about how to teach courses in this new era of collaboration among disciplines. "We're now better at understanding what the benefits and pitfalls are, and how to map one discipline onto

another. And it's led me to more thinking about how to come up with more courses to teach disciplines, but from a broad, interdisciplinary point of view."

One major pitfall she says she's recognized would be for an instructor to attempt tackling the entire range of an interdisciplinary course. "It would be a problem if I, for instance, tried to teach philosophy and neurobiology. I would be doing a big disservice to philosophy, no matter how well informed I thought I was about the field. For me, philosophy is just not bred in the bone the way it is for somebody like Owen. When students experience a discipline as represented by somebody primarily focused on that field, I think they see a truer representation of the discipline."

The course's major writing assignment gives students a chance to practice what their professors preach—the art of collaboration. In a technique Einstein used in previous courses, students are asked to collaborate in groups to write the first few chapters of a book on a mutual interest. "A group may want to write on emotions, say anger or happiness or sadness," says Flanagan. "One student might be interested in environmental causes, one in neurobiology, one in the evolutionary function of the emotion."

Says Einstein, "It's a real senior thesis, where you're

expecting them to do more integration and more intellectual thought, more independent investigations."

Einstein's main conclusion about interdisciplinary courses at Duke is that "I think we're doing it right through the Focus program and through seminars like 'Mind and Brain.' Duke has always fostered an interdisciplinary approach to teaching. It was always in the air, even when I came here eleven years ago."

Nevertheless, "doing it right" means more than a conducive atmosphere, administrative encouragement, and hard work, even though those elements are critical. It also means finding just the right kind of instructors, with the necessary broad outlook for such wide-ranging courses. And, it means offering the kind of contrast that strikes intellectual sparks.

That contrast exists between Einstein and Flanagan, says Einstein. "On our first day of lecture, I was sitting listening to Owen, and I was reminded of this poster with two people standing next to one another. One of them had a big asterisk over his head, and one had a square. And the one with the asterisk was saying to the one with the square, 'You think funny?' The students like that juxtaposition of thinking. It begins to model for them the critical process of intellectual discourse."

raise my left arm or right arm as I wish to?"

Then there's the problem of how the ghostly phenomenon of human consciousness could arise from a brain that is but a tangle of living wires. Flanagan tells the students, "We know you can knock out the visual areas or the linguistic areas, modality by modality in the brain. But when do you get to knock out consciousness? And the answer seems to me is when people are dead. That's the only clear case where there's no consciousness left."

Even though consciousness is a terrifically slippery concept, it hasn't stopped philosophers from trying to wrestle with it, Flanagan says. "The traditional view [of consciousness] is what's called Cartesian dualism...that the body and the mind are in some sense distinct, and that the mind can rule the body. And that the mind is not completely reducible to a physical system." Still other philosophers treat consciousness as an "epiphenomenon," a side-effect, "the way the sizzling of the frying pan is a side effect when you're frying eggs—not interestingly involved in the overall thing that's happening as you're frying up the eggs," Flanagan says. Such thinkers hold that the brain does, indeed, give rise to consciousness, "but that the consciousness itself doesn't do anything interesting. It's just a side effect, the way the toot of a steam engine is a noise that the steam engine gives off, but it doesn't affect the steam engine very much."

There's also the "parallelism" theory of consciousness, in which mental states are correlated with brain state—the way rain is correlated with wet earth—but are not equivalent to brain states. "When Shakespeare decides to write *Hamlet*, something distinctive happens to his brain. But the 'decision' to write *Hamlet* is not some event in Shakespeare's brain—the decision is an event in Shakespeare's mental or spiritual life."

Then there is "identity theory," explains Flanagan. "Just as we discovered that salt is NaCl and water is H₂O, so too we should expect neuroscience to reveal that such things as the decision to write a play just is a complex neural event, nothing more. The mind is the brain!"

Once Einstein and Flanagan finish their talks, they open the floor for a discussion about everything under the cerebral sun. The evening ends, with the students departing to contemplate how their own brains will cope with the course's challenging collaborative writing assignments.

But besides teaching students, Einstein and Flanagan also teach each other. "I've been interested in the philosophical issues of what makes a person the same individual over time—what makes a person's identity," says Flanagan. "Do we say somebody is the same person if their body remains the same? So, Jill taught me a huge amount about the nature of Alzheimer's disease, which is her research

specialty. That disease clearly raises questions of identity, as a person with the disease is 'no longer there.' And because Jill's a biologist, she showed me how to observe as a scientist such things as the way a person moves, to give clues to the nature of their identity, of what's going on physiologically."

For Einstein, who studies how neurons atrophy in Alzheimer's disease, "It's very interesting for me to learn the perspective of a philosopher on identity itself. Owen's viewpoint makes it clear to me that there are aspects of self that are not affected by Alzheimer's disease. And to me as a neurobiologist, those aspects are represented by a population of neurons. As a scientist, I want to know what that population of neurons is. And I don't think I would have been thinking exactly that way if I hadn't been having these conversations with him."

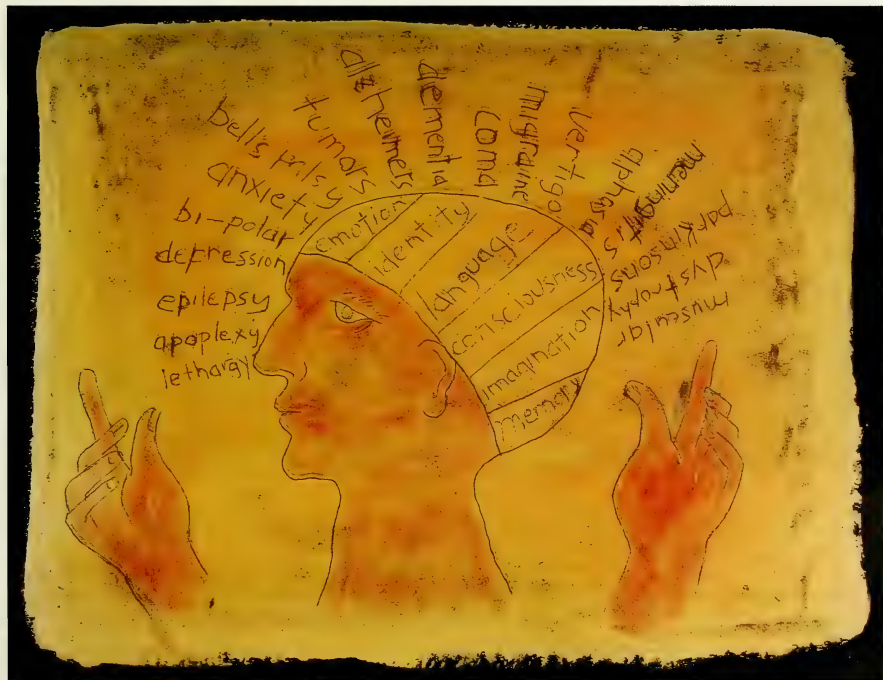
Einstein and Flanagan are perhaps unusual in that their broad backgrounds made them highly suited for reaching out to other disciplines. Einstein the neurobiologist began her college career as an art history major. "I've

always been kind of a visually driven person. I've always been interested in composition and color and how things look, [the] visual and textures of things," she says. Oddly, it was an art course in Indian miniature paintings that started her on the road to neurobiology. "I was analyzing a painting that the Shahs would have painted, and I began wondering about how the composition really affects my physiology. How it really affects my brain." Sitting on the steps of a Harvard museum, she shared her frustration with a friend. "And she said, you know, there's this field called neurobiology." From that spark came Einstein's first interest in anatomy, which led to a doctorate in the field at the University of Pennsylvania, and on to a career in neurobiology, now as an assistant research professor in the Duke medical school's department of neurobiology.

Flanagan, conversely, is a philosopher who began with a leaning toward science. "Right after the end of undergraduate school, I didn't know whether I'd go on to graduate work in experimental psychology or philosophy. It was a toss-up. I ended up in philosophy

because I didn't like rats very much," he says, laughing. He earned his Ph.D. in philosophy at Boston University, ultimately joining the Duke faculty as professor and chairman of Trinity College's department of philosophy.

Perhaps the most illuminating aspect of the Einstein-Flanagan collaboration is what it reveals about the nature of the disciplines themselves—in particular, philosophy. Nobody would be surprised to learn that neurobiologists seek to understand how brain circuits spawn the mind. But many might be surprised to learn that philosophers do. To Flanagan, this surprise reflects a misapprehension of philosophy, which he emphasizes is no cloistered ivory-tower discipline. Rather, he says, philosophy reaches out to a broad range of human endeavor, including science. It was thus from the very beginning, he notes. "If one looks closely at the history of philosophy, at one time everything was philosophy. Aristotle remains one of the greatest philosophers, but he also did important work in biology, physics, political science, and logic. A sign over the entrance to Plato's academy said,





"Let no one who does not know geometry enter here." So, there's always been this love affair that philosophy has with mathematics and the sciences. In fact, I've heard of philosophy called the queen of the disciplines—maybe like the queen bee that gives rise to the special disciplines."

To Flanagan, philosophy's mission in exploring such puzzles as the mind-brain problem is to survey the broad reaches of neuroscience and psychology, and attempt to create a theoretical structure. He first realized philosophy's unique role after he published his first book, *The Science of Mind*, while a professor at Wellesley. "I came to understand that if you took a science like physics or chemistry and went to different textbooks, you'd see close agreement on the theories behind them. But if you study psychology, you get ten different theories on how something works. That kind of debate over theories is usually a sign that there's something interesting for philosophers to do—to get to the bottom of all the different assumptions and experiments."

Philosophers are neatly positioned to help

advance the theory of such contentious fields, he says. "Philosophy gives you the luxury of figuring out the intellectual landscape in an area, without having to do experiments within the constraints of a research program, or trying to get grants because you're convinced that this is the way to go." To aid such ecumenical explorations, Flanagan holds appointments not only in philosophy, but also in psychology and neurobiology. Similarly, he points out, many of his colleagues in the philosophy department hold joint appointments that signal productive links with other disciplines—Robert Brandon with zoology, Greg Cooper with ecology, Lynn Joy with history, and Alasdair MacIntyre with political science.

Philosophers' engagement with science is wholehearted, says Flanagan. "You won't find the best philosophers shying away from reading scientific papers or working through difficult mathematics. As often as there is a story like mine—where I almost went into psychology except for the rats—many philosophers are people who were almost ready to become computer scientists or mathemati-

cians." And the colleagues in other disciplines that philosophers reach out to welcome them as contributors. "Those of us doing this kind of work are being invited to all the scientific conferences. All the important books on consciousness were written by philosophers, with the exception of the one by Nobelist Francis Crick. Of course, there are those who see us basically as harmless people who get paid to spin out theories. But I think the dominant trend is for there to be lots of respect for philosophers doing this work."

Flanagan recognizes the limits of his ability to understand neuroscience and the value of collaborations such as his with Einstein. "There's no way that I could remotely keep up with neuroscience in general. I need to trust certain people, such as Jill, to know 'who's on first' within neuroscience. You depend on the intellectual division of labor that has worked out in a reasonable way."

Flanagan says philosophers can bring to brain studies benefits ranging from the semantic to the psychological. In his work with neurobiologists, he discovered that they tend

to use words such as "determinism" and "reductionism" in ways that are misleading by a philosopher's standards. "When neuroscientists say something is not determined, they mean only that its laws are complicated, not that it can never be determined. And, when they talk about reductionism, they mean taking large objects and breaking them down into components." In contrast, philosophers define the word as the attempt to explain complex phenomena by relatively simple principles. Beyond semantics, Flanagan hopes he and his colleagues can offer reassurances to those who fear science's impact on our sense of self-worth. "I understand why people worry that the more we explain things scientifically, the less room there is for thinking of ourselves as creative, ethical makers of our own destiny. I want to explain that the scientific image is not an enemy of meaning for our lives." And Flanagan says he hopes his work on the nature of consciousness will help bring a necessary sense of optimism to the field, one that will help inspire continued efforts to understand consciousness.

Such optimism arises primarily from his belief in a "naturalistic theory of consciousness." That is, he believes that the physical brain harbors consciousness, and that this three-pound mass of some 100 billion cells represents a crowning achievement of Dar-

winian evolution. In contrast, some philosophers have theorized that consciousness is some nonnatural or supernatural phenomenon that may never be understood in naturalistic terms. Still others believe in the "new mysterianism"—that consciousness is "terminally mysterious to our minds but possibly not to minds of greater intelligence," he explains in his book *Consciousness Reconsidered*. Then there are the "eliminativist naturalists," who believe that "consciousness is a concept that is simultaneously too simplistic, too vague, and too historically embedded in false and confused theory to...denote...phenomena in need of explanation."

Flanagan emphasizes that he is a constructivist: "There are some people who say we will never understand how consciousness works. But given that there haven't yet been any scientific hurdles we've faced that haven't given way, I feel on grounds of induction that there's no reason in principle that we can't understand consciousness."

He warns, however, that consciousness might be incredibly complex, with quite different theories needed to explain, say, dreaming consciousness or visual consciousness. Nevertheless, he insists, such multiple theories don't mean consciousness is inexplicable. "In physics, we need one theory for bodies moving at astronomically high velocities at

great distances that are different from the kind of physics we use to get people to the moon, for example. And nobody says that theories of physics are invalid."

And even though consciousness theories might not be comprehensive, they will still be useful, he insists. "There's a big difference between finding something satisfying and finding it satisfactory. Also, we have to understand that there's a difference between explanation and prediction. For example, we have theories that explain the weather very well, but we can't predict it because of the massive numbers of variables involved. Similarly, we want a good theory of how the brain works, not to predict it, but to help us especially in case of breakdowns. I want to know what's wrong with my brain if my right arm suddenly starts acting funny. But I don't want to predict what my right arm's going to do on a normal day-to-day basis."

Neither Flanagan nor Einstein will pretend that their respective fields have come anywhere close to an ultimate understanding of the brain. Neurobiologists haven't yet decoded the brain's wiring strategies, nor have philosophers deduced how mind emerges from that wiring. But the two are certain that the kinds of collaborations their represents are the best chance for progressing toward an ultimate understanding of the most complex organ on Earth.



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RUSSIAN ROULETTE

THE SOVIET DISUNION

While he jokes that he is a former ambassador to a former country, Jack F. Matlock Jr. '50—United States ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1987 to 1991—continues to be an influential voice in foreign affairs. He served thirty-five years in the American Foreign Service, including stints as ambassador to Czechoslovakia, special assistant to the president for national security affairs, and senior director for European and Soviet affairs on the National Security Council staff. Since last July, he has been the George F. Kennan professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. His book on the Soviet collapse, *Autopsy on an Empire*, was published in 1995 by Random House.

In early April, Matlock delivered the Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle Jr. Lecture in International Studies. The Biddle Lecture was established by Mary D.B.T. Semans '39 and James H. Semans to honor Mary Semans' father, who had a distinguished career as a United States diplomat and who was an original signer of The Duke Endowment.

Matlock was interviewed during his Duke visit by Ellen Mickiewicz, director of the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism at the Sanford Institute, who is the author of *Changing Channels: Television and the Struggle for Power in Russia*; two visiting Russian journalists—Arkady Mamontov, correspondent for Moscow's NTV, the most important commercial television station in Russia, and Sergei Sineok, bureau chief and special correspondent for Russian State Television Channel 2; and *Duke Magazine* editor Robert J. Bliwise.

This edited version of the conversation includes some comments that Matlock made in the question period of his talk.

The latest popular study of the "New Russia," David Remnick's Resurrection, argues that Boris Yeltsin is presiding over a reign of deception, criminality, and payola. Are privatization and political reform failed concepts in Russia?

I understand that Remnick's overall conclusions are much more positive than your question implies. Certainly there has been a lot of corruption, a lot of criminality, and a lot of

bribe-taking, to put it bluntly, in the administration that Yeltsin has presided over. But at the same time, to imply that somehow that's the whole story is missing something that is very important.

We have to bear in mind that the Soviet economy in 1991 was headed for an almost complete crash. Second, the whole country was run in a criminal fashion before; after all, the Communist Party operated in a non-legal, extra-legal fashion. It was a criminal conspiracy: It started out as one and it continued as one. Now instead of one conspiracy, you have several thousand smaller ones competing with each other. Who had money in 1992, when the Communist system of control completely collapsed? Ordinary people didn't have money; naturally, the only people with assets who could begin to compete in a market economy were black marketeers and former Communist Party members. Therefore, almost everybody was drawn into some relationship with these groups early on.

Do you see a route out of the current Russian economic reality, a reality of vast poverty in the midst of pockets of great wealth?

A number of things are now urgent and are probably prerequisites to dealing with the

How would you compare Yeltsin and Gorbachev?

Gorbachev is a more intellectual type, one who thinks more carefully about the issues, who probably with his own people can sometimes seem even deceitful because he may be thinking one thing and going about it in an indirect way. He always refused to use force to keep himself in power. I think he was the first Russian leader to do that; I have great respect for him. He had certain blind spots—particularly in his treatment of Yeltsin, which was one of the reasons that his administration failed in the end. Yeltsin is a more elemental person, one who connects with people very well. He's a natural politician in that sense. But he is also one who reacts very quickly, often without thinking too carefully. He is less concerned with building institutions and habits than with grand gestures. They are quite different people. It's too bad that Russia couldn't accommodate both of them.

The Russian military has been portrayed by the Western press as being in precarious shape. How does that portrayal square with your perceptions?

Clearly the war in Chechnya, which was totally misguided, had the perverse effect of virtually ruining the Russian military as an

THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS RUN IN A CRIMINAL FASHION. AFTER ALL, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OPERATED IN A NON-LEGAL, EXTRA-LEGAL FASHION.

crime and the corruption. One of these is that the tax laws must be changed. I doubt if tax collections can rise until the laws change to make them fairer and more predictable. Second, a means has to be found to make sure that particularly those large enterprises that still have monopoly positions pay a fair share of the taxes. Clearly, there have been too many exceptions. Overall fairness is very important; Russians value fairness, and this perceived lack is one of the problems with the present government. The tax laws are so irrational that they make fairness difficult. The fact is that you can't be an entrepreneur and pay your taxes and stay in business; if you pay them all, it would take about 105 percent of your cash flow, and nobody has figured out how to stay in business when you're paying that much tax.

effective military force. It's still an army largely of draftees, and just 20 percent are answering the call-up. Supplies are erratic, and electric power has been cut off at some missile bases because the bills weren't paid. And there are documented cases in some outlying posts where recruits have actually starved. Officers are selling off whatever they have—potential weapons or fuel stocks—not only to line their own pockets but also simply to feed their troops. Russia traditionally has tended to raise very large armies with lots of armaments because they feel, one-on-one, inferior to others. Now is a time when they can safely greatly reduce the number of people in uniform and then try to depend upon volunteers. But that's going to be a long process, and that's one of the reasons that we

Continued on page 46

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER



TRUSTEE OF THE YEAR

As chair of the Duke board of trustees, John Koskinen '61 has helped set the university's direction in areas ranging from presidential searches to medical-center reinvention. Earlier, he was president of the Duke Alumni Association and a volunteer leader for the public-policy institute. And away from Duke, as deputy director for management of the White House Office of Management and Budget, he is a Washington rarity: an administrator who has earned bipartisan plaudits. He added to his repertoire of honors this spring, when he was recognized as the "trustee of the year" from the private sector at the As-

sociation of Governing Boards' national conference in San Diego.

"His understanding of this complex institution is unique," says Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane. "His open leadership style, his unerring ability to ask the right question at the right time, and his availability to me at any time, regardless of the pressures he faced in his own professional or personal life, have helped me in ways beyond measure. John's comfort with the nature of the sometimes contentious debates endemic to an institution of this stature, his ability to anticipate the difficult issues, and his unfailing good humor have helped create an atmosphere of mutual respect between and among trustees, faculty, and administrators."

In Washington, Koskinen is the executive branch's chief financial officer—meaning

that he has oversight of the federal government's financial management, information technology policy, regulatory and personnel policy, and inspectors general across the whole spectrum of agencies. He chairs the President's Management Council, a body that comprises the chief operating officers of the largest federal departments and agencies, which is charged with improving the management of the federal government. Among the places he's made his mark is with OMB's review of the activities of the entire government; that review had the goal of eliminating unnecessary functions and improving the remaining operations. He also spearheaded drives for legislation to improve dramatically the way in which the government acquires and uses information technology, to provide

the personnel tools for humane "downsizing" of the government, and to create "performance-based organizations" in the government akin to those in the private sector.

Koskinen graduated from Duke with a physics degree, and with magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa honors; he went on to Yale Law School. From there, he studied international law at Cambridge University. Over the next eight years, he served in a variety of posts in Washington, first as clerk to a chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and then as director of the Washington office for the mayor of New York City. In 1967, following riots in Los Angeles and Detroit, he was appointed deputy staff director of President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and was a principal author of the Kerner Commission report. He then became chief of staff for U.S. Senator Abraham Ribicoff.

Before joining the federal government, Koskinen was president of the Palmieri Company, which specializes in reorganizing complex bankrupt organizations. He played a central role in such major cases as the reorganization of the Teamsters Pension Fund; the rebuilding of ITT-Levitt, then the country's largest real estate enterprise; the reorganization of the Penn Central Railroad; and the rehabilitation of Mutual Benefit Life. "In the process," according to Victor H. Palmieri, chairman and chief executive officer of the firm, "he became recognized as one of the country's leading experts on large-scale real-estate asset management." In 1994, President Clinton appointed him to the OMB job.

Endorsing him for the trustee honor, Alice M. Rivlin, now vice chairman of the Federal Reserve and formerly director of the Office of Management and Budget, noted that one of Koskinen's most difficult but most important assignments was to manage the shutdown of the government in the budget crisis two winters ago. Koskinen "arranged the temporary halt of the vast operations of the federal government with great skill," she said. "He communicated with all of the agencies and with the public and the press, and was widely praised by all the participants in this difficult episode."

Koskinen became a Duke trustee in July 1985 and board chair in July 1994; he retires June 30. In addition to his trustee service and leading the alumni association's board of directors (1980-81), he has been chairman of his class reunion, a member of the steering committee for the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, chairman of The Campaign for Duke, chairman of the visiting board of the Sanford Institute of Public Policy, and a director of the Duke Management Company. As a trustee, he serves on the Executive Leadership Board and on the Development Council in Washington, D.C. He and

his wife, Patricia Salz Koskinen, have hosted innumerable events for Duke. He received the university's Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service in 1987.

John Chandler B.D. '52, Ph.D. '54, Duke trustee emeritus and president emeritus of Williams College, notes that as a trustee, Koskinen has been a key participant in three areas: "comprehensive strategic planning, presidential leadership transition, and restructuring the governance of the Duke University Medical Center." His strategic vision, added Chandler in his award-nomination letter, "is matched by an impeccable record of attendance at both regular meetings and special events, a record that is near miraculous considering the demands of his position in the federal government.... In all of his prodigious work for Duke University, John Koskinen comports himself with a wit and warmth that makes his trustee colleagues feel included and appreciated."

HONORING ENGINEERS



The School of Engineering honored three of its graduates at its

annual Engineering Alumni Awards Banquet in April. The Distinguished Alumnus Award was presented to Grant T. Hollett Jr. B.S.M.E. '64, the Distinguished Young Alumnus Award to Harold L. "Hal" Yoh III B.S.M.E. '83, and the Distinguished Service Award to Jerry C. Wilkinson B.S.E.E. '67.

Hollett, who was in the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) at Duke, was commissioned as an ensign and served aboard the *USS Hull*. In 1965, after completing Nuclear Power School, he served aboard the *USS Enterprise*, under way to Vietnam. He served four tours there and completed active duty in 1969. A Naval Reserves rear admiral, he is director for plans for the U.S. Atlantic fleet. He served in the Persian Gulf War with detachment units of the naval fleet, and was total quality leadership adviser to the Atlantic fleet's commander in chief. He has been decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal, three Navy Commendation Medals, and the Vietnam Service Medal with four bronze stars, among other awards.

His civilian career includes nine years at Procter & Gamble and the position of vice president of Energy and Pollution Controls, Inc. in Chicago, where he invented, patented, and merchandised a dry control system for industrial boilers. He worked for fifteen years at Cherry Electrical Products, eventually becoming president of the company. He is now vice president and general manager of Vickers

Electronics Systems, where he is responsible for driving businesses, manufacturing, and sales operations in the U.S., England, and Italy. He has led efforts for sales and technical support in China, India, and Taiwan.

Hollett is a member of the engineering school's Dean's Council and a past chair of his local Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. He and his wife, Lynn, have three children, including Grant T. Hollett IV B.S.E. '93.

Yoh began his career at Westinghouse Electric Corporation's meter division as a design engineer and project manager and later chaired the company's Design Engineers' Quality Circle. In 1986, he joined Day & Zimmermann Inc., a nearly century-old company in Philadelphia that provides diversified professional and technical services to industry and government. He moved from marketing manager of the process and industrial division to director of finance and administration for Day Products, after earning his M.B.A. from Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business in 1990. He was named president of Day Products in 1992. After working with Day & Zimmermann International Inc., he was promoted to senior vice president/vice chairman in 1995 and named president in 1996. He oversees an organization of 15,000 employees in 150 offices worldwide, and is responsible for the company's three operating groups.

He is a member of the Engineering Alumni Council, the board of the Duke Alumni Association, and the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee for Philadelphia, and is president of the engineering school's Class of 1983 and a class agent. His family, past and present, is traditionally Duke: His wife is Sharon Crutcher Yoh '82, and they have three children; his father is Duke trustee Harold L. "Spike" Yoh Jr. B.S.E. '59 and his mother is March Milus Yoh '59; and his siblings are Michael H. Yoh B.S.E. '85, Karen B. Yoh '87, Jeffrey M. Yoh B.S.E. '88, and William C. Yoh '93.

Wilkinson, who earned his M.B.A. at Penn's Wharton School, completed the executive management program at the Harvard Graduate School of Business before joining Lockheed Georgia as systems analyst. As part of a Woodrow Wilson Foundation program that places M.B.A. graduates into leadership and service positions at minority institutions, he worked as administrative assistant to the president of Spelman College. From this, he says, he gained experience in fund raising, managing a building campaign, writing grant proposals — all a part of helping students advance their lives and careers.

He was a successful founder, president, and chief operating officer of several companies in Georgia from 1974 to 1983, and was featured in *The Wall Street Journal*, *Supply House Times*, and *M.B.A. Magazine*. In 1983, he founded

Wilkinson Properties, Inc., a developer and syndicator of apartments, and in 1985, he founded the Wilkinson Group, which purchases and manages existing properties. He has traveled to South America, Korea, Siberia, Kenya, and India over the years. While in Nairobi, he and his daughter Hayley worked in a refugee camp for a week. He has even worked alongside and conversed with Mother Teresa.

His involvement with Duke continues from his student days, when he was president of the senior class at the engineering school. He was elected to the Order of St. Patrick and named in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*. He is the school's class agent and a member of the Engineering Dean's Council, the President's Executive Council for the Annual Fund, and the Annual Fund Executive Committee. He and his wife, Beverly, have two daughters, Heather and Hayley, who are Duke undergraduates.

DAA WINTER BOARD MEETING

University updates highlighted February's winter meeting of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors. DAA president Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79 kicked off Friday's plenary session by introducing Tallman Trask III, Duke's executive vice president, who discussed his role as senior financial officer.

Task announced that the university's endowment passed the \$1-billion mark last year and that just six other colleges or universities in the nation have higher bond ratings than Duke. He touched on issues that had occupied his attention, including replacing the campus Christmas tree that was blown down by Hurricane Fran, Duke's "unannounced but widely known" capital campaign, Duke-Durham relations, the campus-wide computer situation, the decision to replace the campus police cars with white Ford Explorers, ground breaking for the West Campus Recreation Center and for the Center for Jewish Life, and Duke Forest, which is unofficially the largest recreation provider in town.

The Saturday morning session featured Christoph Guttentag, director of undergraduate admissions, who took board members through an exercise of deciding which applicants—among a highly-qualified group of five anonymous candidates—should be accepted for admission. Saturday's luncheon speaker was William Chafe, dean of Arts and Sciences. He remarked on Duke's highly successful faculty recruiting record, which added more than 90 percent of Duke's first choices to the faculty. He briefly discussed the Achievement Index

proposal before the Arts and Sciences Council, which was later voted down. He also offered arguments for a proposed tuition increase, noting that tuition covers less than half the actual cost of educating an undergraduate.

Task force heads and committee chairs reported on their individual meetings. John Schwarz III '56, a one-man task force on Major Events at Duke, commented on Duke's internationalization efforts, reporting on its participation in creating a new university in Thailand, a similar project in Turkey, and on three new chairs in Asian Studies. He also noted an increase in affinity reunions by such groups as Hoof 'n' Horn, the Chapel Choir, and Greek organizations.

Ralph Della Ratta Jr. '75, one-man task force on Major Community Events, said local alumni events are the best way to engage and involve alumni, and that there were opportunities for that in combining development/capital campaign events and the clubs program. He reported that several cities had been selected for pilot programs—modeled after the longstanding regional admissions interviewing committees—for "job networking."

FM. "Mac" Mauney M.D. '59, one-man task force on Professional School Services, reported that he had met with the professional schools' alumni and development staffs. He plans to continue the dialogue.

Joanne Yoder Dearth '70, who chairs the Awards and Recognition Committee, said her committee had recommended a candidate for the Distinguished Alumni Award for ratification by the DAA executive committee. While rejecting the idea for a new award for young alumni, the committee recommended that younger candidates be considered for Charles A. Dukes Awards for Outstanding Volunteer Service.

Wilton D. Alston B.S.E. '81, who chairs the External Relations Committee, recommended greater cooperation between clubs and AAAC leadership to create a "buddy system," pairing new volunteers with seasoned volunteer leaders. Page Murray '85, Communications Technology Committee chair, outlined various recommendations: lifetime e-mail addresses for alumni with "duke.edu" as a component, an on-line, searchable database of alumni Internet addresses, outsourcing to enhance the DAA website, and, as a long-range goal, a "cyber car" in alumni affairs who would create and oversee information and services via the World Wide Web.

Gwynne A. Young '71, who chairs the Lifelong Learning Committee, commented on the overwhelming overlap with other committees and programs. Dean Chafe has agreed to help identify and approach faculty for participation in programming for both Duke Directions, held during reunion weekends, and clubs programming. Ruth Wade Ross '68, one of the co-chairs

of the Reunions Committee, noted that the reunions staff is conducting a feasibility study on moving reunions to a spring weekend, just before graduation. Charles R. "Chuck" Fyfe '68, M.B.A. '74, who chairs the University Relations Committee, reported that his committee is exploring ways to promote interaction among faculty, staff, students, and alumni.

Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80, DAA immediate past president and Nominating Committee chair ex officio, moved that retiring Dean Richard White be accorded honorary life membership status in the DAA. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

FAST FACTS

DUKE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

nearly 100,000 members
22,000 dues-paying members
1,700 Lifetime Members
24% of alumni pay dues

ALUMNI ADMISSIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13,271 applicants for Class of 2001
431 children of alumni applied
253 admitted (59%)

AWARDS

Distinguished Alumni, 23 nominees
Distinguished Teacher, 43 nominees

DUKE CLUBS

79 stateside, 9 abroad
430 events for 1996-97
16 clubs saw 19 plays
265 basketball TV watch parties
250,000 pieces of mail per year

LIFELONG LEARNING/TRAVEL

400-500 requests for info
18 destinations for 1997
22% increase in attendance
42% repeat travelers
6 alumni colleges abroad

REUNIONS 1997

Sept. 12-14 (classes ending in 7,
Half Century Club)
Sept. 26-28 Homecoming (1992, 1987)
Nov. 14-16 (classes ending in 2)



ASTRAL AGRICULTURE

When the space shuttle Columbia is launched in October, the mission will include an experiment in how plants reproduce in space. For Mary Musgrave Ph.D. '86, the principal researcher overseeing the project, the investigation marks her fifth trip into space—figuratively speaking. A professor in the plant pathology and crop physiology department at Louisiana State University's Agricultural Center, Musgrave has been involved with a series of space explorations into how weightlessness affects plant growth and reproduction. Funded by

NASA, the experiments have already begun to yield clues about basic biological processes that take place during a plant's life cycle.

"In micro gravity, we are able to study biological processes in a very different physical environment, and this lets us understand how things proceed in a much more precise way," says Musgrave. "And we can gain new insights on how to approach problems on Earth, since we'll have a better understanding of the mechanisms involved."

Unlike the first three missions, a summer Mir Space Station flight and the upcoming fall mission allow for greater collaboration among the crews, the on-board plant project, and the researchers back on Earth. "For the previous experiments, the crew monitored the

equipment function but didn't work with the plants at all," Musgrave says. "In fact, the astronauts couldn't even see them, since the plants were locked in suitcase-sized containers. But the October experiment is much different because it's highly interactive. The crew will be responsible for a lot of hands-on manipulation. We'll be able to see video photographs of what they're doing and they'll have a chance to ask us questions."

Dubbed the Collaborative Ukrainian Experiment, the October project involves scientists from three U.S. universities and research institutes in Ukraine. In January, two Ukrainian cosmonauts came to Louisiana to be trained by Musgrave on conducting the experiment. (Before the launch, one of the two will be



*Musgrave: pollinating plants
aboard the space shuttle*

KEVIN MAZUR

selected as the payload specialist in charge of the project and the other will simultaneously duplicate the experiment on Earth.) She taught them how to use a "bee stick," a toothpick with an actual bee's thorax attached, to pick up pollen from the anther, or male part of the flower, and transfer it to the stigma, or female part. The pollination process begins the reproductive process.

"Past experiments have dealt with the early stages of seedling growth," says Musgrave. "We're interested in the other end of the plant cycle when they are flowering and making new seeds. It's important beyond basic biology, too. If we are eventually to use plants on space missions as food, we need to have plants go through the complete life cycle, from the vegetative to the reproductive stage." Previous attempts to grow plants to the flowering stage failed, says Musgrave, perhaps because of the lack of convective air movement in the weightless environment of spacecraft.

(Researchers won't be the only ones following the project closely. School children in the U.S. and Ukraine will watch broadcasts of the experiments being performed on the shuttle and attempt similar ones in the classroom.)

Flora was in Musgrave's future from an early age: Her father was an agronomist at Cornell University. At Duke, she was a James B. Duke Fellow in botany, studying plant respiration. During a NASA-sponsored postdoctoral fellowship at the Duke phytotron, she collaborated with scientists at the F. G. Hall Lab to grow plants under very low atmospheric pressure.

Her doctorate is in botany and cell and molecular biology. In addition to her research pursuits at LSU, Musgrave teaches classes, including one in space biology this spring. Those students traveled to the Johnson Space Center to conduct experiments in weightlessness on the KC135 aircraft used in the film *Apollo 13*. ("Apparently when they were shooting the film," says Musgrave, "Tom Hanks clocked more time on it than the astronauts do for an actual mission.")

Musgrave's green thumb extends to her off-duty pursuits as well. She and her husband, John Blasiak Ph.D. '89, maintain a garden at home. "In Louisiana, the soil stays wet because of all the rain we get," she says. "In a way, there are parallels with the work I do with space experiments. If you try to grow plants in a space environment, the water has nowhere to go. But once we installed a drainage system in our garden, we could grow all kinds of things. We have grapes, carrots, leeks, sweet corn, squash, cucumbers, flowers. Right now, we're about ready to harvest our peas."

Enough, it seems, for a heavenly repast.

—Bridget Bocher

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708-0570

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40s & 50s

Robert L. Pinck M.D. '46 was honored by the Medical Society of the State of New York for 50 years' contribution to medicine. He chaired the department of radiology at Long Island College Hospital and founded the LICJ School of Radiologic Technology. He and his wife, Rita, live in Brooklyn.

Wade T. Batson A.M. '49, Ph.D. '52, a botany professor emeritus at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, was inducted into the S.C. Hall of Science and Technology and honored with a named professorship. Other accolades included the naming of a bluish wildflower as *lobelia batsonia*, an unidentified species of cardinal flower discovered by a one of his former students, and the unveiling of his portrait, honoring him as its sixteenth inductee. He and his wife, Josephine, live in Cayce, S.C.

Ruth Hawkins Bauerle A.M. '52, the author of four volumes on Irish writer James Joyce, is the co-author of *Joyce's Grand Opera: Opera in Finnegans Wake*, published by the University of Illinois Press.

Marion K. Stocking Ph.D. '52, editor of *The Beloit Poetry Journal*, received the Distinguished Scholar Award for 1996 from the Keats-Shelley Association of America. She was recognized for her scholarship on the Byron-Shelley circle and the publication of her book, *The Claimant Correspondence*.

Robert C. Wagner '52, LL.B. '57 is a member of the Global Volunteers team in Vietnam. He spent three weeks teaching English and helping to construct a kindergarten classroom in Tan Hiep.

Conley Kent Hinrichs '53 retired from the United Methodist pastorate six years ago. He and his wife, **Elsie Beth Hinrichs** '53, who also retired from the United Methodist pastorate, are both members of the Church's Peace and Social Concerns Action Group. They live in Lincoln, Neb.

Cecil E. Spearman Jr. '53 is chairman of the Orange County Community Service District. He and his wife, Jean, live in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Fred A. Shabel '54 is vice chairman of Comcast-Spectator of Philadelphia, which heads the Philadelphia CoreStates Center and CoreStates Spectrum, the Philadelphia Flyers, 76ers, and Phantoms sports teams, and Comcast-Spectator Networks.

Carolyn Nuite '55 spent two weeks in Santa Elena, Costa Rica, as a Global Volunteer working with

children at a local school. She lives in San Francisco.

Michael R. Pelt M.Div. '56, Ph.D. '66, professor emeritus of religion at Mount Olive College, N.C., is the author of *A History of Original Free Will Baptists*, published by Mount Olive College Press.

MARRIAGES: A. Purnell Bailey B.D. '48 to Betty Lou Sheffield on March 5, 1994. Residence: McLean, Va.... **Nelson R. Moore** '50 to Gertrude L. Rosenstein on Nov. 21, 1996. Residence: New York City.

60s & 70s

Anne Lightfoot Cooper '61, who earned her M.L.S. in 1976 from the University of California, Berkeley, worked as a special librarian at the Center for Demography at the University of Wisconsin until she retired in 1995 due to ill health. She has a daughter and lives in Madison, Wis.

Glenn C. Jones Ph.D. '62 is senior technical associate for the Eastman Chemical Co. in Kingsport, Tenn. He and his wife, Mary, live in Kingsport.

George A. Timblin B.S.E.E. '62 received the 1996 Charlotte Engineers Club Distinguished Service Award for his outstanding record of service to the community. He is head of the engineering and advanced technology department at Central Piedmont Community College in Charlotte, N.C.

Geoffrey S. Mason '63 is executive producer for ESPN International. An executive producer of ABC Sports from 1988 to 1991, he has won 20 Emmy Awards for his work in sports television. He lives in Marblehead, Mass.

Bobby Lewis Shull '65 was elected president of the American Urogynecologic Society. He is vice chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department, director of the gynecology division, and chief of the section of urogynecology and reconstructive pelvic surgery at Scott and White Hospital at Texas A&M University.

William K. Holmes LL.B. '66 is listed in the 1997-98 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America* for his work in business litigation. He is a partner at Warner Norcross & Judd in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Paula P. Burger '67, A.M. '74 represented Duke in February at the inauguration of the president of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Sarah Flintom Sparrow B.S.N. '67 is an elected partner of Patton Boggs, LLP in Greensboro, N.C.

Jeffrey S. Werner '67 is vice president and treasurer of General Electric Co. He joined GE Capital in 1988. He lives in Stamford, Conn.

Richard K. Glover '70 is senior vice president of ESPN and is in charge of the development of ESPN Enterprises, Inc. promoting on-line services as well as pay-per-view and other multimedia products. He was vice president of Titan Sports and vice president and chief administrator of the NBA's Washington Bullets.

Joseph E. Olson J.D. '70 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn.

Hugh A. Westbrook M.Div. '70, chairman and chief executive officer of VITAS Healthcare Corp., received the National Hospice Organization's 1996 Founder's Award. He has contributed to the awareness of hospice needs through death education at



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Miami Dade Community College and the grassroots National Hospice Education Project.

John P. Wexler M.D. '70, Ph.D. '73, a professor of nuclear medicine and radiology, is assistant dean for information technology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York City. He was assistant to the dean for scientific computing.

Betsy Lawer '71, vice chair and chief operating officer of First National Bank of Anchorage, is a director of the board of the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Lynn Saville '71, a photographer, is the co-author of *Acquainted with the Night*, a book published by Rizzoli Press that pairs her photographs with poetry by Philip Fried. In May, her work was featured in a solo show at the Yancey Richardson Gallery in Soho. She lives in New York City.

Robert E. Burgin '72 is full professor in the School of Library and Information Sciences at North Carolina Central University in Durham. He and his wife, Nikl, and their child live in Cary.

Walter W. Manley II J.D. '72 presented the 1996 Bilenkoff Award to the outstanding college football receiver, Marcus Harris of the University of Wyoming. He is a professor and author at Florida State University.

William D. McEachern '72 is a partner at Holland & Knight, L.L.P. in West Palm Beach, Fla. He was a partner at Quarles & Brady. He lives in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla.

Leigh Gronch Mundhenk '72, who earned a Ph.D. in adult and organizational development at Temple University, is continuing her consulting practice in career development. Her husband, **Thomas G. Mundhenk** '72, who earned his master's in trial advocacy at Temple University in 1994, is a litigator. The couple lives in Portland, Maine.

Robert W. Sussman Ph.D. '72 is editor-in-chief of *American Anthropologist*, the journal of the American Anthropological Association. He is a professor of anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis, and has written two forthcoming books: *The Biological Basis of Human Behavior* and *The Ecology and Behavior of Free-ranging Primates*.

Colin Wegand Brown J.D. '74 is chief operating officer of JM Family Enterprises, Inc. and heads the company's business operations. He joined the company in 1993. He and his wife, Cynthia, and their three children live in Boca Raton, Fla.

Nancy Muller '74 has a marketing consulting practice in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, specializing in health care and foods retailing. She also serves on the board of directors for the National Association for Continence, which has headquarters in South Carolina.

Joanna Reed Shelton '74, deputy secretary general of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was listed in *Who's Who in Finance and Industry* and *Who's Who in America*. She lives in Paris.

Deborah Jean Eichner '75 is a real estate partner in the Dallas office of Hughes and Luce.

Charles H. McCreary III '75 is a partner with Bricker & Eckler of Columbus, Ohio.

Ted Gansler '76, director of health content at the American Cancer Society, is an adjunct associate professor of pathology at Emory University. He and his wife, **Wendy Vetter** '83, and their child live in Atlanta.

Craig A. Ansel '77 is a partner with Davis, Hutchinson & Wilkerson in Corpus Christi, Texas, specializing in federal and state taxation, estate planning,

and retirement planning. He was a shareholder in the firm Gary, Thomasson, Hall & Marks. He and his wife, **Margaret Roberts Ansel** B.S.N. '77, and their children live in Corpus Christi.

Pamela A. Cook '77 is community affairs manager for the Clorox Co. and manages the Clorox Co. Foundation. She was director of development for the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. She lives in San Rafael, Calif.

Thomas James Callahan '79 is a partner at Thompson Hine & Flory, working in its taxation practice. He and his wife, Laura, and their children live in Westlake, Ohio.

Derrick Banks Mashore '79 is senior managing director of advisory services for the real estate firm Galbreath Co. He lives in Arlington, Va.

Eric D. Middlemas Ph.D. '79 is senior research associate for Eastman Chemical Co. in Kingsport, Tenn. He and his wife, Judy, live in Johnson City.

Richard T. Smith B.S.M.E. '79 is senior project manager for Trammell Crow Co. in Charlotte. He and his wife, Susan, and their children live in Charlotte, N.C.

Jennifer Payne Spitznagel B.S.E. '79 participated in the International Jet Sports World Championships at Lake Havasu, Ariz., for the second time. She placed 13th in the world in the Expert 1200cc Men's Runabout jetskiing division. She and her husband, Kim, and their two children live on Hypoluxo Island, Fla.

MARRIAGES: Clara Maria Dill A.M. '74 to Gilles Godel on Oct. 12. Residence: Washington, D.C.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Paul G. Brown** '76 and Debbie Brown on Oct. 26. Named Kevin Matthew...First child and son to **Ted Gansler** '76 and **Wendy Vetter** '83 on March 14, 1996. Named Andrew Emerson Vetter Gansler...Third child to **Richard T. Smith** B.S.M.E. '79 and Susan Smith on March 18, 1996. Named Michael Thomas.

80s

Malcolm Lee Butler '80, president of Fiduciary Services Corp., is chairman of the board of directors of Amerbank in Savannah, Ga. He and his wife, Donna, and their children live in Savannah.

Brockton Richard Ellwood B.S.E. '80 is a senior systems engineer with Applied Image Technology. He lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Elise Walker Rotondo '80 is the employee relations manager for the May Department Stores Credit Service Center in St. Louis. She and her husband, Lawrence, and their two children live in St. Charles, Mo.

Donald Linwood Moores Jr. '81 is regional director of the Peace Corps in Europe, Central Asia, and the Mediterranean. He was senior advisor to the coordinator of U.S. assistance to the former U.S.S.R. He lives in Kensington, Md.

Gary L. Beaver J.D. '82 is a partner at the law firm Patton Boggs in Greensboro.

Louis Whittier Doherty '82 is a partner at Petree Stockton in the Winston-Salem office, specializing in employment and employee benefits law.

Cynthia Joan Ebinger '82 is a lecturer in geophysics at the University of Leeds in England. She and her husband, B. Kneller, and their daughter live in England.

Mitchell A. Garber '82 earned his master's in



Rich: once Superior Court judge, now "retired" as mediator/arbitrator

MEDIATING CIRCUMSTANCES

So much for a leisurely retirement. After hanging up his robes seventeen years ago as a Superior Court judge in Riverside, California, Elwood Rich '43 planned to enjoy a slower pace. But soon he began to notice how the days would stretch out forever. A few years later when asked to manage some of the settlement dispute cases clogging the Riverside court system, he didn't have to think twice. He's been working five days a week ever since, both for the state and for private law firms, handling mediation and arbitration cases. (California law requires people in civil litigation proceedings to participate in settlement hearings before escalating the case to the courts, if necessary.)

"Most of what I handle are personal injury cases," says Rich. "Even if there's no dispute about the facts of

the case, the big question is, what are the general damages worth? Both parties may agree about the actual costs of a medical bill, but how do you put a price on pain and suffering? Your pain is not as real to me as it is to you. So I listen to both sides and, if I'm doing an arbitration, I'll render a decision, or if I'm doing a mediation, I'll put a settlement together."

With his trademark energy, Rich shuttles from room to room, talking first to the plaintiff's attorneys and then to the defendant's. If he thinks one side has holes in his or her case, he'll point that out. Or if a client has unrealistic expectations, he'll offer his own opinion on how the case might likely play out. It's a careful negotiation process that usually demands that both parties compromise their original expectations.

"Sometimes I'll tell them, why not be in control of your own destiny? You can help produce an outcome, whereas if you take this to court, you're relying on twelve amateurs off the street who will control your destiny. No one can guess what a jury will do; what they decide may bear no resemblance to what you want." Because of his renown among fellow attorneys, and his honest, direct approach with clients, Rich has earned a reputation for being a consummate negotiator.

After graduating from Duke (his senior year was also his first year of law school), Rich earned his law degree from the University of Illinois law school in 1947. His first job was as prosecutor in the Riverside district attorney's office. He became a municipal judge in 1953 and a Superior Court judge in 1971.

Although he is celebrating his fiftieth anniversary in the legal profession, Rich says he continues to be invigorated by his vocation. (As if working the equivalent of a full-time job weren't enough, he also serves as dean of the California Southern Law School in Riverside, which he helped found in 1971.)

"People never cease to create puzzles for me to work on," says Rich. "You've got the facts of a case, which are one part of the puzzle. And the people involved—the clients and lawyers—are also puzzles. And I'm trying to figure out how to get them all to fit together. It fascinates me. When you're doing something you enjoy, it's not work. I'll retire when the Grim Reaper retires me. But until the lights go out, I can't think of anything else I'd rather do."

mechanical engineering from Georgia Tech in September. He received his pilot's license last July and is the first medical officer for the National Transportation Safety Board in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Michele, live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Andrea "Aya" Taylor '82 is teaching English at the Institut Universitaire de Technologie in Paris and is the manager of an art gallery in the city's Latin Quarter. She and her husband, Stephane Brochet, and their children live in Paris.

Brian Joseph Butterfield '83 is an associate partner at Andersen Consulting, a global management and technology consulting organization. He lives in Chicago.

John Louis Giannuzzi '83 is a partner at Arthur Andersen in Charlotte, N.C.

Katherine Strozier Payne '83, J.D. '87 is senior counsel for Cox Communications, Inc. She was vice president and assistant general counsel for USTravel Systems, Inc. She lives in Atlanta.

Wendy Vetter '83, co-founder of MDFocus, Inc., has sold the physician software company to Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Georgia and will remain vice president of sales and marketing. She and her husband, **Ted Gansler '76**, and their son live in Atlanta.

Alexandra Aldridge Mancini '84 is a principal at the Vanguard Group in Valley Forge, Pa., managing the Retirement Resource Center. She and her husband, Anthony, live in Devon, Pa.

Mary Bessenger Wynn Seiter B.S.E. '84, who earned her J.D. at Yale University Law School in February 1996, is with the law firm Zeldes, Needle & Cooper in Bridgeport, Conn.

Karen Lynch van Cauil '84 has a health-care consulting business in Orlando, Fla. She and her husband, Pete, and their two children live in Orlando.

Susan Cowart Faris B.S.E. '85, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a six-month deployment to the Persian Gulf, western Pacific, and Indian Ocean aboard the USS *Karl Vinson*. Her squadron enforced the "no-fly zone" over Iraq during Operation Southern Watch.

Lorentz "Greg" Jones M.Div. '85, Ph.D. '88, associate professor and chair of the theology department at Loyola College in Baltimore, Md., was named an "up and coming evangelical leader" by *Christianity Today*.

Jeffrey Henry Baer '86 is a partner at Mitchell Madison Group, an international consulting firm. He and his wife, Denise, and their son live in Westport, Conn.

Robert J. Brager '86, who completed his residency in otolaryngology at Georgetown University, is in private practice at ENT Surgeons of Richmond. He and his wife, **Sharon Scott '87**, live in Richmond, Va.

Robert Lee Johnson III '86 is a senior Lotus notes developer (programmer) at Andersen Consulting in London, England. His Internet address is dfish@dircon.co.uk.

Adam D. Koenigsberg '86, who will complete his residency in ophthalmology at the LSU Eye Center in New Orleans in June, will have a fellowship in pediatric ophthalmology and strabismus at Temple University School of Medicine/St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia.

Thomas Hayne Lister '86 is a general partner at the investment firm Forstmann Little & Co. He lives in New York City.

Kenneth Alonzo Murphy '86, J.D. '89 is alumni director for the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. He is also a commercial litigator with

David Wyss Rudge '86 earned his Ph.D. in the history and philosophy of science at the University of Pittsburgh in August. He is a lecturer in the philosophy department at Texas A&M University and lives in College Station, Texas.

Lisa Deutsch Taylor A.M. '86, J.D. '86 is a director for the law firm Hannock Weisman in Roseland, N.J., where she specializes in hospital law.

Stephen James Cahill B.S.E. '87 is senior resident inspector at the Crystal River Nuclear Plant for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. He and his wife, **Sandra Joyce Cahill** '87, and their two children live in Ocala, Fla.

Virginia Mitchell Dilworth '87 is an architectural historian at the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office for the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. She is pursuing her M.A. in art history at the University of South Carolina. She and her husband, Vincent, live in Columbia.

Neil Paul Farina '87, who earned his M.B.A. in marketing at N.Y.U.'s Stern School of Business, is a program manager for Market Growth Resources, a marketing agency in Wilton, Conn. He and his wife, Karen, live in Baldwin, N.Y.

William Robert Kunstler '87 is a writer and executive story editor for the CBS sitcom *Murphy Brown*. He lives in Los Angeles.

Brian Robb Schnabel '87 is a financial analyst at Goldman Sachs in New York City.

Sharon Scott '87 is the fund development manager at the Virginia Health Care Foundation. She and her husband, **Robert J. Brager** '86, live in Richmond.

David "B" Skidmore Jr. '87 is practicing labor and employment law at Frost & Jacobs in Cincinnati, Ohio. He and his wife, Kristin, and their daughter live in Terrace Park, Ohio.

Jacqueline Miller Beckett '88 is an associate with the law firm Fairfield & Woods, specializing in commercial, environmental, and bankruptcy litigation. She and her husband, **David Beckett** '90, and their son live in Denver, Colo.

Christopher Lee Coble M.Div. '88 works in the religious division of the Lilly Endowment Inc., an Indianapolis-based private foundation. He was a Lilly Fellow at Harvard Divinity School.

Robert Anthony Feeser M.B.A. '88 is president of Gilbert Paper Division of the Mead Corp. He was vice president and general manager of the industrial business unit for Mead's distribution business, Zellerbach.

Staige Davis Hodges '88 is a communications specialist for Watson Wyatt Worldwide, an international human-resources consulting firm. She and her husband, Eric, and their daughter live in San Diego.

Marc H. Klein '88 is an attorney at Thompson & Knight, practicing labor and employment law. He and his wife, Angela, live in Plano, Texas.

Grover Glenn Roque-Jackson '88 is a prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's office for the Western District of Texas. He lives in El Paso.

Janis Bergman Tillman '88 and her husband, Jeff, opened their second Moondance Gallery in November, at Crabtree Valley Mall in Raleigh.

Robert B. Yowell II '88 is managing the golf property division of Streetball Partners, a NBC Sports marketing company. He and his wife, Heather Anne McLeod, live in Dallas.

Daryl Glenn Clarida J.D. '89 is a partner at the Atlanta office of the law firm Holland & Knight,

where he specializes in railroad litigation, products liability, and commercial litigation.

Gary Steven Qualls J.D. '89 is a partner at Petree Stockton in the Raleigh office. He specializes in health-care law, trial and appellate litigation, and administrative law.

Paul D. Seeman '89, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a six-month deployment aboard the USS *Gunston Hall* in the Mediterranean, where he participated in NATO exercises in Southern Europe.

Laura Elizabeth Trivers '89 is the deputy press secretary for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She and her husband, Mark Harkins, live in Washington, D.C.

MARRIAGES: **Charles Russell Bryan** '83 to Scott McNab Cole on Nov. 9. **D. Edmond Miller Jr.** '85 to Bethany E. Chaney on Dec. 28. Residence: Durham.

Robert J. Brager '86 to **Sharon Scott** '87 on May 13, 1995. Residence: Richmond, Va.

Sarah Davis Burks '87 to **Jeffrey Schmalz** on Nov. 9. Residence: Boston.

Virginia M. Dilworth '87 to Vincent G. Anderer on May 4, 1996. Residence: Columbia, S.C.

Neil Paul Farina '87 to Karen Williams on Aug. 20, 1994. Residence: Baldwin, N.Y.

Patrick Jon Kaye '87 to Lori Ann McKenna on Jan. 4. Residence: New York City.

Felicia Lynn Silber '87 to Gregory Gerard Faragasso on Sept. 28. Residence: Falls Church, Va.

Peter James Campbell B.S.E. '88 to Celeste McCulloch Barnette on Aug. 10. Residence: Menlo Park, Calif.

Marc H. Klein '88 to Angela Vaizer on Sept. 1. Residence: Plano, Texas.

Robert B. Yowell II '88 to Heather Anne McLeod on Sept. 1. Residence: Dallas.

Kimberly Lynn Blackwell '89 to Matthew David Jennings on Nov. 30.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **Christine Mueller Dickenson** B.S.N. '80 and John Bartram Dickenson on Oct. 6. Named Timothy Morgan...

Second child and first son to **Elise Walker Rotondo** '80 and Lawrence Rotondo on Nov. 17. Named Louis William...

First child and son to **Laurie Sappern Gaugler** '81 and Dean Gaugler on Sept. 1. Named Brian Michael...

First child and daughter to **Cynthia Joan Ebinger** '82 and B. Kneller on Nov. 20, 1995. Named Olivia...

Second child and first daughter to **Elizabeth A. Kennard** '82 and Patrick Donato on Nov. 14. Named Marissa Grace...

Second child and son to **Andrea "Aya" Taylor** '82 and Stephanie Brochet on Oct. 31. Named Charles Lancelot...

First child and daughter to **Molly Lyren Wadhams** '82 and Robert W.K. Wadhams on Sept. 18. Named Erin Elizabeth...

First child and daughter to **Dave Yount** '82 and **Lisa Campe** '84 on Jan. 9. Named Tess Petula...

First child and daughter to **Corinne Zimmermann** '82 and Paul Worthington on Feb. 11. Named Corinne Chubb...

First child and son to **Wendy Vetter** '83 and **Ted Gansler** '76 on March 14, 1996. Named Andrew Emerson Vetter Gansler...

Second child and daughter to **David Harry Landesberg** '84 and Amy L. Landesberg on Aug. 28. Named Maia Susan...

Second child and first son to **Karen Lynch van Caillie** '84 and Pete van Caillie on Sept. 16. Named Eric Peter...

First child and daughter to **Sydney Baird Bath** '85 and D. Blake Bath on Nov. 6. Named Madeline Claire...

Second child and son to **Jonathan Perlman** '85 on Jan. 1. Named Zachary Daniel...

Second child and first son to **Stephanie Childs Struble** '85 and Ben Struble on Nov. 13. Named Gerald Timothy...

First child and son to **Jeffrey Henry Baer** '86 and Denise Baer on Nov. 4. Named Kyle Raymond...

Second child and daughter to **Diane Hueske Hoffmeister** '86 and Robert Hoffmeister on April 29, 1996. Named Courtney Diane...

Second child and first son to **Jeffrey Wallace Jones** '86 and Lisa Lasseigne

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Luker: his latest teaching tools are fine art online

MINI-PROFILE



CLICKING ON TO ART HISTORY

As part of the core curriculum, all first-year students at Columbia University are required to take an arts and humanities course. Included in the survey is the medieval cathedral in Amiens, France. Despite the building's breathtaking architecture, it had been difficult to convey the magnificence and scope of the cathedral using only slides and textbook photographs.

Now, thanks to Columbia's new Media Center for Art History, students can travel to the Amiens cathedral by way of a computer-animated video tour (*The Amiens Trilogy, Part II: Revelation*) and sound-enhanced Web page (<http://www.learn.columbia.edu>). They can observe how the cathedral was built over a fifty-year period by watching a re-enactment of the building process, from the start of construction at the southern flank to the hanging of the south-west tower bells. Or they can learn about

historical figures by clicking on images of statues and hearing Biblical passages about the people depicted.

The Media Center was launched two years ago with a National Endowment for the Humanities challenge grant designed to infuse new technologies into education. Maurice Luker '84, the executive producer and associate managing director of the Media Center, began working with Columbia art history professor Stephen Murray to bring the Amiens cathedral to life.

He's also overseeing numerous other initiatives, from forging partnerships with other educational and cultural institutions, to collaborating on distance learning with other schools and universities, to helping document and conserve the world's cultural heritage monuments.

With its multimedia capabilities ranging from videotaping and computer animation studios to online digi-

tal-video editing stations, Columbia's center is one of the top-ranked facilities in the country. For technology-savvy students, such resources are manna. But Luker says he's encountered some skepticism from faculty who don't realize the inherent possibilities of expanding their teaching tools using the center's offerings.

"We have encountered some resistance to the new technologies," says Luker, "but I think that comes from a lack of familiarity with what it can do. The same debates occurred with the introduction of color slides. Some people were vehemently against it, arguing that slides only needed to be representations of the work and not exact simulations, so black and white was fine. There were similar debates about using television as an educational medium. So whenever new technology is introduced, some people will accept it right away while others don't."

Whether it's far-

flung scholars collaborating on a historical project through the Internet or students creating their own digital animation special effects for class assignments, Luker says that the future of teaching and learning is becoming inextricably linked to electronic media.

"A school in Appalachia used our Amiens project for an interdisciplinary study on cathedral settings," says Luker, who majored in art and art history at Duke and credits professors Caroline Bruzelius, Rona Goffen, and John Spencer as mentors. "It generated so much excitement that the class developed its own field trip to see the National Cathedral, which was the first cathedral many of the students have ever visited. So I don't think people will stop going to museums and traveling because they can access places on the Internet. On the contrary, I think it will encourage people to do so."

Jones on Nov. 20. Named Jeffrey Wallace Jr....First child and son to **Cynthia Anne LeBauer** '86 and Rick Rothman on March 9, 1996. Named Maxwell LeBauer Rothman...Second child to **Sandra Joyce Cahill** '87 and **Stephen James Cahill** B.S.E. '87 on Sept. 19. Named Ryan William...Second child and daughter to **Susan Lehman Carmichael** '87 and **Trent Andrew Carmichael** '88 on Dec. 24. Named Haley Anne...First child and daughter to **David "BP" Skidmore Jr.** '87 and Kristin Skidmore on Nov. 23. Named Alexandra Lauren...First child and son to **Anne Hester Old Sullivan** '87 and Anthony Sullivan on Dec. 5. Named Parker Old...First child and son to **Jacqueline Miller Beckett** '88 and **David Alexander Beckett** '90 on Dec. 2. Named Ryan Harrison...First child and daughter to **Staige Davis Hodges** '88 and Eric Hodges on Dec. 5. Named Landon Blackford...First child and son to **G. Glenn Roque-Jackson** '88 and Nyria Melchor on Sept. 26. Named Carson Eric IV...First child and son to **Stephen Francis Ryan** '88 and **Tracy Rohrer Ryan** '89 on Aug. 11. Named Michael Stephen...Second child and son to **Kenneth Bren Tegtmeyer** '88 and Danna Premer on Dec. 24. Named Sam Robert...First child and daughter to **Sally MacCowan Black** '89 and **Josiah Milton Black** '91 on Jan. 6. Named Virginia Pawling...First child and son to **Rebecca Williams Rodriguez** '89 and **Derek Alan Rodriguez** '89 on Aug. 13. Named Carson Jonah...First child and son to **Lauren Jennifer Greene Stubbs** '89 and Timothy James Stubbs on Dec. 11. Named Ryan Patrick.

90s

David Alexander Beckett '90 is Colorado's assistant attorney general, representing the state's Public Utilities Commission. He and his wife, **Jacqueline Miller Beckett** '88, and their son live in Denver.

Martha Anne Carson M.Div. '90, a Navy lieutenant, is on duty at Naval Submarine Support Facility New London in Groton, Conn.

Elizabeth Anne Cohen '90 is labor cost manager for Xerox Business Services of the Xerox Corp. She lives in Rochester, N.Y.

Jacqueline Gill '90 is a project manager and a Spanish linguist for a translation company. She and her husband, **Alex M. Gonzalez** '90, who is completing his second year at Harvard Business School, live in Boston.

Darren Goldberg '90 has opened the law practice Draper & Goldberg in Leesburg, Va., where he specializes in foreclosure, bankruptcy, and litigation.

Glen Richard Jamison B.S.E. '90, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a six-month deployment to the Persian Gulf, western Pacific, and Indian Ocean. He was aboard the USS Carl Vinson as part of the Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 113, which enforced the United Nations-established "no-fly zone" over Iraq.

Susan Vissers Lisa '90, who earned her M.B.A. at New York University in August, is vice-president in investment banking in health care for J.P. Morgan & Co. She and her husband, Tony, live in Manhattan.

Scott G. McWethy B.S.E. '90, a Navy lieutenant, returned from a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Red seas aboard the USS Philippine Sea. His ship patrolled the "no fly zone" over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Paul Arnold Steffans B.S.E. '90 is an associate

with Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman in Charlotte, N.C., where he practices with the firm's tax and corporate groups. He and his wife, Julie, live in Charlotte.

Michael K. Walsch M.B.A. '90 is chief operating officer of Taneystown Bank & Trust Co. He was chief financial officer. He and his family live in Carroll County, Md.

Sally Lynn Yowell '90 is pursuing her Ph.D. in pharmacy at the University of Texas. She lives in Austin.

Josiah Milton Black '91 is an attorney at Nutter, McClennen & Fish in Boston. He and his wife, **Sally MacCawatt Black** '89, and their daughter live in Wellesley, Mass.

Robert Jeffrey Hauser '91 is in private practice at the West Palm Beach office of Tew & Beasley. He was an appellate judicial law clerk in Miami.

Geoffrey Richard Heintzelman '91, who earned his Ph.D. in organic chemistry at Pennsylvania State University in December, is a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Rochester.

Debra Ann Horner '91 is pursuing her Ph.D. in political science at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. She and her husband, **David W. Williams** '91, and their son live in Birmingham, Mich.

E. Vincent Jolley B.S.E. '91, an Air Force captain who left the service last year, is an engineer at Ericsson Inc. He is a designer of embedded software for handheld mobile satellite communicators. He and his wife, **Valerie M. Brown** '91, and their two children live in Durham.

David William Jones '91, who graduated from

the Medical College of Virginia in May 1996, is completing his residency in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles.

Stephen Andrew Jurs '91 is an associate with the law firm Alala, Mullen, Holland & Cooper. He and his wife, Lisa, live in Gastonia, N.C.

Stacy Stansell Klein B.S.E. '91, who earned her Ph.D. in biomedical engineering at Vanderbilt University, teaches math and science at Harpeth Hall, an all-girls school in Nashville.

Sheila Feldman Steele B.S.E. '91 is an engineer for J.A. Jones Construction. She and her husband, Brooke, live in Charlotte, N.C.

David W. Williams '91, who graduated from Wayne State University's law school in May 1996, is a prehearing attorney at the Michigan Court of Appeals. He and his wife, **Debra Ann Horner** '91, and their son live in Birmingham, Mich.

Wendy Strunk Bonner B.S.E. '92 is project manager for Alternative Resources, Inc., an environmental consulting firm in Concord, Mass. She and her husband, Christopher, live in Westford, Mass.

Thomas Daniel Crawford '92, who earned his Ph.D. in physical chemistry at the University of Georgia in June 1996, is a postdoctoral research associate at the University of Georgia and at the University of Texas at Austin.

Nikola Richard Djuric '92 is an associate with the law firm Sutherland, Ashbill, & Brennan in Atlanta. After earning his J.D. at Harvard Law School, he was a law clerk for U.S. Appeals Court Judge **Gerald Bard Tjoflat** J.D. '57 in Jacksonville, Fla.

Scott Foster Echelberger M.H.A. '92 is an

assistant hospital director of operations at the Medical College of Georgia Hospital and Clinics in Augusta. He and his wife, Jackie, and their son live in Augusta.

Mark Leonard Lasser '92 specializes in anti-trust and health-care law with the law firm Honigman Miller Schwartz & Cohn in Detroit.

Kimberly Shea Galey Oates '92 is an officer with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.'s Futures Group in New York. She is an associate board member of the Futures Industry Association Operations Division in New York and chairs OpTech. She and her husband, Michael, live in Pearl River, N.Y.

Bret Robert Sokoloff '92 is an orthopedics resident at the Rothman Institute/Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. He and his wife, Lori, live in Philadelphia.

Karl Wiley '92 is a developmental consultant for Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu's International Lending Agencies, specializing in privatization and enterprise restructuring in the former U.S.S.R. He will attend Harvard Business School in the fall. His wife, **Sarah Hespensheide Wiley** '92, is a policy analyst for the Physician Payment Review Commission, which advises the Congress on Medicare, Medicaid, and other health policy issues. The couple lives in Arlington, Va.

Charles W. Yowell '92 is a first-year student at Duke Medical School.

George D. Brickhouse '93, a Navy lieutenant, is on a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean Sea aboard the USS *Ramage*.

Elena Nicole Broder '93, who earned her J.D. at Yale Law School in June 1996, is a law clerk for the judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. She lives in Baltimore.

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Robert Scott Collins '93 is an associate with the law firm Carlton Fields. He lives in Tampa, Fla.

Christopher Abram Jones '93 is an attorney at Maloney, Barr & Huennkens in Richmond, Va. He specializes in employment and construction litigation.

Gretchen Jeanette Lemke-Santangelo Ph.D. '93 received the Wesley-Logan Prize in African Diaspora History from the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and the American Historical Association for her book, *Abiding Courage: African American Migrant Women and the East Bay Community*. She is an assistant professor of history and the director of women's studies at St. Mary's College in Moraga, Calif.

Donald Edwin Longwell Jr. J.D. '93 is an associate with the law firm Arter & Hadden in Cleveland, Ohio, practicing in the real estate group. He was at Frost & Jacobs in Columbus.

Richard L. Moore '93 was elected representative of the 90th District in the N.C. House of Representatives in November.

Catrina Goodwin Murphy '93, who earned her master's in elementary education, is coordinator of programs at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University. She and her husband, **Bryant Armond Murphy** '93, live in Winston-Salem.

Samuel G. Williamson '93, a Marine first lieutenant, is on a six-month deployment to Okinawa, Japan, with the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit.

Allana Paige Yoelson '93, who graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School in June 1996, is a real estate associate in the New York law firm Willkig Farr & Gallagher. She and her husband, Matthew Egel, live in New York City.

Constantine Zepos J.D. '93, M.B.A. '93 works for Barents Group, a Washington, D.C.-based financial consulting firm, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Paul Benjamin Hudson '94 is graduating from Stanford University's law school in June and will work for a federal judge in Washington, D.C.

Brian Mahoney '94 was published in *Molecular Human Reproduction* for his research on "Preimplantation Genetic Testing for Marfan Syndrome," based on his work at the Genetics and IVF Institute in Fairfax, Va.

Varuth Isra Suwankosal '94, a Navy ensign, returned from a six-month deployment to the Persian Gulf aboard the USS *Shioh* as part of the USS *Carl Vinson* Battle Group. He was named the Surface Warfare Officer after completing intense training and examinations and received the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal for his service aboard the *Shioh*.

Robert Joseph Eastin '95, a Navy ensign, is on a 90-day deployment to the Caribbean Sea and eastern Pacific Ocean aboard the USS *Chancellorsville*.

Anne Bready Fahrigh '95 works for ICF Inc. in Washington, D.C. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Matthew Olin Goodwin '95, a Marine second lieutenant, graduated from the Basic School at Marine Corps Combat Development Command in Quantico, Va.

Jason Soochong Hahn '95 is a second-year medical student at the University of Virginia. He lives in Charlottesville.

John Scott Hillard Jr. B.S.E. '95 and **Michael Wesley Murphy Jr.** B.S.E. '95, both Navy ensigns, graduated from the Submarine Officer Basic Course at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, Conn.

Elena Rambalagos J.D. '96 is an associate with the law firm Liddell, Sapp, Zivley, Hill & LaBoon in Houston. She specializes in corporate and banking law.

Singer: creating a storm in the Windy City



RIISING STAR

While her thespian classmates headed to New York after graduation to pursue endless rounds of auditions or further training at places like Juilliard, Rachel Singer '90 decided to try her luck in Chicago. It's a decision that has paid off splendidly: She's performed in more than a dozen plays, including the critically acclaimed production of *Ecstasy* by Mike Leigh (who directed *Secrets and Lies*); been an understudy to Joan Cusack; and landed roles in the upcoming films *Since You've Been Gone* (directed by David Schwimmer) and *Reach the Rock* (produced by John Hughes).

"Chicago is a great theater town," says Singer. "In addition to the well-known companies like Steppenwolf, there are a number of smaller theater companies doing the kind of raw, real, organic material that

suits my acting style."

One such company is Roadworks Productions, comprised primarily of Northwestern University graduates. Most members are still in their mid-twenties; still, Roadworks has garnered critical acclaim for landing and mounting ambitious works by well-known playwrights. Although Singer is not an official member of Roadworks, she managed to land the plum role of Jean in *Ecstasy*. The play—and Singer's performance—earned rave reviews. The *Chicago Sun-Times* wrote that Singer "gives a brilliant, taut, and focused performance. She is the genuine item.... She makes the play's sad music sing." (Roadworks has exclusive rights to take the play to Los Angeles this fall.)

In April, Singer opened in the Chicago premiere of *Hurricane*, written by Erin Cres-

sida Wilson, an assistant professor of the practice of drama at Duke. The collaboration was something of a homecoming, says Singer, who starred in a number of Duke Drama productions. She cites her undergraduate experiences working with former faculty members Charles St. Clair and David Ball, and literature and Latin American studies professor Ariel Dorfman, as significant moments in her adult acting career.

A New York native, Singer says she was drawn to the stage as a child. (She saw her first play, *Free To Be You and Me*, as a first-grader.) She performed in plays throughout her youth, but says she never thought of acting as a career choice until after she'd arrived at Duke. "I majored in political science with the thought that I'd eventually pursue a law degree," she says. "But somehow I got

involved in Duke Drama and by the time I graduated, I knew that's what I wanted to do professionally."

Like fellow Chicagoans Gary Sinise and John Malkovich, Singer says she'd like to be able to balance film and stage roles, although she will probably have to relocate to Los Angeles at some point. "The downside to Chicago is that the film market just isn't here. More often than not, all the casting takes place in New York and L.A. I'd like to be able to carve out a film career but still be able to come back to Chicago to do plays as part of an ensemble. Eventually, I'd like to attain a level of success that would allow me to have creative control and input to do my own projects."

Heather Lane Reger '96 works for Merck and Co. in Jacksonville, Fla. She lives in Tampa.

MARRIAGES: **Alex Gonzalez** '90 to **Jacqueline Gill** '90 on July 15, 1995. Residence: Boston... **Susan Vissers** '90 to Tony Lisa on Nov. 9. Residence: New York City. **Alan Joseph Chadd** '91 to Laura Merriman Wootton on Dec. 28. Residence: Carboro, N.C. **Sheila Feldman** B.S.E. '91 to Brooke Steele on Aug. 24. Residence: Charlotte, N.C. **Deborah L. Hung** '91 to Walter K. Kraft Jr. on Nov. 2. Residence: Philadelphia. **Curt Coleman Myers** J.D. '91 to Leslie Jean Simon on Nov. 9. Residence: New York City. **Wendy Strunk Bonner** B.S.E. '92 to Christopher J. Bonner on Nov. 9. Residence: Westford, Mass. **Catherine Nicole Carter** '92 to Gerould William Ostergood on Oct. 12. Residence: Atlanta. **Kimberly Shea Galey** '92 to Michael J. Oates on June 8, 1996. Residence: Pearl River, N.Y. **David Adam Glazer** '92 to Amy Sandra Leavay on June 9. Residence: Great Neck, N.Y. **Sarah Constance Hespenshede** '92 to **Roland Karl Wiley** '92 on May 25, 1996. Residence: Arlington, Va. **Christopher Lawrence** '92 to Sally McRae Brand on Dec. 28. Residence: Jackson, Miss. **Bret Robert Sokoloff** '92 to Lori Scheinblum on March 30, 1996. Residence: Philadelphia. **Sheron Teri Buckland** '93 to Wyre Marshall on Dec. 21. Residence: San Antonio... **Darek Alden Gauthier** M.B.A. '93 to **Jill A. Pauza** M.B.A. '93 on July 7, 1996. Residence: Elon College, N.C. **Jordan Burke Hansell** '93 to **Silvia Jansen** '93 on June 22, 1996. Residence: Ann Arbor, Mich. **Karl Radke** '93 to **Jennifer**

C. Smith '94 on Dec. 30, 1995. **Michael Carl Wittmann** '93 to Laura Elizabeth Brown on Dec. 28. **Allana Paige Yoelson** '93 to Matthew Egol on Oct. 13. Residence: New York City. **Michael Allen Griffin** M.B.A. '94 to Elizabeth Louise Stone on Dec. 28. **Robert Junius Haas Jr.** '94 to **Romana Moezzi** '94 on June 22, 1996. Residence: Cleveland. **Ivan Paul Harris** J.D. '94 to Mary Elizabeth Olazabal on Jan. 19. Residence: New York City. **Katherine Lynn Ivey** '94 to Adam Kane Thiel on Aug. 17. **Katherine Bass** '95 to Andrew Asaro on June 1, 1996. **Anne Hunter Harrison** J.D./LL.M. '96 to Moises Oswaldo De la Cruz Moreno on Dec. 13. Residence: Washington, D.C.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **David Beckett** '90 and **Jacqueline Miller Beckett** '88 on Dec. 2, 1996. Named Ryan Harrison... First child and daughter to **Elizabeth Gallop Dennis** J.D. '90 and Joel Dennis on Sept. 14, 1996. Named Rebecca Faye... First child and son to **Douglas Sean Smooke** '90 and Jean Farina Smooke on Oct. 27, 1996. Named Sean August... First child and daughter to **Josiah Milton Black** '91 and **Sally McCowatt Black** '89 on Jan. 6, 1997. Named Virginia Pawling... Second child and daughter to **Valerie Maria Brown** '91 and **Edward Vincent Jolley** B.S.E. '91 on Sept. 27, 1996. Named Jessica Lauren Brown Jolley... Second child and son to **Theodore Curtis M. Edwards II** '91 and **J.D. and Tiffany Edwards** on Dec. 26, 1996. Named Torin Michael... First child and son to **John Geary Gregory Jr.** '91 and **Kate Welsh Pryon** '92 on Sept. 21, 1996. Named John "Jack" Geary III... First child and son to **Debra Ann Horner** '91 and **David W. Williams** '91 on Sept. 25. Named John Churchill... First child and son to **Scott Echelberger** M.H.A. '92 and Jackie Echelberger on Sept. 10, 1996. Named David Foster.

DEATHS

Ethel M. McKnight '15 of Summerville, S.C., on Sept. 8. She was a teacher and an avid gardener. She is survived by a nephew. **George P. Oslin** '19 of Delray Beach, Fla., on Oct. 24. The former public relations director for Western Union was known as the "father of the singing telegram." In 1933, he had the idea of transforming the telegram from a traditionally-feared bearer of bad tidings into a "zany musical" amusement. He is credited with sending the first singing telegram to the star vocalist Rudy Vallee on his birthday. He is survived by his wife, Susanna. **Leslie W. Hunt** '23 of Tucson, Ariz., on Aug. 9. **Eugenia P. Dixon** '25 of Durham on Aug. 18. She was a music teacher in the Durham city schools before retiring. She is survived by a son, two sisters, and two grandchildren.

Isabel Doub Coltrane '28 of High Point, N.C., on Aug. 31. After teaching English for 18 years, she became the first registrar and history teacher at Brevard Junior College in Brevard, N.C. She is survived by a step-daughter, a niece, and four nephews, including **William Doub Bennett** '43.

Alvah Stone Mattox B.S.E. '30 of Richmond, Va., on June 19. He was a retired chief right-of-way engineer for the Va. Department of Highways. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn, and a daughter.

Bennett Edward Stephenson '31 of Rich Square, N.C., on Jan. 9.

Grace Nachamson Taylor '31 of Miami Beach, Fla., on July 18, 1995.

Theodore T. Kibler '32 of Janesville, Wis., on June 14.

Waite Carlisle Hamrick Jr. '33 of Gaffney, S.C., on May 29, 1995. He founded the Bank of Gaffney and was Gaffney's former mayor and city councilman. An alumni representative on the Duke Athletic Council, he also served on the National Council of Duke University. He is survived by his wife, Virginia; three daughters, including **Barbara Hamrick Moorhead** '59 and **Florence Hamrick Sumner** '68; two brothers, including **John Martin Hamrick** '34; two sisters; eight grandchildren, including **Anne Sumner Douds** '90, **Mary Hannah Sumner** '94, and **Sarah Florence Sumner** '98; and five great-grandchildren.

Glenn Hampton Lemon '33 of Roanoke, Va., on April 29, 1996. He was an officer of the Valley Lumber Corp. and Warehouse Sales Co., Inc. He is survived by his wife, Natalie; two sons; three grandchildren; four brothers, including **E. Marvin Lemon** '33 and **Creed King Lemon Jr.** '33; and a sister.

James Fletcher Trammell B.D. '33 of West Columbia, S.C., on May 22, 1996, of congestive heart failure. A retired Methodist minister, he served churches in Latta, Florence, Allendale, Camden, and Ware Shoals, S.C., and was an interim pastor to several small churches in North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Lois, a brother, three sisters, four stepsons, and four grandchildren.

Samuel Garland Winstead Jr. LL.B. '33 of Dallas on March 23, 1995. He was an attorney, a co-member of the distribution committee for the Chilton Foundation, and a YMCA board member. The YMCA has established an award in his name for those who demonstrate his spirit in their volunteer endeavors. He is survived by his wife, Winifred, and two daughters, **Elizabeth Winstead** '65 and **Constance Winstead** '73.

George Holt Lamar Jr. '34 of Rockville, Md., in December 1995. He was a civil engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers. He is survived by a sister.

Joseph Temple Shackford '34, B.D. '38 of Oklahoma City on Aug. 29. He was a minister at St. Luke's United Methodist Church until 1981. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia Johnson Shackford** '36; two sons, **John S. Shackford** '64 and **Hilliard Shackford** '66; a daughter, **Virginia "Ginger" S. Friedlein** '68; seven grandchildren; three sisters, including **Margaret S. Turbyfill** '40 and **Elizabeth S. Moore** '43; a brother, **Atkins Shackford** '32; five nieces, **Judith Harris Johnson** '66, **Kathryn Hedrick Johnson** '70, **Joanne Johnson** '73, **Elizabeth Turbyfill** '72, **M.S. '75**, and **Margaret Turbyfill Ogren** '73. **M.Div. '76**; and two nephews, **Robert S. Turbyfill** '77, M.H.A. '82 and **Sidney Matthews Jr.** '65.

Charles S. Dale '35 of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on June 26.

Howard Roy Jordan B.D. '35 of Kernersville, N.C., on March 26, 1995. He was a minister.

Hugh William Sigmon Ph.D. '35 of Hendersonville, N.C., in February 1996.

Paul D. Altland A.M. '36, Ph.D. '37 of Rockville, Md., on Sept. 21. He was a National Institutes of Health research physiologist, studying the effects of physical stress on biomedical changes. He is survived by a son, two daughters, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Ramsey Leon Crossno '36 of Warsaw, N.C., on Dec. 18, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Katherine; three sons, including **John Leon Crossno** '67; two sisters; and four grandchildren.

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Gilbert L. Keith '36 of Ridgeland, Miss., on May 13, 1996. He was a retired realtor. He is survived by a son, two daughters, five grandchildren, a great-grandchild, and a brother.

Mary Ann Gates Monson '36 of Ocala, Fla., on Oct. 4. She is survived by a daughter, Barbara.

John S. Evans '37 of Atlanta on Jan. 14, 1996. He was a retired vice president and head of the national accounts department for the Trust Company Bank of Georgia. He is survived by two daughters, a sister, three grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Kathryn Becker Pollack '37 of Highland Park, Ill., on Dec. 11. She is survived by her husband, Bertram.

Leaming Moore Rice Jr. B.S.C.E. '37 of Catharpin, Va., on Oct. 3, of cancer. He was a former builder and contractor who helped to construct several commercial buildings in Washington, D.C., and supervised the construction of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He is survived by his wife, Rae, three sons, a daughter, four stepchildren, and 16 grandchildren.

Tekla Parker Wagner '37 of Newtown Square, Pa., on July 21. She was a member of the Haverford Township Adult school board. She is survived by her husband, Arthur, two sons, a daughter, and 10 grandchildren.

Richard Steven Clark '38 of San Marcos, Calif., on May 25, of cancer.

Robert K. Gould '38, A.M. '39, Ph.D. '41 of Beacon, N.Y., on Aug. 4. He was a retired chemist, director of research, and worldwide research coordinator for Texaco, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Clara; a daughter, **Rebecca Ann Gould McKenzie** '64; two grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Chester Lucas B.S.C.E. '38 of Southern Pines, N.C., on Sept. 16, after open heart surgery. A World War II and Korean War veteran, he was a retired civil engineer with a long career in international consulting. He also published a textbook, *International Construction Business Management*, for use in graduate-level civil engineering courses. He was a recipient of the Duke Engineering Distinguished Service Award. He is survived by his wife, Isabel, and a son, **Mark M. Lucas** '70.

James Marion Martin '38, A.M. '41 of Whiteville, N.C., on May 1996.

John L. Millard '38 of Palmyra, Pa., on March 25, 1996. A World War II veteran, he was chief of field investigations for the state revenue department's liquid fuel tax bureau before he retired. He is survived by his wife, Adeleen, two sons, a brother, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Richard Northrup '38 of Palm Harbor, Fla., on Aug. 7. He was a retired real estate broker. He is survived by his wife, Alice, two daughters, four grandchildren, a great-grandchild, and a brother.

James Glasser Shilliday '38 of Advance, N.C., on Sept. 13. He was a captain in the Air Force during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Helen, two sons, three daughters, and 11 grandchildren.

John F. Cree '39 of Naperville, Ill., on Aug. 8. He is survived by his wife, Effie; a daughter; two sons; two stepchildren; four grandchildren, including **Daniel Elliot** '97; and six step-grandchildren.

P. Cliff Greenwood '39, J.D. '43 of Savannah, Ga., on July 16, 1995.

Mary Elizabeth Weller Hickox '39 of Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., on May 8, 1996. She was a volunteer for the U.S.O. Canteen at Pittsburgh's Union Station. She was a founding member of the Grapevine Garden Club in Sewickley, Pa. She is survived by her husband, Paul, two daughters, seven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

John B. Legwin '39 of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Oct. 16, 1994.

James Clay Wren M.D. '39 of Jefferson, Maine, on July 27. He is survived by his wife, **Edna Decker Wren** R.N. '38, B.S.N. '38; three sons; and four grandchildren.

Carl Edward Bee M.Ed. '40 of Bakersfield, Calif., on July 30, 1996. He was a retired principal of North High School. He is survived by his wife, Annagrace, a daughter, and a grandchild.

Roscoe C. Brand '40 of Dayton, Ohio, on June 24.

Joseph J. Klein LL.B. '40 of N. Hollywood, Calif., on June 24.

Allen Edward Nugent '40 of Danville, Calif., in May 1996.

Helen Farmer Compe '41 of Falls Church, Va., on Sept. 1, 1995. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Warren Herbert Goodman A.M. '41 of Melbourne, Fla., on Sept. 6. He was involved in the development of the JFK Airport and was the public relations director for the N.Y. Port Authority. He retired as a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. He is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, a grandchild, and a great-grandchild.

James Lindsay Highsmith B.S.E.E. '41 of Charlotte on Oct. 16, following surgery. He and his wife founded the electrical engineering firm James L. Highsmith Co. in Durham and Charlotte. He is survived by two brothers, **Albert W. Highsmith** '50 and **Jack N. Highsmith Jr.** '48; a son; a daughter; and five grandchildren.

James W. McGrory '41 of Berwyn, Pa., on Feb. 17, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Mary.

Chester E. Blodgett '42 of Tulsa, Okla., on Feb. 26, 1996.

Clara Margaret "Peggy" Walls Booth '42 of Georgetown, Del., on Oct. 19, of kidney failure. She spent 20 years as a social worker with the Delaware Division of Social Services. She is survived by her husband, Edward, a brother, a sister, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

Mary Elizabeth Tuscano Chase '42 of Sanford, N.C., on May 14, 1996, of cancer.

Edward S. Foscoe B.S.E.E. '42 of Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 19, of cancer and diabetes. He is survived by his wife, Phyllis; two daughters; a son, **David Foscoe** J.D. '69; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

John E. "Pete" Goddard Jr. B.S.C.E. '42 of Naples, Fla., on Sept. 22, after a brief illness. He started as right guard for the Duke football team in the 1942 Rose Bowl. A World War II Navy veteran, he was a past group vice president for Perini Corp., a highway construction company in Framingham, Mass. He is survived by his wife, Jean, a sister, two daughters, three sons, and 17 grandchildren.

Anne Ethel Wily A.M. '42 of Lake Providence, La., on Dec. 2, 1995.

Mary Alice Sutton Fisher '43 of Covina, Calif., on July 3. She was a teacher's aide for 18 years. She is survived by three sisters, a daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Leonor Davison Haley '43, A.M. '47, Ph.D. '49 of Clayton, Ga., on May 19, 1996. The first woman to be on the faculty in the microbiology department at Yale University, she was listed in *Who's Who in American Women*. She was the chief of the mycology branch of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and a member of the dermatology

department at Emory University's medical school.

Carl F. Ahlstrom III A.M. '44 of Brewster, Mass., on Sept. 2.

Beverly Snyder Frazier '44 of Orlando, Fla., in August.

Frederick Kenneth Schmidt Sr. M.D. '44 of Marietta, Ga., on July 25. After serving as a Navy medical officer in the South Pacific during World War II, he practiced urology in Marietta for 36 years. He was chief of staff at Kennestone Hospital until retiring in 1987. He is survived by his wife, Suzanne, four sons, two daughters, 12 grandchildren, and two sisters.

Harry Sisek '44 of Youngstown, Ohio, on March 11, 1996.

Martina Wilson '44 of Glenwood Springs, Colo., in September.

Harvey Hugh Means '45 of Bakersfield, Calif., on July 16. A Navy veteran of World War II, he graduated from the University of San Francisco's law school in 1953. After retiring from his practice, he became the managing director of two Kern Co., Calif., foundations, assisting in capital improvements for charitable organizations. He is survived by his wife, Mary.

Henry Bowdell Stewart '45 of Villanova, Pa., on Sept. 18, 1995. He was the owner and chief executive officer of Henry Stewart Co., which sells construction rope for the marine industry. He founded the Ewell Sale Memorial Library at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, named after his first wife, and owned the Ewell Stewart Ranch in the

Mimbres Valley, N.M. He is survived by his wife, Dee Dee, two daughters, seven sisters, two stepdaughters, five grandchildren, and two step-grandchildren.

Ray Paschal Waugh B.D. '45 of Pfafftown, N.C., on Sept. 8. He served as a United Methodist minister in Greensboro, Asheville, Jamestown, Kings Mountain, Charlotte, and Liberty, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Grace, a daughter, and a son.

William Clarence Zachary Jr. '45 of Macon, Ga., on Aug. 5.

Marion L. Long '46 of Durham on Sept. 15. He worked for the Christian Printing Co. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II and the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Juanita Long, associate professor emerita at Duke's nursing school; a

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DEADLINES: November 15 (January-February issue), January 15 (March-April issue), March 15 (May-June issue), May 15 (July-August issue), July 15 (September-October issue), September 15 (November-December issue). Please specify issues in which ad should appear.

son; two daughters; a sister; and four grandchildren.

James LeRoy Morgan '46, M.D. '49 of Portsmouth, Va., on Oct. 5. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honorary society. A pediatrician, he did his residency at Duke and Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y. He was a Navy veteran of the Korean War. He practiced pediatrics in Portsmouth from 1954 until he retired in 1986. He was a past president of the Mary-view Medical Center house staff and a member of the house staff at Portsmouth General Hospital. He is survived by his wife, **Doris Loffin Morgan** B.S.N. '49; three daughters; a son; and nine grandchildren.

James Tilghman Earle LL.B. '47 of St. Petersburg, Fla., on July 22, 1994. He practiced law with a private firm in St. Petersburg, specializing in workers' compensation cases. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, four sons, two daughters, a brother, a sister, and grandchildren.

Robert Timberlake Newcomb Jr. B.S.C.E. '47 of Raleigh on July 18. He was a civil engineer and a farmer. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Gardner Newcomb** '47; three sons; a brother; and seven grandchildren.

Clara Bagley Koerner M.Ed. '49 of Jackson, Miss., on Nov. 20, 1995.

Ernest V. Williams PT. Cert. '49 of Columbia, S.C., on July 23. He was an Air Force veteran of World War II. A retired physical therapist, he was head of the physical therapy department at the Baptist Medical Center. He is survived by his wife, **Ann Lowe Williams** PT. Cert. '53; a daughter; two brothers; and two sisters.

William Woodley '49 of Midlothia, Va., on Aug. 14.

John LeBon Jenkins Jr. B.S.M.E. '50 of Charlotte on Aug. 11.

Peter D. Grumhaus '55 of Lake Forest, Ill., on Aug. 6. He helped establish Yoplait yogurt in the U.S. and was founder of Brewster's Coffee. He is survived by his wife, Gabriela, two sons, a daughter, his father, a brother, and a grandchild.

Ann Girard Baker '56 of Atlanta, on Sept. 25. She was a member of the Junior League of Atlanta and the Northwood Garden Club. She is survived by her husband, **Paul W. Baker** '56; a son, **Jeffrey Paul Baker** '80, M.D. '84, Ph.D. '93; and a brother, **James F. Girard** B.S.E. '59.

Carol Smith Thoeke '56 of St. Louis, on July 17.

Whitehill Thompson Wood '56 of Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 1. He is survived by his wife, Bettie.

James R. Bock B.D. '58 of Madison Heights, Va., on July 21, 1995, of congestive heart failure. He is survived by his wife, Avis, and a son.

William Osborne Lee Jr. D. '58 of Lumberton, N.C., on Aug. 24. He was a Lumberton attorney and a past president of the N.C. Art Society and the N.C. Museum Association. He is survived by his wife, **Betty Day Lee** '59; two sons; a daughter; his mother; and a sister.

Edward Flaccus Ph.D. '59 of Hanover, N.H., on Sept. 7. He served in the Civilian Public Service during World War II and was involved in relief work for the American Friends Service Committee in the British Zone of Germany in 1946-47. He taught biology and German at High Mowing and Loomis schools and was a human rights and peace activist during the Vietnam War. He is survived by two daughters, a son, three grandchildren, and a brother.

Norman Olsen Jr. '59, Ph.D. '63 of Charleston, S.C., on July 14. He had been on the English faculty at the College of Charleston. He is survived by his wife, **Sarah "Anne" Priddy Olsen** '60.

George Eldridge Keeler Jr. M.A.T. '60 of Washington, D.C., on Sept. 22. He retired from the Air Force in 1959 after serving in Panama, the Philippines, and in France and Italy during World War II. He received the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the French Croix de Guerre. He is survived by his wife, Miriam, two sons, a sister, 10 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren.

C. Frederick Kellers Ph.D. '60 of San Bernardino, Calif., on July 17.

Ronald L. Palmer J.D. '60 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Aug. 16.

Khandak Tofazzal Hosain Ph.D. '62 of Dhaka, Bangladesh, on April 24, 1996, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was a prominent Bangladeshi economist and longtime economics professor at Dhaka University. He taught at Duke as a visiting professor during the 1981-1982 academic year. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and three sons.

Gaillard F. "Gil" Ravenel '63 of Washington, D.C., on Sept. 15. He was senior curator of design at Washington's National Gallery of Art, where he became a staff member in 1970. He is survived by his wife, Frances, and two brothers.

Robert Lewis Robinson Ph.D. '66 of Uvalde, Texas, on Aug. 18, of cancer. He taught European history at the University of Houston for 23 years. He is survived by his wife, Donna, three daughters, his mother, and four grandchildren.

Donald Carl Baldwin M.A.T. '67 of Plattsburgh, N.Y., on Oct. 9, 1995.

James Roland Law Ph.D. '67 of Charlotte, N.C., on March 10, 1996. He was a professor emeritus of psychology at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, where he had been vice president for academic affairs and chairman of the psychology department. He was the first senior awarded the Silver Eagle Award by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and has been featured in magazines such as *Sports Illustrated* for promoting healthy lifestyles for older people. He is survived by his wife, Aurelia Liston, and two sons.

F. Kirby Maples '70 of San Francisco, on Nov. 29 of complications from AIDS. He was an administrator at the University of California at San Francisco's hospital for 17 years. He is survived by his parents, including his mother, **Lois Cooley Maples** '40; four brothers, two nephews, and three nieces.

Horace P. Morgan Jr. '70 of Decatur, Ga., on Sept. 25, after being shot by a student in the school hallway at the DeKalb Alternative School in Decatur, where he was an English teacher. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, and three children.

Orvey Preston Lowrey III '74 of San Diego, Calif., on Aug. 15. An associate professor of mechanical engineering at San Diego State University, he was one of three professors killed by an engineering student who opened fire in a university classroom. He is survived by his wife, **Ying Liu Lowrey** Ph.D. '90.

Susan Ellen Harwood Ph.D. '75 of Alexandria, Va., on April 15, of cancer. She was director of a health risk unit at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and was a volunteer for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. She is survived by a half-brother, Leigh.

Mary E. White '76, M.E.M. '77 of Miami, on Aug. 31, of cancer. She was marketing research manager for Bacardi Imports, Inc. She had taught in Chapel Hill for nine years before moving to Miami. She is survived by her parents; a brother; a sister, **Martha White Hutchison** '73; nieces, including **Robin Lynn Hutchison** '00; and a nephew, **James M. Hutchison Jr.** '74.

Michael J. Griffin B.S.E. '79 of Sellersville, Pa., on Aug. 22, in a plane crash during a routine maintenance flight. An Air Force lieutenant colonel, he was a fighter pilot serving with the 111th Fighter Wing stationed at Willow Grove Air Reserve Station. He received an Air Medal for his performance during the Gulf War. He is survived by his mother, seven brothers, and a sister.

Alison Aucamp Yount '91 of Durham, on Sept. 24, in a sky-diving accident. She was studying finance at the Fuqua School of Business. Concerned with lower-income children in the nation's inner cities, she volunteered in Camden, N.J., and tutored children in after-school programs. She is survived by her husband, Brian, and her parents.

Botany Professor Philpott
Jane Philpott, professor emerita of botany and forestry and a nationally recognized expert on plant anatomy, died February 5 after a long illness. She was 78.

Philpott, who earned her bachelor's in biology and education at Harris Teachers College in St. Louis and her master's in botany at the University of Iowa, taught science in high school before returning to Iowa for her botany doctorate. From 1947 to 1951, she taught at the University of Chicago.

She came to Duke's biology department in 1951. In addition to teaching, she served as dean of instruction in the Woman's College and Trinity College of Arts and Sciences from 1967 to 1976. She also served as acting dean of Woman's College and university marshal from 1974 to 1977. She retired in 1984.

In 1990, after her years of research, she became co-author of the two-volume set, *Herbal Medicine, Past and Present*, published by Duke Press.

A memorial service was held for her in Duke Chapel and an endowment fund in her name was established at Duke's botany department.

Music Professor Withers

Loren C. Withers, professor emeritus of music who taught piano at Duke for thirty-seven years, died December 17 of complications related to a stroke. He was 78.

At the age of seven, he began studying piano, winning many contests and a scholarship to attend the University of Kansas, where he majored in piano. He went on to the Juilliard School of Music, where he earned both his bachelor's in 1948 and his master's in 1949 in piano.

He came to Duke in 1949 as head of piano instruction and was named a full professor by 1972. He retired in 1986.

He was selected Teacher of the Year by the Music Teachers National Association in 1965. He also received performance grants from both the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation and the Musicians' Emergency Fund of New York. Each year, starting in the late 1950s, he conducted three-day workshops, *Duke Piano Sessions*, which more than 100 piano teachers would attend to develop their technique and teaching capacity.

In 1964, he teamed with Italian violinist Giorgio Ciampi, a Duke music professor and founder of the Ciampi Quartet, to form the Ciampi-Withers Duo, as they came to be known. They recorded all ten Beethoven sonatas for piano and violin as part of a project for the UNC Center for Public Television, as well as performing in more than sixty venues around the country.

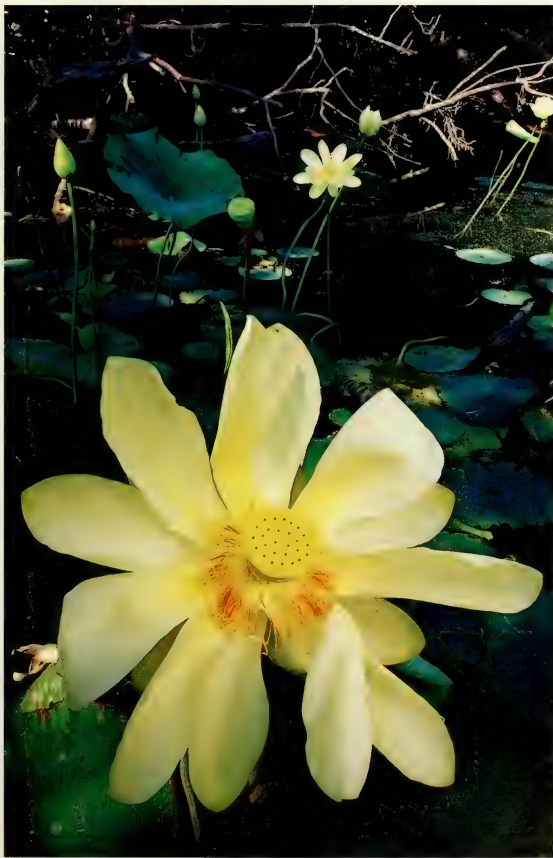
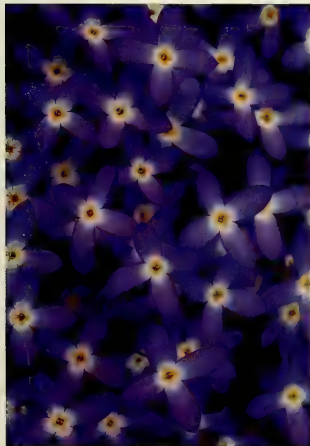
He was a past president of the North Carolina Music Teachers Association and the piano-section chair of the Music Teachers National Association. In 1996, the Durham Music Teachers Association, which Withers helped to found, established a piano competition in his honor for pianists twelve to fourteen.

He is survived by his wife, Carol, a son, and two daughters.

A NATURAL OBSESSION

MIDDLETON EVANS

From lush scenes of pristine woods to the bright spectacle of beach crowds, the photographs of Middleton Evans '86 capture an exceptional range of images. The Maryland native has published three elegant coffee-table books devoted to his home state, including *Maryland In Focus*, *Baltimore*, and the most recent, *Maryland's Great Outdoors*. Published by the family-run Middleton Press, Inc. in Baltimore, the books have earned him a



Sizable differences: The American lotus, above, with its eight-inch blossoms and Frisbee-sized leaves, dwarfs a patch of tiny bluebells, no larger than a maple leaf, at left

Rarities: This local variety of purple passionflower, below, is far afield from its more tropical cousins; the pea-sized jumping spider, left, has eight eyes, in front and on its sides, and hunts without spinning a web



reputation as a remarkable — and remarkably patient — artist. To capture the crisp, colorful portraits of animals and insects, Evans spent weeks waiting for such elusive subjects as yellow-crowned night herons, or searching tirelessly for the rare fringed gentian wildflower. He has trained his lens on kayakers and fisherman, water skiers and school children. For every frame he selects for publication, there are dozens more that don't make the cut. The 280 photographs in *Maryland's Great Outdoors* were culled from 30,000 images taken over a three-year period.

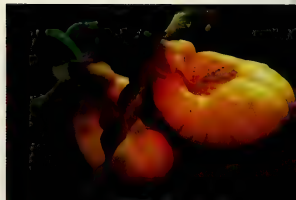
At Duke, Evans was an economics major and photo editor of *The Chanticleer*. When post-graduate plans for a banking



Sun and shade: Resting in the morning dew, the green damselfly dragonfly, below, has a wingspan of nearly four inches; the yellow-fringed orchid, top right, is one of forty-two orchids native to Maryland; the old-growth forest floor is ideal for fungi such as this salmon entoloma mushroom, bottom right



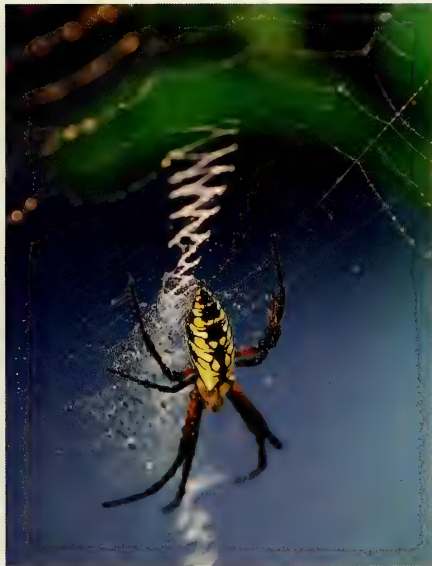
Exotica: A round-leaved sundew, an insectivore, has ensnared a dragonfly in its sticky droplets, below; the fragrant pouches of a yellow lady's slipper orchid, top right, invite pollinating insects; Virginia bluebells, bottom right, grace the banks of the Potomac



or accounting career failed to fly, Evans turned to his true love, photography.

Not surprisingly, his devotion to the natural beauty of Maryland has turned him into a conservationist dedicated to documenting and preserving the flowers, birds, butterflies, plants, reptiles, and mammals that inhabit the state's more than 10,000 square miles. To celebrate summer, we've put together a gallery of seasonal visitors that Evans discovered on his endless journey.

Offense and defense: The black-and-yellow argiope spider sets its gossamer trap, below; the spicebush swallowtail larva, top right, wears false eyespots to keep predators at bay; collectively, tent caterpillars, bottom right, survive songbird's feast



Shutterbugged: Photographer Evans spent three years recording the flora, fauna, and insect life of his native state

CHRISTOPHER EVANS

IN DEFENSE OF THE CONSTITUTION

WALTER DELLINGER

BY NEIL LEWIS

From heading the office of legal counsel to his current post as the nation's solicitor general, the Duke law school professor has become a pivotal player in the Clinton administration and in the field of constitutional law.



The Supreme Court may be the whitest and brightest of Washington's buildings. Last December 23, an unusually brilliant winter sun lit up the building's marble exterior so much that one couldn't look at it directly without reeling from the glare.

Inside the ornate courtroom that morning, the lighting was, as always, muted and indirect. All the seats were occupied and the marshals had added extra rows of chairs on the chamber's north side to accommodate a horde of reporters. Tourists lined up outside the courtroom, through the majestic pillars and onto the street. They had all come to watch lawyers argue in front of the nine justices over the constitutionality of the Brady law. The law requires gun purchasers to wait seven days to allow local law-enforcement officers to check their records for criminal convictions or mental instability. It was, by itself, a minor change to the existing array of gun laws. But it was one fraught with great symbolic import in the nation's continuing debate about gun control.

Arguing on behalf of the Clinton administration that the law was constitutional was Walter E. Dellinger, the acting solicitor general of the United States, a post that makes him the government lawyer in charge of presenting cases before the Supreme Court and the nation's lesser courts. Dellinger was attired in the traditional garb of the solicitor general—a striking, if archaic outfit of striped pants and dove-gray morning coat.

The job of solicitor general is like no other in the American scheme of government. While representing the current administration, the solicitor general traditionally has always had a special relationship with the Supreme Court, the apex of a separate branch of government, the judiciary. Lincoln S. Caplan, an author of a book about the office, has called the solicitor general "the tenth justice," in recognition of the notion that the person who holds that office has often held a dual responsibility, both to the administration that employs him and the Supreme Court justices. That responsibility is one of speaking honestly and straightforwardly, in a constitutional sense, even if it means being less than consonant with the president's policies. Drew S. Days III, Dellinger's predecessor, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the solicitor general must be a "forceful and effective advocate" for the government before the nation's highest court and, at the same time, has a duty toward that court "of absolute candor and fair dealing."

Solicitor general is Dellinger's third major post in the Clinton administration—begin-

ning with a short stint in the White House counsel's office—since taking a leave as a professor at the Duke law school. Most law professors may secretly if hopelessly yearn to be on the Supreme Court one day. But, actually, there are two other jobs at least as suitable for a professor of constitutional law—as Dellinger has been since 1969 at Duke. And he has held both of those jobs: for most of the first term, head of the Justice Department's office of legal counsel, and now solicitor general.

That job is so appealing that one of Dellinger's predecessors in the post, Kenneth W. Starr J.D. '73, resigned a coveted judgeship on a federal appeals court to take it. Starr, who was once a student of Dellinger at Duke, is now the special Whitewater prosecutor investigating Dellinger's principal patron, Bill Clinton.

DELLINGER HAS ALSO WADED INTO ONE OF THE MOST CONTENTIOUS MODERN DEBATES ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL POWER: MAY THE PRESIDENT WAGE WAR WITHOUT CONGRESS' EXPLICIT AUTHORIZATION?

Dellinger was born in 1941 in Charlotte, North Carolina. He was mostly reared by his mother; his father had died when he was ten years old. In interviews, he has attributed his strong sense of women's rights to the plight of his mother, who worked as a sales clerk six days a week, one of the few jobs available to her at that time. She died last November. After graduating from the Yale law school, he served as a law clerk to Justice Hugo Black, the former Alabama senator and Ku Klux Klan member whose service on the bench was a rebuke to his past and a redemption of Southern history. It was a perfect inspiration for the young Dellinger, who grew up listening to black gospel stations and who was acutely aware of his region's troubled history.

After a short stint in private practice and at the University of Mississippi, Dellinger arrived at Duke in 1969. He quickly established himself as someone eager to have a background role in national politics, and trips to Washington were frequent. Among his

many advocacy-group clients was the National Abortion Rights Action League, for which he became the principal legal guide.

When Bill Clinton was elected president, Dellinger was already a regular fixture on the Washington political-legal scene. He had famously testified against the confirmation to the Supreme Court of Robert H. Bork in 1987, and had since appeared before many congressional committees on such issues as school prayer and constitutional amendments. On the Friday before the Clinton inauguration, Dellinger was sitting in his law school office at Duke when he received a call from Bernard Nussbaum, the New York lawyer who was to be the first of Clinton's White House counsels (at least five, so far). Nussbaum, with a flourish of self-importance, said that he had just "come from the side of the president-elect," who required Dellinger's services to draft what

would become the very first of the young administration's executive orders. They would repeal the executive orders from the previous twelve Republican years making abortions more difficult, especially for women in the military.

Could Dellinger drop all and come to Washington?

The next Saturday morning found Dellinger and his wife, Anne Maxwell Dellinger, a professor of public law and government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Institute of Government, tooling up Interstate 85 and then 95 to Washington. It was the beginning of several days of nearly non-stop work.

They immediately drafted five executive orders, which Clinton signed Wednesday; his administration was just two days old. One rescinded the rule that prohibited doctors from telling women receiving federal funds for their medical care about the availability of abortion—the so-called "gag rule." Another proclamation, suggested by Anne, who specializes in health law for public hospitals and state and local health departments, was aimed at reducing teenage pregnancy. The documents had been drafted in various law offices

in the capital and at the kitchen tables of Washington friends, and on the last day, in a cramped White House office. On Monday, the Dellingers took some time off to watch the inauguration. On Friday, they drove home to Chapel Hill.

He was quickly recruited by Nussbaum, and soon was off to work in the Justice Department to head the legal counsel's office. Anne was soon back at UNC, and Walter found himself in a commuter marriage. Later he shared a house with Vice President Gore's legal adviser, Charles Burson, the former attorney general of Tennessee. (Burson may forever be remembered as the man who provided the much-ridiculed phrase "no controlling legal authority," used by the vice president to deny any wrongdoing in his fund-raising solicitations from the White House.)

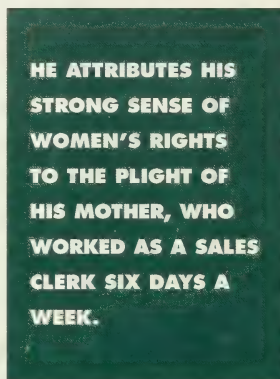
Even as Dellinger never lost contact with Duke during his Washington adventure, he was able to bring a little bit of campus behavior to the capital. Whenever his legal advice was needed at the White House, about half a mile away from the Justice Department, he would don a safety helmet, leap upon his bike, and pedal through the urban traffic to the meeting.

On that December 23, with the Christmas recess looming, Dellinger's job was to defend a measure won after a hard fight in Congress. The measure was named after James Brady, its spiritual sponsor, who was severely wounded when he was press secretary to President Reagan by would-be presidential assassin John W. Hinckley. Dellinger was confronted with a challenge to the law—prompted by the activities of a local sheriff in Montana—that went something like this: It was unconstitutional because it required local law-enforcement officials to make the background checks. And Congress could not compel state and local officials to enforce a federal law without providing the funds with which to do it.

This dispute over federalism and local control was not Dellinger's first time with the topic. As head of the legal counsel's office, he already had successfully won the case in a federal appeals court. And on December 3, in a classroom at Duke, he had practiced his argument—lawyers call it a moot court—before a handful of Duke faculty members: Sara S. Beale, Thomas D. Rowe Jr., Robert P. Mosteller, and Kate Bartlett.

But when Dellinger began his argument before the justices, his planned rhetoric quickly broke down. (In fact, his first words before the court that day were to present his

son and daughter-in-law as candidates for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, a largely ceremonial status.) Each side usually has thirty minutes for its argument, and the best-prepared speeches are usually discarded as the justices begin pummeling the lawyer with questions. After attempting to launch into an extensive discussion of the federal government's power, Dellinger was quickly interrupted by Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, who demanded: "Well, can the state require the federal government to do something?" Dellinger hardly got out a response, "No, and



—" before Kennedy interrupted again. "Why doesn't it work in reverse?"

"Because of the Supremacy Clause, I think, Justice Kennedy."

The official transcript shows that as other justices joined in, the complete text of some of Dellinger's next few answers were, "Well," "Well, under the—," "Well —" and "That's correct." Eventually, Dellinger hit his rhetorical stride, telling Justice David H. Souter, for example, that when the state tells the sheriff, "You may not do Brady Act checks or you may not spend a penny doing Brady Act checks," that statute is preempted under the Supremacy Clause.

Three weeks after the argument over the Brady law, Dellinger was before the Supreme Court again—this time arguing that the sexual harassment suit brought against President Clinton by Paula Corbin Jones should be delayed until the president leaves office. Jones had charged that when Clinton was Arkansas' governor, he had her invited to his hotel room, where he made a coarse sexual advance. The president has denied her charges. The argument that January 13 was not about who was telling the truth but how the lawsuit should proceed. Dellinger said that the duties of the president are so onerous

that he should not have to answer civil lawsuits during his tenure. Justice Antonin Scalia suggested it was preposterous to say that even a president doesn't have a spare moment—especially one who plays golf and takes vacations.

"Justice Scalia," Dellinger replied. "President Reagan has said quite aptly that presidents don't have vacations, they have a change of scenery." He added, "A president can not be subjected to litigation in the same manner as someone who is not at that time serving as president." (In late May, the justices turned aside temporary-immunity arguments and ruled unanimously that Jones' civil lawsuit could proceed. The same day, Dellinger argued the virtues of the executive line-item veto—which, as a law professor, he had criticized as upsetting the constitutional balance of power.)

While in his previous post at the legal counsel's office, Dellinger was charged with passing on the legal fitness of the administration's positions on bills, proposals, statements, and just about anything else that needed a legal judgment. In effect, he served as the constitutional expert within the administration. Although the agency is little known to the public, the office of legal counsel has wielded enormous influence during the past few decades as a kind of constitutional hinge for an administration's public policies. When Dellinger took over, he made the office into a kind of mini-Duke faculty. To fill the deputy slot, he chose two Duke law colleagues who would rotate in and out of the job: Christopher H. Schroeder, a veteran Washington figure who had served as chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee; and Jefferson H. Powell. Under the plan, Powell and Schroeder changed places with each other every few months, one serving in Washington, the other back in Durham.

In their tenure at the office of legal counsel, they and Dellinger were asked to pass judgment on the constitutionality and legality of an eclectic stew of issues, such as:

- May the administration give Peru and Colombia the radar coordinates of airplanes believed to be smuggling cocaine so they can be shot down by those governments? (No, the federal government would be participating in an activity deemed a crime under U.S. law, Dellinger concluded.)
- Is the California ballot initiative that denies services to illegal aliens constitutional? (Of course not, he said.)
- May the president issue an executive order barring federal contractors from replacing strikers with permanent workers? (Yes, by using the same authority that allowed President Richard M. Nixon J.D. '37 to issue an executive order requiring affirmative action in awarding federal contracts.)

• How about the balanced-budget amendment? (It would be unenforceable, Dellinger told Senator Orrin G. Hatch, the Utah Republican who heads the Judiciary Committee, and unenforceable amendments do not belong in the Constitution.)

In his role as the administration's chief constitutional scholar, Dellinger testified in December 1995 against a bill that would amend or reinterpret the Constitution to deny citizenship to children born in the United States if their parents are illegal aliens. To accom-

demonstrate just how the job of advising the president might transform the views of the person who holds it, from law professor to advocate of executive power. The Dellinger defense of Clinton's authority to invade Haiti without explicit congressional approval put him at odds with almost all of the nation's leading constitutional scholars, his former academic colleagues, and most of his friends. To them, this was a clear case in which a president would have to go to Congress for a declaration of war.

seek to have the office pass on their policies, and if they don't like it, they don't necessarily have to follow it." But Dellinger had enough stature, he says, that it was difficult to ignore his judgments. "Walter was so well respected all around government, and especially at the White House, because he handled legal problems for the executive branch so deftly."

How does Dellinger maintain his standing in a city renowned for deflating reputations? "I would say the secret to being able to occasionally give advice that people didn't want to



**DELLINGER BROUGHT
A LITTLE BIT OF
CAMPUS BEHAVIOR
TO THE CAPITAL,
PEDALING THROUGH
THE URBAN TRAFFIC
TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MEETINGS.**

plish that, he said, Congress would have to repeal part of the 14th Amendment, which was adopted after the Civil War to ensure citizenship for former slaves and their offspring. It was with evident feeling that he told the committee that such a proposal would fundamentally alter the American concept of democracy by creating "a permanent caste of aliens, generation after generation, born in America but never to be among its citizens."

When Representative Brian T. Bilbray, the California Republican who sponsored the idea, said he could effect the change through legislation, Dellinger became again a constitutional law professor, sternly telling him that "it was beyond dispute" that, with few exceptions, the 14th Amendment conferred citizenship on all who are born here.

As head of the office of legal counsel, Dellinger also waded into one of the most contentious modern debates about presidential power: May the president wage war without the explicit authorization of Congress? Presidential appointee Dellinger's affirmative answer was one with which Professor Dellinger might have disagreed. Indeed, his answer was greeted with disdain by most of his former colleagues in the academy.

The Dellinger-as-Clinton-employee answer

But Dellinger was, by then, representing a client who had already said he was going to invade Haiti without asking for any formal declaration of approval from Congress. When the invasion was called off, after the Haitian military said it would step aside, Dellinger provided an after-the-fact justification for Clinton's planned invasion. Yes, the president had the authority to invade Haiti, he wrote to three Republican senators, but only because of circumstances peculiar to the situation there.

It was a narrower opinion than a Republican lawyer might have rendered. But it still upheld presidential prerogatives. Asked how his answer came to resemble such a technical argument, Dellinger said, "I don't think this is an office that should swing back and forth with each election." As he put in an article in the *University of Miami Law Review*: "Unlike an academic lawyer, an executive-branch attorney may have an obligation to work with a tradition of reasoned executive-branch precedent."

Duke law school's Schroeder, the one-time half-time deputy, says the office of legal counsel is inherently more political than that of solicitor general. "It's entirely client-driven. There's no legal requirement that agencies

hear is to have tenure at the Duke law school."

When he began his service in the Clinton administration, Dellinger's friends say, he hoped he would someday be named to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit based in Richmond and serving North Carolina. But it quickly became evident that such an appointment was highly unlikely. Dellinger is generally well-liked on Capitol Hill. He is, though, especially disliked by two people responsible for his getting any job that required Senate confirmation: Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth, North Carolina's two Republican senators.

This spring, he thought he'd be leaving Washington to teach law again at Duke. But both Attorney General Janet Reno and President Clinton pressed him to remain. And why not? "I look back on my years here in Washington," he says, "and can't imagine a more thrilling time."

Lewis, a Washington correspondent for The New York Times for twelve years, was a DeWitt Wallace Journalism Fellow at Duke in the spring of 1994.



RUSSIAN ROULETTE

Continued from page 20

need to be encouraging them much more into association with NATO. When we have the sort of dispute we now have over NATO enlargement, it makes military cooperation extraordinarily difficult.

What are the implications of NATO's planned embrace of Eastern European countries?

Including those countries in NATO at this point—when there is no Russian threat—is a mistake. To me, the clearest historical analogy is that of the French reaction to World War I: They saw where the fighting occurred, where they Germans were, and they were determined that they were not going to have to defend the battle lines again. So with great popular support, they built the Maginot Line; and it turned out to be irrelevant to the threat of the Second World War. Expanding NATO is the political equivalent of building the Maginot Line. The threats of the past were real, but they are not necessarily the threats of the future. We need to protect the continued independence of Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary. As a diplomat, if I were asked to negotiate with Russia and to keep the Russian imperialists under control, I would much rather have this argument: If you start threatening your neighbors, we are going to have to expand NATO. But we have

simply thrown away that leverage.

We'll take in three countries, maybe, and then what's next? Romania, Ukraine—where do you stop? You have to stop somewhere. But once you start moving, you imply that where you stop is going to be the Russian sphere of influence. This is not something that we should be saying. The feeling of weakness in the Russian military acts against something that is in our security interest, ratification by Russia of the START II agreement; it leads some in Russia to say, well, if we can't defend ourselves with conventional arms, we'd better hang onto the nuclear arms. And look at where the real instability in Europe is—the Balkans, Albania. How does bringing in new members to NATO help there?

Did American policy during your time as ambassador contribute to the breakup of the Soviet Union?

We wanted to end the Cold War, but it was not the intent of American policy to break up the Soviet Union. Some of the policies that we encouraged—specifically, opening up the country, democratization, respect for human rights—made it possible for opposition forces to show themselves. Without those reforms, probably the Soviet Union would not have broken up. However, it was our desire to see a voluntary union of the twelve republics, which we recognized as being in the Soviet Union, into a federation; we never recognized the incorporation of the Baltic states.

What was your greatest success and your greatest failure as ambassador?

The greatest success was not mine alone; that was the end of the Cold War. When President Bush said, "We won the Cold War," this was campaign rhetoric. We all won the Cold War. I wish that circumstances had permitted me a greater scope to encourage more support, more economic support, for reform in the Soviet Union. In retrospect, it would have been better for all of us if we had been able to establish some mechanism of cooperation, say, by 1990, that would have helped the transition in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe from centralized economic control to a market system. Our governments were not prepared for that.

What kind of advice would you give the next ambassador to Russia from the United States?

My advice would be to maintain as wide a set of connections as possible among the various responsible Russian political leaders—which does not include Vladimir Zhirinovsky. I think it is important to make sure they understand that we are not playing favorites, ultimately, in politics. And we should be much more active in seeing that some of the stories about our policies are answered in the media. I think the media are open to that. But we have let the critics of the United States occupy much of the stage in Russia. ■

PICTURING THE IMPERFECT

MATT GIDNEY

**The Chronicle's
cartoonist, Class
of 1997, sketches —
in both words
and drawings —
his Duke years.**

I think when people meet me they're disappointed; not horribly disappointed, mind you, but I usually sense that my personality has fallen short of its humorous expectations. For instance, when I'm first introduced to people, they usually recognize my name, tell me how much they enjoy my comic, and then proceed to tell me about their favorite strip. They may even have their own idea, and then act it out using the various characters.

Of course, then you have the other segment of the population that usually says something along the lines of "I didn't get that cartoon about the sheep and the lemur. Was the sheep a visual analogy to administrative oppression of student government fiscal needs?" To which I'll either just nod in ignorant agreement to such an intellectual analysis, or respond with the highly idiotic but unfortunately true statement, "Well, uh, I just thought sheep holding martini glasses looked silly."

But as the conversation departs from the cartoon, and my new-found company realizes that I'm far wittier after five hours of dwelling, revising, and dissecting an amusing storyline than I am during a normal conversation, I feel as though I have in some way let this person down. It's as though when we exchanged names, and I said mine, imaginary stage lights turned on, a drunk, smoking audience appeared, and I'm

wearing a cheap suit, holding a microphone, asking if anyone in the crowd's from New York. And because I'm by no means a comedian, I'm bombing like Bob Saget at the Apollo (ba-dum-bum-Kish!). HAHA! No, but seriously folks....

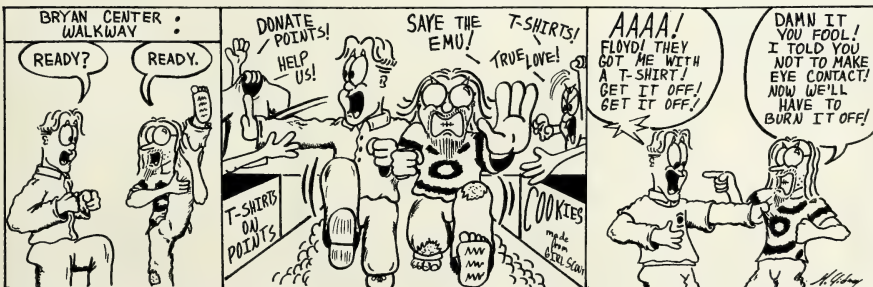
Not that I'm a boring person to talk to — I can banter with the best of them. But after publishing my daily comic strip *Mitch in Wonderland* in *The Chronicle* over the past two years, I have earned the somewhat erroneous title "Funniest Man on Campus." That's tough billing to live up to, especially when you were that kid in middle school who would come up

with the most ingenious comebacks while falling asleep at night to insults that unfortunately occurred during lunch the week before.

I never thought I'd be saying things as a senior like, "Hey, remember back in freshman year when we could do kegs stands. Haha! Those were the days, eh!" I hate being twenty-one and feeling like Estelle Getty on *The Golden Girls*: "Picture this: West Campus, 1993. A sunny beautiful day, barbecues filling the air with a glorious smell, and kegs frothing their golden essence like some magical udder into the cheap plastic cups of laughing, drunk undergrads."

Of course, these are the same laments I heard from seniors when I was a freshman. Given the periodic consistency of these beliefs, I can only assume that such brooding is a way for us seniors to elevate and separate our college experience as unique, compared with the experiences of those who will follow us. Leaving the hallowed and laughing halls of the Gothic wonderland for the hollowness of an apartment in the "real world" is hard enough to swallow without seeing younger versions of yourself still enraptured by all the wondrous opportunities of their upcoming four years. If parting is such sweet sorrow, we might as well try and make ourselves feel better by dumping on someone else's welcome mat. Well, in our minds anyway.

Even so, I think that these past four years in many ways truly were different. Having so



many dramatic changes within a short time span spurred so many reactions that inspiration was everywhere. The majority of my material emerges from my talents of observation and empathy far more than from any ability to be humorous; anybody can crack one-liners if he or she thinks about them long enough.

I guess that's why I think it's strange when people ask me where I get my ideas—ideas are easy. Look around. *Everything* is a potential comic strip. Everything people do, say, think, and feel is a potential comic strip. And what more perfect environment to write in than Duke, where shared experiences and stupid

conversations are in such abundance.

But even with the vast variety of material available, an overriding theme does exist—*anxiety*. If it's true that one writes what one knows, color me Zantac. It just so happens that my readership is also as worry-plagued as I am, which makes the writing easier.

An example of one such cartoon is about finding a job. It's amazing how completely neurotic and confused this process can make you feel, especially if you know people who actually *want* to be investment bankers. Basically, what I tried to do was present the worst-case scenario (the character believes he's going

to wind up a tollbooth collector in Detroit, living out of the back of his Hyundai) and then completely juxtapose this with something as trivial as the Spice Girls (the newest British music invasion—five bubbly Kelly Bundys who overdosed on Prozac). I just wanted to show how even the most trivial thing can take our minds away from some of our most important life decisions.

But without a doubt, the most successful cartoons are those that take the normal, everyday actions, conversations, annoyances, and worries in our self-contained and maintained paradise and interpret them in such a

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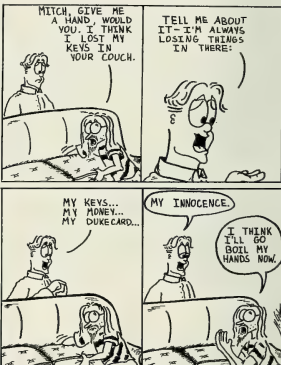
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way that the readers can laugh at themselves. For they can see their world and, one hopes, themselves, in my bug-eyed, hastily drawn characters. And suddenly those characters have become truer and more honest than the reality around them. ■

A collection of all the "Mitch in Wonderland" cartoons is available in book format from Matt Gidney at msg1@acpub.duke.edu, or 3078 N.E. 8th Ave., Boca Raton, Florida 33431.



THOROUGHLY MODERN MOVES

Continuing its sixty-four-year tradition of increasing the repertoires of the country's modern dance companies, the American Dance Festival celebrates its twentieth anniversary this summer with eleven world premieres. To be held June 12 through July 26, the 1997 ADF season includes world premieres by Paul Taylor, Pilobolus, Trisha Brown, Donald Byrd, Bill T. Jones, Ronald K. Brown for the African American Dance Ensemble, Goldhuber & Latsky, David Dorfman, France's Myriam Hervé-Gil, David Grenke, and Spain's Maria Rovira.

The ADF also hosts an International Choreographers Residency Program and a school. Last year nearly 500 professional and pre-professional dancers from around the world participated in master classes and workshops in all forms of dance technique, composition, repertoire, and body therapies.

The recipient of this year's Samuel H. Scripps American Dance Festival Award honoring lifetime achievement in modern dance is Anna Halprin. As part of the awards ceremony, Halprin is scheduled to perform excerpts from her historic dance *Parades and Changes*, which is credited with closing out New York City's "cabaret laws" in the Sixties.

Twenty years ago, when the decision was made to move the ADF from Connecticut College to Duke, critics questioned whether the historic festival could be transplanted to a new environment outside its traditional base of support in the Northeast. Since its move to North Carolina, ADF has expanded its base of audience support and has presented more than 220 premieres. The 1997 anniversary season is dedicated to its audience.

COUNTING ON CAMBRIDGE

When graduating senior Robert Schneck attends England's Cambridge University this fall as the latest winner of a prestigious, all-expense-paid Churchill Scholarship, it won't be his first international foray. In his junior year, the mathematics major spent six months visiting



ADF summer sessions:
the Trisha Brown Company
premieres a new work

Beijing and Nanjing as a participant in the Duke Study in China program. That adventure capped two years of intensive Chinese language, art, and philosophy courses, as well as a stint in the Duke Chinese Folk Dance Club.

Despite his long captivity with math, he says for a while he considered majoring in Asian studies. Schneck was struck by the contrasts between Western and Eastern languages and cultures. "They have a totally different mythology," he says. "Everything is unrelated to the way history developed over here. And I found that just fascinating." But being there, he says, changed his perspective. "While I definitely enjoyed my time there, a lot of what was very old was destroyed in the upheavals of the past fifty years."

Another big discovery during his China visit was that "I missed mathematics. The excitement that I felt getting back into mathematics really convinced me that that was what I was supposed to be doing."

At England's Cambridge, Schneck expects

he will also encounter "a culture that's very different from what we have in the United States. But there is also a lot of similarity." And this time, he will also concentrate on mathematics.

Since 1989, a Duke senior or recent graduate has won a Winston Churchill Foundation Scholarship in Engineering, Mathematics, and Science every year except 1993; four of those recipients have been math majors. The foundation awards just about ten annually in the entire United States for a year of study at Cambridge leading to a master of philosophy degree, a certificate of postgraduate study, or a diploma.

"I see it as a way to broaden my mathematical background before getting into graduate school," Schneck says. "Right now, the job market in mathematics is quite bad. There are too many mathematics Ph.D.s out there wanting jobs in colleges and universities. But I feel it's what I really want to do."

The son of a Charlotte pet store owner, he has been math crazy since elementary school,

how he remembers devouring a book called *How to Count Like a Martian*, which described the various ways that different cultures handle numbers. Beginning in junior high, he participated in the Duke Talent Identification and Precollege Programs summer courses. When he "exhausted the offerings of the public school I attended in Charlotte," Schneck managed to switch to the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics in Durham. After his junior year at the state-supported school for gifted students, he spent the summer living in an M.I.T. dorm and working at a Cambridge, Massachusetts, software development firm under a Research Science Institute program. The following spring, he won Duke's North Carolina Mathematics Contest Scholarship, which provided him full tuition for four years.

His honors at Duke include the mathematics department's 1994 Julia Dale Prize for excellence in mathematics, induction into Phi Beta Kappa, and a 1996 Duke Faculty Scholar Award. In 1994, he was on the first-place team in the Association for Computing Machinery Regional Programming Contest. Last summer, he was at Michigan Technological University working on random graph theory and algebraic graph theory under the National Science Foundation Research Experiences for Undergraduates Fellowship program.

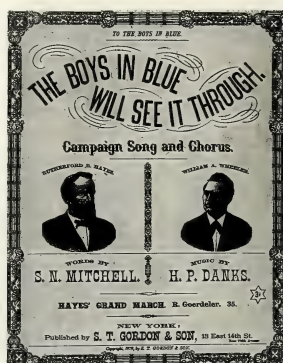
In addition to winning first place—with two teammates—in the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition (see related story), Schneck scored in the top 15 percent in the national 1997 Mathematical Contest in Modeling, organized by the Consortium on Mathematics and Its Applications. "You're given from Friday morning at midnight until Monday evening to work on one problem," Schneck says of the modeling contest.

This year's modeling challenge? Devise an "optimal hunting strategy" for velociraptors—the brainy carnivorous dinosaurs that preyed on occupants in *Jurassic Park*.

A WEB SITE FOR SHEET MUSIC

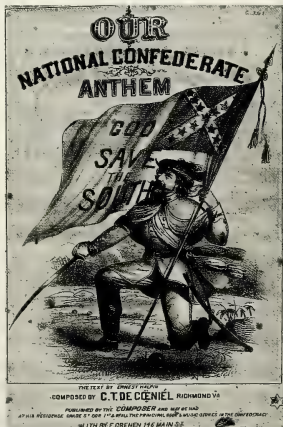
Pieces of historic American sheet music from the Special Collections Library at Duke will be available via the Internet for the first time this summer at "American Memory," an on-line site of the Library of Congress. The sheet music, which spans the period 1850 to 1920, includes a wide variety of songs from the antebellum years, through the Civil War and Reconstruction, and through the beginning of the twentieth century and World War I.

In all, about 3,000 compositions at Duke will be digitized, thanks to a partnership be-



tween the Library of Congress and Ameritech, a Chicago communications company. The organizations have awarded Duke a \$64,688 grant to support the project, which could take as long as eighteen months to complete. "Having this material on the World Wide Web will make it much easier for people to study and appreciate our country's musical heritage," says University Librarian and vice provost for library affairs David S. Ferriero. "We're very grateful for the gift."

The grant is part of a larger initiative by the Library of Congress and Ameritech to assist U.S. libraries, archives, museums, and historical societies in digitizing their historical materials for inclusion in "American Memory," a digital collection of primary source materials in U.S. history and culture; it is accessible on



the Web via <http://www.loc.gov/>.

Ten libraries across the country have been granted awards made possible by a \$2-million gift from the Ameritech Foundation. North Carolina is the only state with two recipients; the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill also received an award. Other institutions receiving grants are Brown University; Harvard University; North Dakota State University; the University of Chicago; the University of Texas, Austin; the Denver Public Library; the New York Public Library; and the Ohio Historical Society.

Duke is already successful in making available rare materials on the Internet, such as papyrus fragments and the Civil War diary of a Tennessee schoolgirl, says Linda McCurdy, the Special Collections Library's research services director. "If this project follows the pattern of what we've already seen, a great many people who access the sheet music on the World Wide Web will be school children and their teachers, who will be delighted to have these resources at their fingertips."

The materials Duke intends to place on the Internet site will represent nearly the entire spectrum of music types from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, according to McCurdy. The sheet music encompasses patriotic and political songs, Civil War battle songs, minstrel songs, plantation songs, spirituals, sentimental songs, vaudeville songs, college songs, "Tin Pan Alley" songs, World War I songs, and songs of protest, touching on issues such as abolition and suffrage. Also included is piano music of marches, ragtime, and opera excerpts. There's even some dance music: waltzes, quadrilles, and polkas.

Officials at the Special Collections Library say the project is coming at an appropriate time because some of the works are brittle and virtually all the sheets have browned with age. What's more, they say, the materials are under-represented on the Internet and under-utilized in research.

FOLLOWING THE MONEY

Denouncing the presidential campaign finance system as inherently "broken," CNN prime anchor and senior correspondent Judy Woodruff '68 set the tone for the twelfth John Fisher Zeidman Memorial Colloquium on Communications in April. The panel discussion on press coverage of the 1996 campaign finance scandals and ensuing reform movement featured four veteran reporters—Woodruff, Al Hunt, Alex Jones, and Susan Tift '73—convening at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy.

The annual colloquium was moderated by

May-June 1997 51

this summer will carry the favor of an increasingly apathetic American public back to the issue of campaign reform.

GO FIGURE

For the second time in four years, a Duke team placed first in the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition. For math students, the grueling six-hour-long test is the equivalent of an NCAA basketball tournament.

By amassing the highest cumulative ranking, Duke sophomore Andrew Dittmer of Eureka, Missouri; junior Noam Shazeer of Swampscott, Massachusetts; and senior Robert Schneck of Charlotte, North Carolina, beat out the perennial favorite, Harvard, which this year came in third behind second-place Princeton.

Of the 2,407 contestants from 405 institutions who took the test, less than half scored more than two points out of a possible total of 120. By contrast, the Duke team's high scorer, Shazeer, received 68 points, while Dittmer's total was 62 and Schneck's was 60.

"Many schools have won the Putnam one time and then never again," says David Kraines, a Duke associate professor of mathematics and the team's coach. "Duke is on the road to a very solid tradition. In large part because of our previous Putnam victory, more students who are extremely talented in mathematics are eager to come to Duke." In fact, Colin Rizzio, the math whiz from New Hampshire who detected an error on the math section of the SAT, has selected Duke, "my first choice from the very beginning," as he told the *Raleigh News & Observer*. He's been admitted to the Class of 2001.

Under the Putnam rules, each university designates three students as its official team members but can also enter other students in the competition. That means the competition's highest scorers may not necessarily be members of the winning team. Shazeer placed among the top ten in the nation in the latest competition, while Dittmer ranked in the next five, with Schneck a few places behind that. The cumulative ranking of this team was higher than that of Duke's winning 1993 Putnam team.

"What I found most satisfying was the breadth in addition to the depth of our performance," says Kraines. "Of the fifteen Duke students who took the latest test, we had seven scoring within the top 200 nationwide—by far the most we've ever had." The competition was held on December 7, but the results arrived while the Duke campus was on spring break.

"It's a very long test," says Schneck. "You come in Saturday morning and you're there for

most of the day. Definitely, at the end, you're glad for it to be over. But during a competition like this, you really get into a groove...analogous to a runner's high. It just carries you with it."

For winning the Putnam competition, Duke's mathematics department will receive \$7,500, which Kraines says helps pay for student travel to national Mathematical Society meetings. Each team member also receives \$500. In addition, Shazeer won another \$500 and Dittmer another \$250 for their high contest rankings. For Schneck, the Putnam competition win comes on the heels of notification that he has won a Winston Churchill Foundation Scholarship for a year of graduate studies at Cambridge University in England.

The competition, now in its fifty-seventh year, is named for William Lowell Putnam, a member of the Harvard class of 1882, whose widow initiated a trust fund to support the competition. Sample questions from this year's competition include:

- Find the least number A such that for any two squares of combined area 1, a rectangle of area A exists such that the two squares can be packed into that rectangle (without the interiors of the squares overlapping). You may assume that the sides of the squares will be parallel to the squares of the rectangle.
- Let C_1 and C_2 be circles whose centers are 10 units apart and whose radii are 1 and 3. Find, with proof, the locus of all points M for which there exist points X on C_1 and Y on C_2 such that M is the midpoint of the line segment XY .
- Suppose that each of twenty students has made the choice of anywhere from zero to six courses from a total of six courses offered. Prove, or disprove: There are five students and two courses such that all five have chosen both courses or all five have chosen neither.

JUDGING WHAT'S NEWSWORTHY

Addressing the American public's negative perception of journalistic ethics, Pulitzer Prize-winner Bob Woodward invited an audience at the Sanford Institute of Public Policy in April to join him as senior editors of *The Washington Post*—hypothetically, of course.

As this year's James D. Ewing Lecturer on Ethics and Journalism, the assistant managing editor of the *Post* and author—renowned for his exposé of the Watergate scandal—presented an ethical quandary that faced him and his colleagues during the Reagan administration. The role-playing exercise was intended to illustrate "the procedural and ethical dilemma in gathering and presenting news."

Having learned that the head of an unnamed federal agency admitted privately to habitual cheating in a local golf tournament, Woodward related, editors faced a decision.

The background of the official, an appointee responsible for the handling of billions of dollars of government funds, was surreptitiously investigated and found to be spotless, except for this "isolated compulsion" to win the annual golf tourney. Agreeing to undergo two years of psychiatric treatment while maintaining the position, the official threatened to resign outright if Woodward and his colleagues printed the exclusive, reasoning that the incident would embarrass not only his family but the president as well.

Opening the situation to discussion, Woodward led the audience in a decision-making process by question-and-answer and popular vote. Weighing the issue of public relevance versus personal privacy, the audience—like the *Post* management years before—decided not to publish the piece. "Did we do our job?" asked Woodward. "I say we did not. We made a serious mistake.... We should have hit the bullet and found a way to run the story."

Arguing that the official's compulsion to cheat at golf may have been "the tip of the iceberg"—an ethical lapse that could precipitate a later descent into immoral leanings—Woodward followed with the hypothetical case that the appointee continued his ascent through the Washington bureaucracy to the presidency. At that point, he argued, he and his colleagues would have endangered an entire nation. "Who are we working for?" he asked of all journalists. "Are we working for him, for the reader, or for ourselves? The individual intelligence of the reader and the collective readership has been underestimated."

Treatment of the news often brings reader discomfort. "The profession has become a prisoner of Watergate in that respect, quite honestly," Woodward said. "When you are writing about power, and government in particular, you have an obligation to pull at these little fragments. They might lead to something bigger, and you never know." With unquestioned regard for personal privacy in all matters, the Watergate scandal during the Nixon administration would have sounded nothing more than a whisper, he said.

At the same time, Woodward decried the deceptive maneuverings of undercover "gotcha" journalism as unnecessary. Arguing that the role of the reporter is to present information in a straightforward way, he said "there are alternative ways to get that information." He likened the Watergate scandal to the Manhattan project of journalism—a bomb created to go off. "No one wants to pooh-pooh a story now...because no one wants to be on the wrong side. In this culture of distrust, there is never clarity on things like Iran-Con-



Teamwork: Donna Geddes, with Brian Feldman, left, and Larry Macielek

REACHING A GOAL WHILE HELPING A GOALIE

en year-old cerebral palsy victim Daniel DeHmata of Raleigh doesn't let his disability get him down. Though severely limited in the use of his legs, he rides horses, competes in wheelchair basketball tournaments, and even earned an orange belt in karate. But his dream of playing street hockey with the neighborhood kids never quite took off.

Now engineering seniors Brian Feldman, Donna Geddes, and Larry Macielek have given Daniel the maneuverability and range needed to stop a flying hockey puck. They created a device for him in the course "Devices for the Disabled," which focuses the innovative energies of seniors and graduate students on engineering projects aimed at the needs of the local handicapped.

Introduced and taught by Laurence Bohs, an assistant biomedical engineering research professor, the course is funded by the National Science Foundation and the Duke Children's Miracle Network. Students coordinate semester-long research and experiments and develop finished products with "real life" applications.

The three classmates logged months' worth of twenty-hour

weeks brainstorming, blueprinting, and performance-testing their sliding goalie seat. Engineered to provide Daniel with enough lateral mobility to cover the entire width of the goal, the upright seat was designed to move side to side when propelled by arm motion. With a special goalie stick—which the students pieced together from parts of a fishing net—the user can slide freely back and forth across a salvaged rowing machine track, secured from a manufacturer by a one of Bohs' graduate school colleagues.

Scrounging for spare parts and spending long nights in the lab tinkering with wrenches were just a small part of the entire engineering project. "We were just given a sheet of paper that told us what [Daniel's] needs were," says Macielek. "The first thing we did was brainstorm without knowing what Daniel's limitations were. Then we went to his house and played around with him a little. We came back, revised our brainstorming, and decided on the sliding device."

For Feldman, the class project was distinctive, he says, because "we got the opportunity to go out into the community and do

something real for a real patient."

The projects, loosely organized by Bohs, dovetail issues pertaining to both engineering and health care, drawing on the experience of university employees who work with the disabled. For the three seniors, research was jointly supervised by Robbin Newton, occupational therapy coordinator at Lenox Baker Children's Hospital, and Jean Hartford-Todd, child and adolescent life specialist at Duke Hospital.

Newton says she often comes across the need for handicap-specific equipment that has not yet been developed. "As I am treating kids, and I come across a situation where I think, 'Gee, I would really like to have...,' I will write it down and give it to the kids in the class," she says. "Then they will come back to me and develop a plan."

The three students' plan came to fruition in December in the parking lot of Daniel's apartment complex. "The day we delivered our project, we got a whole game of hockey going on outside of his house," says Geddes. "All the neighborhood kids came out and joined in."

Feldman and Macielek have both applied to medical school; Geddes plans to study biome-

tra or Whitewater. There is no mechanism for evaluating the ambiguity."

As author of *The Choice*, one of his eight best-selling books and a focused dissection of the 1996 presidential campaigns, Woodward also had plenty to say about the two-term Clinton's success as a politician. Woodward stated that Clinton's return to the White House was anchored in a new-found crispness and organization behind his campaign—an image of stability as compared to the "chaos" in the Dole camp. Senator Dole, at age seventy-three, Woodward argued, needed to find a reason for the American public to vote out the incumbent, but he never did. He likened Clinton to a "magician," riveting public and television audiences with intensely cordial eye contact while presiding over a term during which he was relatively untested by major domestic or foreign political crises.

IN BRIEF

✦ H. Clint Davidson Jr., vice president for human resources at the University of Pennsylvania, is the new associate vice president for human resources. He succeeds Toby Kahr, who retires in June after thirteen years in the senior position. Davidson has more than twenty-five years of experience as a university administrative officer at leading research universities, including Vanderbilt, where he earned his M.B.A., and at the University of Oklahoma, where he earned his bachelor's in business administration. He has also taught at Penn's Wharton School of Business and will teach part-time at Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

✦ Kenneth A. Wissoker, senior editor at Duke University Press, has been named editor-in-chief. He replaces Peter Guzzardi, who left for a senior editor's job at Harmony Books, a division of the Crown Publishing Group. Wissoker has been responsible for acquisitions and launching several Duke Press series.

✦ Charles E. Putman, senior vice president for research administration and policy, was elected to the Oak Ridge Associated Universities Board of Directors, a consortium of eighty-eight doctoral-granting colleges and universities, including Duke. Its programs increase member university involvement with corporate work initiatives, facilitate interactions between senior industrial scientists and faculty and students at member institutions, and present awards to junior faculty members. ORAU also serves the government, academy, and the private sector in areas of science and technology.

Black Art and Culture in the 20th Century

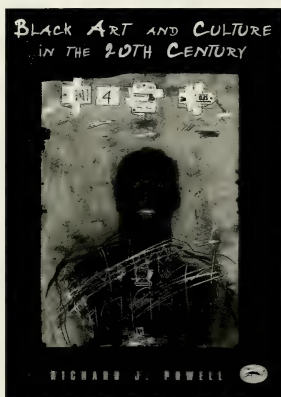
By Richard J. Powell. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1997. 256 pp. \$29.95 cloth; \$14.95 paper.

In *Black Art and Culture in the 20th Century*, Duke art history professor Richard J. Powell examines modern and contemporary art made by black Africans and other members of the world's "black diaspora" and describes the characteristics of a combined sensibility, outlook, and identity that can be "summed up by the all-encompassing, historical designation 'black.'" Likewise, Powell defines "black diasporal culture," through which "blackness" is vividly expressed, as "the things that significant numbers of black people do"—in society, the arts, religion, and so on—in all facets of the lives of their communities. In this ambitious example of what is known as revisionist art history, he documents and classifies contributions by lesser-known black African and African-descended artists in Europe and the Americas to the story—or to what might be called the overlapping stories—of modernism's emergence into the century's dominant mode of artistic expression.

In addition, Powell looks briefly at a number of non-black artists, such as the Chilean-born Alfredo Jaar and the Americans Robert Mapplethorpe and Keith Haring, who produced some pieces, but by no means the bulk of their respective oeuvres directly or allusively about "black" themes. Those subjects include race, racism, historical events, social marginalization, the black body and style or identity, and many others.

Powell calls attention to such remarkable talents as Norman Lewis (1909-1979), whose striking portraits and later abstract-expressionist tableaux, and whose participation in the post-World War II New York School, are almost never included in standard modern art surveys. Among many others, Powell also looks at the American Jacob Lawrence (1917-), who has used a clean-edged graphic style to treat black historical themes; at Haiti's self-taught Hector Hyppolite (1894-1948), whose Vodun-inspired images, with their seductive, magical air, attracted the spirits-and-shamans-themed Surrealists; and at the religious-themed works of the New Orleans singer, teacher, and painter Sister Gertrude Morgan (1900-1980).

This brief survey also includes the exquisite



portraits painted by John Robinson (1912-1994) and the South Africa-born, later Paris-based Gerard Sekoto (1913-1993). In highlighting such black artists, Powell explains that their impact on or involvement with evolving modernism went beyond Picasso and the Cubists' early borrowing of dramatic, geometric styling from "primitive" African sculpture and masks; they, too, he proposes, contributed actively to the new art, while often making the new art's styles their own.

That give-and-take was evident, Powell suggests, in the black identity-searching outpouring of art, music, and literature that marked the Harlem Renaissance or "New Negro Movement" of the 1920s and early 1930s. He notes that the label or notion of Harlem as a cultural metaphor also applied beyond New York, to the flourishing of an aesthetic sensibility that was firmly rooted in and celebrated "blackness," with its heritage of story-telling, searching for a sense of identity, and overcoming oppression.

Among the era's leading figures, who energized popular culture: black artists like actor Paul Robeson, writer Langston Hughes, jazz composer Duke Ellington, and singer Ethel Waters, and such intellectuals as W.E.B. Du Bois and Alain Locke. "In a society," Powell writes, "that had recently suffered a war of tremendous proportions and was increasingly changing into an urban, impersonal, and industry-driven machine, black culture was viewed, interchangeably, as life-affirming, a libidinal fix, an antidote for ennui, a sanctuary

for the spiritually bereft, a call back to nature, and a subway ticket to modernity."

Black Art and Culture in the 20th Century also recognizes self-taught, visionary artists who have worked outside the art market or mainstream society. Powell describes, for example, James Hampton's monumental sculpture, *The Throne of the Third Heaven of the Nations Millennium General Assembly*. Hampton (1909-1964), a night janitor in Washington, D.C., painstakingly constructed his resplendent, altar-like display during the last fourteen years of his life in a rented garage. His raw materials: cast-off furniture and trash, including old light bulbs, cigarette packets, bottle tops, and kitchen foil. Hampton also inscribed his glittering, room-sized creation with a holy script that scholars have yet to decipher. Easily one of this century's most enigmatic masterpieces, Hampton's *Throne* was discovered after his death and rescued by the Smithsonian Institution, which now keeps it on permanent view at Washington's National Museum of American Art.

With certain exceptions, such as Martin Puryear's formally pure sculpture, Robert Colescott's satirical canvases, or the Chicago outsider artist Mr. Imagination's found-object constructions, much of the work of more recent decades featured in *Black Art and Culture in the 20th Century* is of the didactic, polemical, postmodernist variety. Race or racism is often the central subject in the art Powell cites of such postmod practitioners as Adrian Piper, who produced a 1986 calling card that announced, "Dear Friend: I am black."; of Glenn Ligon, who, with the Korean-American Byron Kim, made a punching bag (*Rumble, Young Man, Rumble* [Version 2], 1993) stenciled with quotes from boxer Muhammad Ali; or of Howardena Pindell, who created mock American flags covered with the names of people who died from AIDS.

Of such artists of the 1980s and 1990s, Powell writes: "Because of an omnipresent racial dimension in [their] works...and [in that of] others working with similar concepts, these postmodernist activities are seen as different." Indeed, like so much of the narrowly focused art product of its kind, such work might or should more accurately be called, generically and non-judgmentally speaking, a kind of propaganda. Still, even though soulless postmodernism has begun to show its cracks, and deconstructionist critical theory may be sliding unpromisingly toward its dead-end denouement, it could be that we are too close to this kind of work now to be able to

know if it constitutes an entirely new form of artistic expression or not. Will the passage of time provide a vantage point for classifying it more precisely?

The bottom line, of course, is that any exceptional work of art will endure for generations and continue to speak across cultures and through the ages. James Hampton's dazzling sculpture, like Langston Hughes' poetry of hope ("Hold fast to dreams...") and Martin Puryear's raceless, faceless, eloquent odes to the transcendent beauty of pure form, possess just that kind of alluring resonance.

Black Art and Culture in the 20th Century celebrates a range of creativity whose richness and diversity are staggering. But as valuable as such a survey may be, its appearance inevitably recalls the conundrum faced by many artists who wish to transcend race-, or gender-, or ethnicity-based, self-limiting labels, however accurate or illuminating they may be.

Consider, for instance, the position of New York gallery director June Kelly, the first black dealer admitted to the Art Dealers Association of America. In January, Kelly conspicuously skipped the National Black Fine Art Show in New York, an event that was billed as the country's first major black art fair. Kelly chose not to participate, she told *The New York Times*, because she did not "believe in black art, but [in] art."

—Edward M. Gomez

Gomez '79, a writer for ARTnews and contributing editor of *Art & Antiques*, is a member of Duke Magazine's Editorial Advisory Board.

Understanding Reynolds Price

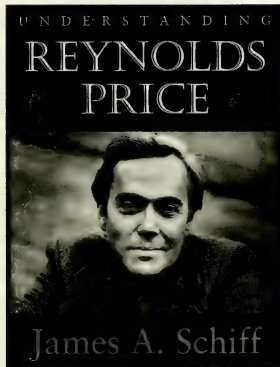
By James A. Schiff '81. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1996. 217 pp. \$24.95.

What contemporary writer on the globe can lay claim to the scope and variety of work that Reynolds Price '55 has published in the last decade? Four novels, two story collections, three books of poetry, two volumes of memoir, several plays, a collection of essays, the texts for songs by pop musician James Taylor, and a new book of biblical translations and essays—all since his debilitating bout with spinal cancer that began in 1984. Though Price is a member of the prestigious American Academy of Arts and Letters and has received numerous prizes—among them, the William Faulkner Award for his first novel, *A Long and Happy Life* (1962), and the National Book Critics Circle Award for *Kate Vaiden* (1986)—his works have yet to be exam-

ined and dissected by literary scholars to the same degree as some of his contemporaries, say, John Updike or Toni Morrison.

James A. Schiff '81, a professor at the University of Cincinnati, argues persuasively in his new volume *Understanding Reynolds Price* that "cultural circumstances and fashion have worked against [Price's] career." Though *A Long and Happy Life* is a Southern classic and has never been out of print, Price's other early novels—*A Generous Man*, *Love and Work*, *The Surface of Earth*, and *The Source of Light*—were met with mixed reviews in the 1960s and Seventies.

Schiff explains: "In an age favoring a more



idiomatic, casual, and realistic prose, Price strives for an impressive sound which sometimes reminds one, more than any other example from contemporary American literature does, of the Bible or even *Paradise Lost*." Should this be surprising from the man who has instilled a passion for the lyricism of Milton in scores of Duke undergraduates over the years (in addition to playing midwife to the early work of such literary lights as Josephine Humphreys '67, Hon. '94; Michael Brondoli '70; David Guy '70; and Anne Tyler '61 among others)?

It is somewhat ironic, however, as Schiff suggests and as Price himself has noted, that the most successful book of his career in terms of media attention, *A Whole New Life* (1994), is not a work of fiction at all but the story of Price's life-threatening illness and the healing that followed. The intimate account of his body's possession by a spinal tumor resulted in an inundation of mail and phone calls from readers offering Price thanks, praise, and their own stories of relatives and friends suffering from cancer.

Why such acclaim? Though dozens of books are offered each year by the popular

press recounting stories of individuals who've overcome physical adversity, none has been written by a person of such enormous literary gifts, Schiff argues. (He might be forgetting the remarkable account by William Styron '47, Hon. '68 of his encounter with clinical depression, *Darkness Visible*.)

More significantly, however, the period of Price's illness also marked a radical turn in his fiction toward first-person narrative and a prose style that Schiff calls "less astringent and more inviting." While suggesting that Price's post-illness prose "has become less demanding of his readers," Schiff also points out that "his work has deepened and intensified because he has plunged more openly and personally into a cauldron of crucial matters regarding race, sexuality, religion, and gender," thus sharpening his position of distinction among twentieth-century writers.

Today, the body of Price's work has begun to be examined more fully, appreciated more widely, and prized for the truly distinctive voice and sensibility at work among us. Meanwhile, he continues his output at a blistering pace, one that has already made Schiff's analysis a bit dated.

The University of South Carolina's "Understanding Contemporary American Literature Series," of which this study is a part, aims to serve students and nonacademic readers by identifying common themes, symbols, architectural styles, and points of view in a single author's or group of authors' works. The volume on Price takes its place among analyses of the works of Isaac Bashevis Singer, Walker Percy, the Black Mountain poets, Raymond Carver, Katherine Anne Porter, Flannery O'Connor, Tennessee Williams, and Anne Tyler, among others.

While Schiff gives his primary attention to Price's ten novels, he has a distinct advantage over some of the other literary scholars who have contributed to the "Understanding" series. Price himself, through memoir and poetry, has written a great deal about his childhood, his loves, and the variety of personal experiences that inform his fiction. Drawing heavily from the nonfiction, Schiff pulls several important and tantalizing threads through the novels that help us appreciate more fully the seminal events and real-life relationships to which Price returns over and over (consciously or unconsciously) in shaping his characters' stories. Perhaps the highest compliment to be paid to Schiff's effort is the urge he creates to return to Price's own pages, to read and relish again with this critical analysis as guide.

—Georgann Eubanks

Eubanks '76 chairs the North Carolina Humanities Council and is assistant director of Duke's Office of Continuing Education and Summer Session.

Pop Quiz

We asked ten seniors:

What was the most inspiring thing about your Duke experience?

"To meet so many diverse people and learn to enjoy working cooperatively in the environment that Duke provides." —*Jill Schreiber*

"Climbing a mountain in Tasmania, dealing with so many environments on a Study Abroad trip, from rainforests to trekking through the snow, has given me a greater appreciation for the time I got to spend in a classroom upon my return." —*Simone Wallis*

"You can do anything; there are so many opportunities to do all that I ever wanted or dreamed to do, and there's no limit on the possibilities." —*Dana Jolly*

"Being a Cameron Crazy." —*Heather Sieler*

"From the outside, Duke students are perceived to be some of the most intelligent, talented, and creative students in the country. From the inside, it's inspiring to be surrounded by individuals who live up to that impressive billing day after day." —*Jason Poston*

"I've found fellowship in the community here that clearly beats any friendship I've known before, and rivals even the closest of families." —*My Smith*

"The importance of taking time out to learn from and help others. This experience is invaluable and is just as important, if not more, than academic work." —*Kelly Lorch*

"Being a success is more than getting a degree. It's about the quest for knowledge, and not just knowledge that leads to further knowledge, but knowledge that is founded on the basis to assist others." —*Ryan Johnson*

"That God is alive and here and everywhere, and that there are people everywhere who treat their faith seriously." —*Brent Farmer*

"That there is so much more to life than Duke. I think it is a mistake to go through every day worrying about the next, merely studying, sleeping, eating, and partying. It is our responsibility to look outside the campus walls and address the problems plaguing the world." —*Eileen Chen*



Reading List

We asked some faculty and administrators: What are you reading for pleasure this summer?

Mary Boatwright, a classical studies professor, chooses *Poseidon's Gold* by Lindsay Davis. "Although I am not a mystery buff, I love this series...about Didius Falco, private eye for hire in Rome of A.D. 70," she says, calling the series "funny, engrossing, and filled with great but never boring detail about daily life in ancient Rome." Her other selections are *Amistad: The Thunder of Freedom* by David Pesci, the historical novel about the first rebellion of slaves being brought to America from Africa, and *A Bottle in the Shade*, the most recent installment of Peter Levi's memoirs. "He is someone who has worked on ancient Greek topography, history, and culture all his life, and someone who is deeply attached to modern Greece as well."

Bobby Wayne Clark, director of University Relations, selected *Einstein's Dreams* by Alan

Lightman, "because a Duke freshman raved about it, particularly the chapter built around the absence of time." He plans to reread William Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying*, after twenty-five years, and reread "some or all of the Nero Wolfe detective novels by Rex Stout—and it's been long enough so that I've forgotten almost everything."

Betty Le Compagnon, the vice provost who heads Duke's Office of Information Technology, would relish the chance ("I never have enough time to read for pleasure!") to enjoy *A Map of the World* by Jane Hamilton. "Hamilton's prose," she reports, "is very rich, her characters unforgettable, and her stories compelling." She also chooses *Stones from the River* by Ursula Hegi, a novel about the Holocaust and its aftermath. "Ursula and I were teaching assistants in the English department at the University of New Hampshire."

Joe Ashby Porter, Duke English professor, novelist, poet, and author of two collections of short stories, lists *The Vixen*, a new collection of poems by W.S. Merwin. Says Porter, "I like Merwin's ways of being both accessible and mysterious, rather the way dreams are, and I like the setting of many of these poems in southwest France." He also selects the new novel *Le Divorce* by Diane Johnson, "a comedy of manners that turns wild, about Americans in present-day Paris." The reason for this Franco-American theme? "My own plans to spend the 1997-98 academic year on sabbatical in France," he says. The ultimate pleasure-reading time and place, *n'est-ce pas?*

—*Jack Matlock '50, former ambassador to the Soviet Union and author of *Autopsy on an Empire*, in a Science interview before speaking on campus in the Levine Science Research Center*



Heard Around Campus

"What's the difference between an HMO and the PLO? At least you can negotiate with the PLO."

—*Tullman Trask III, Duke executive vice president, repeating a joke in talk he delivered to the board of directors of the Duke Alumni Association at its February meeting*

"Since I started this job, my estimation of higher education is not as high as it used to be."

—*J.J. Thompson, journalist responsible for the *U.S. News & World Report's* college rankings issue, speaking at a Duke Club of the Triangle luncheon on the honesty of the annual information provided by schools at the request of the magazine*

"Politicians today are far more honest than those I was writing about twenty-four years ago."

—*Al Hunt, Washington bureau chief for *The Wall Street Journal*, speaking at the Sanford Center in April, as a panel participant in the Zeidman Colloquium*

"The system is broken."

—*Judy Woodruff '68, senior correspondent and anchor at CNN's Washington bureau, on the set-up for financing political campaigns, also on the Zeidman Colloquium's panel of journalists*

"I came to Duke in '46. The Soviet Union loomed very large, the Cold War began almost immediately—and yet few people knew about it.... So not only did I get fascinated, I decided that, well, this is really the way I want to spend my career, trying to make sense out of this enigma wrapped in a mystery, as Churchill had called it."

—*Jack Matlock '50, former ambassador to the Soviet Union and author of *Autopsy on an Empire*, in a Science interview before speaking on campus in the Levine Science Research Center*

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WHO COULD ASK FOR

Fisher has this passion about bringing old musicals back from the dead. Not just conducting the musicians but researching their original instrumental scores right down to the last nuance: at Duke twenty-five years ago, at regional theaters, and on Broadway in the years since.

ROB FISHER

BY JOAN OLECK

The fund-raising gala at New York's City Center theater complex last March 31 seemed at first like any other: middle-aged men uncomfortably restrained in black tie, women checking out each other's gowns, diners digging into Salmon Napoleon and chocolate soufflé. The flicker of candles, the sparkle of diamonds—there are a thousand nights like it each year in the Naked City. But this night, things really began to hum. Major City Center funder Paul Newman worked the crowd with his wife and City Center board member Joanne Woodward. Alec Baldwin boisterously outbid everyone at the auction for tickets to the Broadway hit *Chicago* once co-host (and *Chicago* star) James Naughton threw in a backstage tour of the chorines' dressing room. And at least a few of the rich and famous surely swallowed hard when co-host Rosie O'Donnell called one donor "a cheap f—" for his chintzy

offering. The man quickly coughed up more.

Still, the gala's high point had already occurred, if you ask Rob Fisher '74, one of two honorees that evening. Fisher, who was being recognized for his work as a conductor and musical director at City Center, the not-for-profit "people's theater" Fiorello LaGuardia founded in 1943, was pleased, of course, at the accolade. He was gratified by the applause.

But what really floored Fisher—a guy who's kept his cool conducting thirty-piece orchestras before audiences of 2,500 at Carnegie Hall and the Kennedy Center; who's taken the stage, unruffled, alongside artists like Sting and Mikhail Baryshnikov and Garrison Keillor and Michael Tilson Thomas; who's put together Broadway-worthy musicals in under a month—what really got Fisher's blood racing was the personal tribute paid him by his two heroes.

There they were on stage—composer John Kander and lyricist Fred Ebb, creators of those fabulous musicals *Cabaret* and *Chicago* (and, recently, *Steel Pier*). There they were, jauntily grinning down at Fisher and letting loose with a special ditty they'd written just for him.



ANYTHING MORE?

The maestro: Fisher conducts Louisiana Purchase "presentation" in Carnegie Hall

(To the tune of *All That Jazz*):

"He's the man that makes the beat go on, and I suppose you heard he's got a big baton And that's the reason all composers rely on our boy, Rob."

Oh, sure, it would have been a kick for anyone who loves musical theater. But for Fisher, it was something more: "I was completely stunned," recalls the slender, forty-four-year-old pianist with the tortoise-shell spectacles and shock of graying hair. "I was in junior high when I made my first trip to New York and saw *Cabaret*, and I never got over it. And now here they were, singing lyrics they'd written just for me. It was staggering."

It was also, well, fate. Because Fisher has this passion about bringing old musicals back from the dead. Not just conducting the musicians but researching their original instrumental scores right down to the last nuance. He's done it with Kander and Ebb's work; and he's done it with just about everyone else's—at Duke twenty-five years ago, at regional the-

aters and on Broadway in the years since. These days he's doing it for City Center's annual Encores! series of great American musicals in concert, which this year revived the warmly received trio *Sweet Adeline*, *The Boys From Syracuse*, and *Promises, Promises*. There was theater talk of *Promises* heading for Broadway, just as the Encores! revival of *Chicago*—now a monster hit—had a year ago. And Fisher is accordingly receiving some heady attention: a lengthy profile in *The New York Times*, a slew of invitations to conduct musical retrospectives at places like Carnegie Hall, a Lucille Lortel Award for Outstanding Achievement Off Broadway.

So why this particular theatrical segment—old musicals? Fisher is not sure himself. "That's something I wonder about all the time because it's been lifelong," he says earnestly. But of course he has his reasons, like the one he gave *The Times*: "I was born retro." And while those who are politically correct may view these old musicals as irrelevant to today's ponderous issues—as naive, even embarrassing—Fisher demurs. "I think there'll always be enough of us—if you want to call

it old-fashioned, you can—who will love the idea of bursting into song," he says. "I think it is a feeling that everybody has and I think it's a feeling we all enjoy seeing represented in front of us. And I think there will always be a way to do that that people will connect to."

Evidently, the musical archeologist role Fisher's carved out is his personal mission to preserve what's uniquely American. He's got it in his gut to share those great tunes, those heart wrenching lyrics:

"It's very clear
Our love is here to stay
Not for a year,
But ever and a day"

—*Ira Gershwin/George Gershwin*

In any case, those two hours on a darkened stage will occasionally move the rest of us hard-nosed cynics to get up and dance. And maybe that's what Fisher is about, too: helping us remember a time when people were hopeful, when everyone wore a hat, and Rodgers & Hart and Cole Porter and Irving Berlin wrote the best damned "silly love songs" ever:

"If they asked me, I could write a book
About the way you walk and whisper
and look."

—Richard Rodgers/Lorenz Hart

This feeling—of a tune and lyrics that sent people out of theaters humming under their breath—was in motion again last March following an Encores! performance of *Promises, Promises*. As the theater cleared, Manhattanites exited with bits of the hit "I'll Never Fall in Love Again" wedged in their brains:

"What do you get when you kiss a guy?
You get enough germs to catch pneumonia;
After you do, he'll never phone ya;
I'll never fall in love again."

—Burt Bacharach/Hal David

Reviews were enthusiastic for Fisher and artistic director Rob Marshall's revival of the 1968 Broadway musical, despite raised eyebrows about the dated feel of its gyrating gogo girls, its tolerance of sexual harassment, its fun but sugary doo-wah sound. Encores! after all revives old musicals, warts and all.

Based on the Billy Wilder film *The Apartment*, *Promises* is the story of low-level executive Chuck Baxter, who climbs the corporate ladder by loaning out his Manhattan apartment for his bosses' trysts, then falls hard for sweet co-worker Fran Kubelik, who is herself in love with *The Wrong Guy*. Critics reserved special praise for the charming "I'll Never Fall in Love" duet in the second act sung by stars Martin Short and Kerry O'Malley '91. Their characters have just realized they've been wronged by the evil Mr. Sheldrake (Terrence Mann) and that neither needs empty office affairs or pickups like barfly Marge (Christine Baranski, in a show-stopping cameo). There is romantic tension in the air, and nothing to be done about it but launch into the wistful tune Dionne Warwick made famous.

What underscored that wistfulness last March, following the rowdiness of the show's other numbers, were the sounds of a harp, two guitars, and a bass backing the singers. Here, archivist Fisher, as usual, recreated the song precisely as it had been performed in 1968, throwing out only what didn't work, the on-stage guitar played by the 1968 "Fran." (It distracted from the song, Fisher decided.) Next, he searched out the harp book, because he'd heard one on the old recording: "We spent a lot of time and money reconstructing the harp book because I wanted the audience to have a harp if the harp is supposed to be there."

After weeks of searching musty boxes from the Manhattan rental house that licenses *Promises*, Fisher found a partial copy from a

**"I THINK THERE'LL ALWAYS BE ENOUGH
OF US—IF YOU WANT TO CALL IT OLD-
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Encores! rehearsing for the *Promises, Promises* revival, with Martin Short

Norwegian production. And that was only one of Fisher's many archeological digs. "With every show there's usually a bunch of material that's not what they send out to people who rent the show," he says. "That's what I want to see." The orchestra books from the 1929 production of *Sweet Adeline*, for instance: "They're still red," Fisher reports with a sly smile. "The spots on the music." These are the deceased mosquitoes from the summer night in 1930 when *Adeline* played St. Louis after leaving New York. "After that production, [the orchestra books] were boxed up, and as far as I can tell, the box was never opened again until the mid-Seventies," Fisher says.

The score for *Adeline* needed cleaning and repairs; the one for *Boys From Syracuse*, the final Encores! revival this season, required a full-time researcher working on it six months. "I end up doing all-nighters cutting and pasting and cleaning and erasing," Fisher says. And his work continues: He has his eye on bigger restorations like *St. Louis Woman* (Harold Arlen-Johnny Mercer, 1946), for which only the published sheet music and a script exist, and *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* (Howard Dietz-Arthur Schwartz, 1951). No one alive remembers how *St. Louis Woman* went. For *A Tree Grows*, there's a piano score and thirty minutes of recording. "We'd have to transcribe the orchestrations from the record and extrapolate from there," Fisher says. That takes big money.

One advantage of the *Chicago* success has been more donations to Fisher's venture. Money people are starting to get what it's about, what it means that Encores! players hold script books in hand and deliver their lines into standing, not body, mikes. "We want to reinforce the idea of a 'presentation,'" instead of a full Broadway performance, Fisher says. To this end, his handpicked Coffee Club orchestra members also sit smack in the middle of center stage on a podium, rather than in the pit. Fisher himself is so prominent that Anne Reinking handed him her gun in *Chicago* and Martin Short hugged him once his *Promises* character realized true love. This positioning also reduces audience expectations for sets and staging. After all, Fisher & Company cast these shows, rehearse them, and present them (five performances) in less than a month. Budgets are one-tenth of a Broadway show.

But since *Chicago* traveled to the Great White Way, a new parlor game has theatrical types speculating which Encores! show will next be crowned. This doesn't sit well with Fisher, who notes that City Center gets none of those profits. Also, "It does create pressure to give these shows enough production value that your imagination doesn't have to work too hard to think of how a full production would be," he says. "I don't want to sound

**FISHER MAINTAINS
A BREAKNECK PACE,
TAKING CHICAGO
FIRST TO BROADWAY,
THEN WASHINGTON,
SUPERVISING ITS
CAST ALBUM AND
APPEARANCES AT THE
INAUGURAL GALA AND
ON LETTERMAN, AND
PULLING OFF TWO
MORE SUCCESSFUL
ENCORES! SEASONS.**

negative; [*Promises*] is a fun show and more people should get to see it. But it's not what we're about."

Poor Rob Fisher—he's a victim of his own success. Here he's gone and created a viable theatrical enterprise, plumbed an American art form in a way that's refreshingly removed from the often shallow commercial revivals of dollar-conscious Broadway. And, still, he has to explain his mission.

At least the critics and his colleagues understand. "He's like velvet," *Promises* star Terrence Mann (the Beast in *Beauty and the Beast*

and Javert in *Les Misérables*) said of Fisher at the stage door after the show. "He's like velvet because [his musical direction] is classy and accessible, and he's so smooth and calm. It makes you calm." *The Times*' Stephen Holden has written that Fisher and his Coffee Club Orchestra "have found the pulse of the music and delivered exquisitely textured performances that recapture the glorious sound of old-time Broadway pit orchestras." Curmudgeon John Simon of *New York* magazine raves about every move Fisher makes. And composer John Kander, quoted in *The Times*, has praised Fisher's "unerring instinct for the musical truth of a situation." Kander added his special admiration for Fisher's understanding of *Chicago*'s music, which he called "Twenties jazz" filtered through today's consciousness.

"It's hard to get an orchestra to believe that those dotted eighth notes are really dotted eighth notes," Kander said. "But Rob was dedicated to getting that feeling. He has an unerring instinct for the musical truth of a situation."

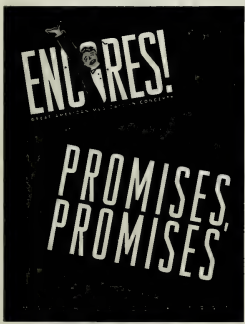
Judith Daykin, president and executive director of City Center, says meanwhile of Encores!: "What we try to do is create the sound that those [composers] wanted us to hear. ... We try to go back to the original as close as we can approximate it, and without Rob I don't know how we would achieve this, because it's his vision and perseverance and knowledge that make that happen."

Daykin first hired Fisher in 1987 for a gala commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of George Gershwin's death. But that's getting ahead of Fisher's career, which essentially began in Norfolk, Virginia, with the little piano prodigy impressing the fifth-grade girls with his mastery of *Deep Purple*. Not that era's hit parade version but one from the 1930s that "had lots of fast, tricky things in it."

Fisher is darned good at playing tricky things on the piano. The middle of three sons of a shipyard executive and his wife, Fisher caught the old-time bug early from a ukelele-playing grandfather and banjo-playing uncle, plus an aunt who played stride piano. When he wasn't crabbing in nearby tidal estuaries, little Rob was at Aunt Sally's knee observing. "I was six or seven, and I was having her show me how you do that," says Fisher. "I didn't appreciate that it was a special talent until I was an adult." In junior high, seeing *Cabaret* on Broadway, he thought, "This is something I need to do." By high school he had mastered *Rhapsody in Blue*.

None of which, of course, explains Fisher's botany major at Duke. But, music, he believed, was "not a reliable idea for a career." The problem was, music kept calling. So Fisher ran lights for *Little Mary Sunshine* freshman year and, sophomore year, secured his first musical director's job, for *Cabaret*. Those were the

PLAYBILL
CITY CENTER



pioneer days for Duke student theater. Holly Brubach '75, a fellow Hoof 'n' Horn theater club alum, now fashion editor for *The New York Times Magazine*, recalls the Union basement theater. "The [stage] entrances and exits were through a window, and there was a little ramp of stairs outside the window. You had to crawl out into the yard and run around to the other side of the stage. It was insane."

Determined not to spend his summers in the Norfolk Shipyard, Fisher honed his musical skills at the Mill Mountain Playhouse in Roanoke, Virginia, then returned senior year to direct *Anything Goes*, which Brubach choreographed. Even then, Fisher was a maniac for capturing precise details; Rick Waln '74 remembers him staying up all night to build a poster board Eiffel Tower prop for *Cabaret*. "Rob damn near killed himself," Waln recalls. Fisher himself remembers flunking genetics for Duke theatricals.

**"I WAS IN JUNIOR
HIGH WHEN I MADE
MY FIRST TRIP TO
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SAW CABARET,
AND I NEVER GOT
OVER IT."**

for Michael Tilson Thomas. "It gave me a confidence I didn't have before because I felt I could play with the big kids now," Fisher says. He remembers schmoozing in the wings with Leonard Bernstein and accompanying Barshnikov at rehearsals.

His star was rising. In the spring of 1989, he conducted two Gershwin evenings at the Library of Congress and collaborated with Sting on *Threepenny Opera* at Broadway's Lunt Theater. A theater connection had also gotten him a plum job as musical director for Garrison Keillor's *American Radio Company of the Air*; that summer, at Keillor's urging, Fisher founded his Coffee Club Orchestra. (In notes to one of the group's albums, Keillor observed: "What's great about them is not only the fact of their existence, but also the swing, the feeling, the knock-out style they bring to their work.... They play ancient jazz as if their Packards were parked out back, as if swing were



Don't shoot the piano player: the success of Fisher's revival of Chicago, with Ann Reinking, sent the classic back to Broadway

Not that college was all serious. Fisher and Waln once egged on a mass "streak" across East Quad, and sneaked up to the top of the chapel, where Fisher played "The Stripper" on the carillon. The duo expected arrest; they wound up on network news.

Mostly, though, the Hoof 'n' Horn crowd lived for the footlights. "We sacrificed probably more than we should our educational goals," Waln says. "It's interesting. He learned to do exactly what's he doing now and it's served him well, as we all can see."

Subsequent years brought Fisher more musical work. "No one was hiring me to do anything botanical and they haven't yet," he laughs. He was a guest artist for Duke, a pianist for New York's Public Theater, a musical educator in Roanoke, and musical director for Mill

Mountain summers. At American University, he earned his master's in music and first experienced conducting. His Broadway debut was playing piano with the show *A History of the American Film*. In 1978 came his biggest break yet: putting together a George Gershwin eightieth birthday celebration at Carnegie Hall. "I was twenty-six and had been in New York only a few months. I had never been to Carnegie Hall and I was on stage at Carnegie Hall playing the piano for [jazz pianist] Dick Hyman."

More Broadway followed along with musical revivals at theaters like the Goodspeed Opera House in Connecticut, the Arena in Washington, and Lamb's Theater in New York. Then came the 1987 call from Judith Daykin for the Gershwin gala at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where Fisher stepped in

the coming rage.") In 1992, as Keillor was preparing to leave New York, came another job offer from Daykin—musical director for *Encores!*

That first season, 1994, Fisher and Kathleen Marshall staged *Fiorillo, Allegro*, and *Lady in the Dark*. They've turned in three revivals a year since. And Fisher has also found time to conduct Patti LuPone with the National Symphony; to guest-conduct the New York City Opera and the symphonies of Seattle, Atlanta, and Colorado; to complete sixteen recordings; and to take the revival *Louisiana Purchase* to Carnegie Hall.

Brubach calls him "the most overextended person I know." No wonder. Fisher, who remains a bachelor, says, a tad regretfully, "I'm married to my music." But he draws his personal strength from his deep friendships: When

Brubach was cajoled into tap dancing for the eightieth birthday party of an old publishing world friend and mentor—with Carol Channing and Joel Grey in the audience—Fisher stopped everything to arrange the piano piece, even working in a stop-time chorus and strains of “Happy Birthday,” practicing with Brubach during her lunch hours in a decrepit West Side studio. Brubach calls him “one of the greatest human beings on Earth.” Others’ descriptors include “kind,” “calm,” “supportive.” And ambidextrous at all things musical.

Last year and this year, Fisher has maintained his breakneck pace, taking *Chicago* first to Broadway, then Washington, supervising its cast album and appearances at the Inaugural Gala and on *Letterman*, and pulling off two more successful Encores! seasons. He also conducted an Ira Gershwin at 100 celebration at Carnegie Hall last December, broadcast nationally.

He is particularly proud of the latter. After all, the Gershwins, like Kander and Ebb, are pillars of the songs Fisher adheres to. “I love the intersection of the music and the relationship or the feeling of where the play is going. When those two use each other well, so that they’re both stronger for the other, it’s just the best.”

Back in the Thirties and Forties when so many of these songs were written, “The craftsmanship was especially high,” Fisher says. “I think there really was a Golden Age of songwriting with the use of melody and harmony. Something like ‘They Can’t Take That Away from Me’ is so much more subtle a love song than ‘I Love You, Baby, I Love You Baby.’ I would call some of those Sixties songs we love so much ‘silly love songs.’ They’re much sillier lyrics than some of the lyrics we’re talking about, which I think are much more complex and subtle and reveal much more.”

In the PBS tape of *Ira at 100*, Vic Damone croons “Embraceable You,” Rosemary Clooney interprets “A Foggy Day (In London Town),” and Michael Feinstein captures “They Can’t Take That Away from Me.”

“The way you wear your hat
The way you sip your tea
The memory of all that
No, no they can’t take that away from me.”

Fisher himself is removed from the artists, his tuxedoed back to the audience. But really, he’s in the center of things there in the dark, guiding the beat, waving his arms, imploring his musicians for more. And though you can’t see it, he’s probably got a big smile on his face. After all, he’s doing what he loves best: listening to, appreciating, and elevating for us all those wonderful old, silly, magical love songs. ■

Oleck is a free-lance writer living in New York.



When Kerry met Julie: Kerry O'Malley, left, in costume for 1991 Duke production of *Cabaret*, came to know Julie Harris, who was performing on campus in *Lucifer's Child*

DRAMATIC CONNECTIONS

It was the kind of corny theatrical line you'd expect from an old musical, but it actually just came from the audition for one. When Kerry O'Malley '91 tried out last February for the female lead in the New York-based Encores! revival of *Promises, Promises*, musical director Rob Fisher '74 says he whispered to director Rob Marshall, “Let’s make her a star.”

He’s glad he did. “She brings more emotion to her acting and singing than anybody I’ve seen in a long time,” Fisher said in an interview a week after *Promises* had closed, prior to a possible move to Broadway this fall. “It’s so easily available and accessible to her and she’s such an intelligent actress and learns so quickly, which you have to do.”

Fisher shared Duke memories with O'Malley at her audition; then he gave the red-haired, green-eyed ingenue her big break. But O'Malley, twenty-seven, did the rest herself, garnering adjectives like “winning” from *The New York Times*, and “makes the heroine far more appealing than I remember her thirty years ago,” from *The Daily News*. Her role was Fran Kubelik, the sweet, if naive dining-room hostess who’s mistress to the very mean, very married Mr. Sheldrake (Terrence Mann); she foolishly loses it to her heart, then unbends it to co-worker Chuck Baxter (Martin Short). Her best moment: the tender, low-key duet of “I’ll Never Fall in Love Again.”

“I knew this was a big thing for me,” O'Malley herself said after *Promises* closed. “Unlike Martin Short and Terry Mann or Christine Baranski, I don’t have a body of work that people can compare this to. So this was going to be my big introduction to a lot of people in New York.”

Not that the former history major from Nashua, New Hampshire, is waiting tables in the interim. At the time of the interview, she was playing a variety of roles in the critically acclaimed off-Broadway drama *How I Learned to Drive*, with Mary Louise Parker and David Morse. And she was waiting to hear about possible roles in the Broadway revival of 1776 and *Once Upon a Mattress*. Previous highlights in her Playbill bio include Broadway appearances in *Cyrano: The Musical* and *Translations*, plus leads in regional productions of *Jane Eyre: A Musical* and *The Unsinkable Molly Brown*.

Trained as a mezzo-soprano, O'Malley says her ambition has always been “to be an actress, not a musical theater performer.” Straight theater is also where her Duke roots lie: Though she arrived in Durham intent on history and, of all things, Navy ROTC—she gave up the latter when a Duke musical conflicted with her first sailing weekend—she got deeply involved in a drama master class. “I was lucky because I fell into a really serious program at Duke,” O'Malley says.

She went on to Harvard’s

American Repertory Institute for Advanced Theater Training, and an ensemble role in *Cyrano* shortly after she arrived in New York. But one of her earliest accomplishments was at Duke playing the lead of Sally Bowles in *Cabaret* at Sheaffer Theater in the spring of 1991; it so happened that the legendary Julie Harris was appearing next door in Reynolds Theater in *Lucifer's Child*. Because Harris also had played Sally Bowles in *I Am a Camera*, the two actresses, veteran and ingenue, held a “photo op” together. The photo op became a long-lasting friendship.

This spring, O'Malley couldn’t wait to tell Harris about her *Promises* success. How she snagged the role in mid-February, a mere month before opening. How she was opening *Drive* simultaneously. How she rode the subway listening to tapes of her *Promises* music to prepare for rehearsal. How she held her own sandwiched in between two major male stars who remembered the Sixties era of *Promises* (O'Malley wasn’t even born yet). How she fretted over the play’s antiquated sexual politics, worrying that audiences would turn off to her character (“Honey, this guy’s a jerk, get over him”). And of course, how one review in particular (“the relatively unknown Kerry O'Malley”) rattled her confidence.

Considering that Kerry O'Malley is now a known quantity in New York theater, she needn’t have worried.

BREAKING FREE FROM PAIN

STRATEGIES FOR RELIEF

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

DUKE MEDICAL CENTER HAS LEARNED THAT HAVING THE RIGHT PAIN-TREATING DRUGS, MACHINES, AND TECHNIQUES IS NOT ENOUGH. PAIN TREATMENT CAN BE SUBTLE AND COMPLICATED, REQUIRING THE MARSHALING OF WIDE-RANGING EXPERTISE.

To the elderly woman, relief comes simply by pressing a small black button clutched firmly in her right hand. Floating up from the enveloping fog of anesthesia, she lies in Duke Hospital's bustling recovery room, leaving her care after cardiac surgery to the attentive nurses. But she controls her own pain, periodically quelling its determined advance with a flick of her thumb, an action that produces a reassuring beep and brings a precisely metered dose of fentanyl from a small beige console at her bedside.

To the little girl suffering from lupus, relief begins with an "oucher"—a collection of pictures of children's faces showing expressions from happy to grimacing. She points to one to tell the pediatrician how much her joints ache today—critical knowledge that can guide treatment.

To the young man with sickle cell anemia, relief is a large "menu" of mental strategies. When the disease's needlelike twinges strike, he confidently picks from the menu of cognitive behavioral techniques with which Duke's therapists have equipped him. Today, he uses imagery to "go to the beach," leaving his pain behind by imagining himself walking beside a rolling, frothy surf, on a sunny day, breathing

in the salty tang borne on a soft breeze.

These three patients are among tens of thousands each year who come to Duke Medical Center seeking treatment for their illnesses, of which pain is a major symptom. They find an institution equipped with a surprising array of therapies for the intricate personal demon that is pain—not only a multitude of analgesic drugs and delivery techniques but, just as importantly, new ways to overcome psychological barriers to pain relief. Too often in the past, "it's all in your head" was but a dismissive diagnosis for complaints such as pain. But Duke's therapists are proving that much pain can, indeed, be "in the head," and that they can treat it successfully.

The medical center has also learned that having the right pain-treating drugs, machines, and techniques is still not enough. Pain treatment can be subtle and complicated, requiring the marshaling of wide-ranging expertise—meaning that efficient organization is a key to relieving patients' pain. So the medical center launched a Pain Management Program to link all the hospital's pain-treatment resources into a coherent whole.

"For many of the patients we serve, pain is their most important problem and one that

deserves far more attention from the medical community. We have come a long way to develop more effective facilities for treating our patients' pain, but we believe we must make them more comprehensive and accessible," says Chancellor for Health Affairs Ralph Snyderman. According to Snyderman, the initiative will include increased pain-management training for primary-care physicians, better patient education, a pain consultation center to link physicians with the hospital's specialized treatment units, and greater emphasis on clinically assessing pain. "For those who are suffering, we'd like to make pain the fifth vital sign," says Snyderman. "Each patient's pain will be evaluated just as regularly and carefully as we measure blood pressure, pulse rate, temperature, and respiratory rate. We believe that such attention and individual consideration will help ensure quicker and more effective treatment of discomfort."

The medical profession has not always paid such close attention to pain, says anesthesiologist Brian Ginsberg, a co-director of the Pain Management Program. "Up until the early Seventies, pain was an absolute stepchild of modern medicine. You could have had an operation then, and they would have used the



same analgesics they used in the Thirties." Since then the medical profession has come to understand the profound benefits of treating patients' pain, he says. "Of course, effective pain control is a humanitarian act, but it's also important therapeutically. Many studies have shown that controlling pain not only reduces the time patients spend in the hospital, but speeds their convalescence."

Even though pain treatment has progressed enormously, the mysteries of pain remain profound, says psychologist Francis Keefe, also co-director of the medical center's Pain Management Program and an expert in cognitive behavioral treatment of pain.

site of injury and the brain. But now we know there are multiple pathways. We also know that it's not just a one-way system from the periphery up to the brain. There are also multiple descending pathways as well, from the brain downward to the rest of the central nervous system." This discovery that the mind can influence pain has greatly affected pain treatment, says Keefe. "It really opened the potential for involving a person in regulating his or her own pain."

Clinicians have emphatically confirmed the startling phenomenon of the brain's ability to control pain, Keefe says. He cites classic studies of pain reported in emergency-room patients in Montreal. "They would ask people who came in with obvious injuries how much pain they were having. And then they would ask the physicians how much pain they expected the people to have, based on their disease or injury. They found that 40 percent of the patients reported no pain at all; another 40 percent reported more pain than the doctors thought they should experience, based on their tissue damage. So, only 20 percent fit the old view of pain being proportional to tissue damage."

Ironically, the belief that pain arises only from tissue damage can create more pain for the patients who hold it, says

Keefe. "People have come to me who had pain whose basis couldn't be shown on an X-ray or a blood test. And they were devastated by that because their belief was, 'If I can't see it on a test, then I must have mental pain. Therefore, my pain must be imaginary. Therefore, I must be making this up. And there's really no hope for me, then.'" Such people are likely to deny their pain, neglect treating it, and end up with enormous suffering, he says.

Giving surgical patients a sense of control over their own pain is precisely the reason that Duke Medical Center boasts 155 small computerized boxes called Patient-Controlled Analgesia (PCA) machines—among the largest number at any medical center. The PCA operates a large syringe filled with analgesic, which can be triggered by a hand-held button to release a precisely metered amount. Even though the PCA is computer-controlled, programming its dosages is still a careful medical art, overseen by a team of anesthesiologist, pharmacist, and nurse. As with all pain treatment, success depends on the skill of the medical professional, says James McAllister, director of the hospital pharmacy and associate chief operating officer. "Over time, the pharmacists have gotten very good at balancing the trauma of the surgery with the capacity of the various drugs," he says. "The magic is finding that narrow window where you're alleviating the pain but not over-sedating the patient." What's remarkable, notes McAllister, is how widely different that window can be among patients. Two patients undergoing the same surgery can vary many fold in their need for analgesics, he says. "So, it's important that the health-care provider literally be in touch with the patient, and finding the pain-relief solution that is specific to that patient really is an art."

And as might be expected, psychological factors are also important, says anesthesiologist Ginsberg. "Those people who are highly anxious require more medication than those who aren't. If a patient has a caring spouse at bedside, he or she will use less than a patient lying there alone."

Patients suffering from acute pain due to surgery or trauma can usually look forward to eventual complete relief. But those with chronic pain must cope with an affliction that could require care their whole lives. Helping such people cope with such a psychological mountain is the mission of the medical center's Pain Clinic, where some 3,000 people come for help each year. Such patients have usually been referred by their physicians after months or years of treatment for their chronic pain, says clinic director Bruno Urban. The clinic offers the full range of pain-management techniques, including medications, nerve blocks, physical therapy, spinal-cord stimulation, and instruction in pain coping strategies such as

"Pain is not just a sensory event, although that's the simple view that has historically dominated," he says. "Rather, pain can be influenced by thoughts and feelings, beliefs, memories, and expectations." Scientists tracing the neural pathways of pain have found them tangled and complex, he says. "Originally, it was thought there was just a single pathway for pain between the

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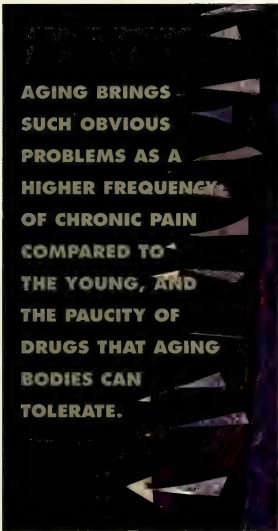
biofeedback and relaxation techniques. Despite this impressive arsenal, says Urban, he and his colleagues must be realistic with their patients. "We must often tell the patient that he'll have to live with a certain amount of discomfort, like living with any kind of handicap. If he had diabetes, he could have a reasonable lifestyle if he stuck to his diet and took his medications. The same goes for pain."

Drug treatments may include not only narcotics, but also antiepileptic and antidepressant drugs that have shown value in pain treatment, says Urban. "It's like everything in medicine. There's no black and white. Sometimes pain will respond to a certain medication and sometimes not. So, we use a variety of drugs and try to get some effect from each. Since pain is a symptom, every treatment of pain is by definition symptomatic." For example, Urban has helped many patients with low doses of the narcotic methadone, which doesn't habituate the patient, but offers relief. "I've had patients on methadone for close to twenty years," he says. "They still have some discomfort, and they accept a certain amount of disability, but they are working and managing their lives."

For "neuropathic" pain caused by the nervous system itself, Urban has found spinal-cord stimulation helpful in many cases. The technique involves an operation in which several tiny electrodes are inserted into the patient's spine, and electrical stimulation applied in various combinations and levels until the patient responds. "It only needs a local anesthesia, and the patient is awake and can tell us when he feels tingling from the stimulator in the area of pain," says Urban. Although the stimulation technique works well, as in so many cases in pain treatment, the underlying reason remains a mystery. "I could give you three hypotheses, but I'm not sure any of them is true. Basically, we don't know how it works, except we know it works in pain which doesn't respond to other treatments."

And, in fact, the great mystery still remains of why many people suffer chronic pain in the first place. "If you look at back operations, like a simple disc operation, 70 percent of patients recover without any complications," says Urban. "But 30 percent will go on with their back pain and very often with more operations. Only 50 percent of those are cured with a second operation, and the chances go down rapidly with succeeding operations. And we just don't know why some people go downhill. There's no good explanation for it."

Many times, patients need psychological, and not just physical help to cope with their pain. The Pain Management Program led by Keefe aims to give new coping methods to patients with such problems as arthritis, autoimmune diseases, fibromyalgia, and cancer pain. Patients usually arrive in his clinic with



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the traditional simplistic view of pain. But once they learn the complexities of their enemy, they are open to new strategies to fight it, says Keefe. "They're very relieved to hear our explanations of how the mind affects pain," he says. "Learning about pain opens them up to a whole array of things that they can do for their pain. They'll say, 'Gee, could I do something to change my thinking? Could I do something to change my feelings when I hurt?'"

Keefe and his colleagues respond by teaching their menu of coping strategies, which is usually much longer than the patient's. "It's like when McDonald's restaurant first opened, they only had a few things on their menu. You could get fries, a hamburger or cheeseburger, and a Coke—that was it. Well, when a lot of people come in, their menu is very, very short—maybe pain medication and bed rest. And they say, 'Well, neither one of those work very well, but I keep using them.'"

Through their research and experience, Keefe and his colleagues have developed about a dozen new menu items for pain treatment. They include:

- Progressive relaxation training, which helps people "put their pain into the distance," says Keefe. "When they're relaxed, their pain doesn't get them as depressed, angry, or irritable."
- "Mini-practices," of only twenty seconds, in which the patient "scans" his or her body and relaxes these muscles.

• Activity-rest cycling, in which patients are taught not to push themselves guiltily to high levels of activity to "atone" for their pain. Instead, they are taught to work gradually into a comfortable round of work and relaxation.

• Pleasant activity scheduling, which encourages patients to make room for things they enjoy and not restrict themselves to obligatory chores.

• Distraction techniques such as imagery, which diverts the patient's attention away from his or her pain.

• Cognitive restructuring, in which patients use diaries and discussion to monitor their own thinking to eliminate pain-aggravating negative thoughts and attitudes.

• Problem-solving, in which patients use worksheets and notebooks to analyze pain-causing episodes and how to cope with them.

• Relapse-prevention training, which helps patients stop pain setbacks from becoming full-blown relapses.

Besides treating patients, the center conducts research on pain management, funded by such supporters as the Arthritis Foundation and the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Studies are exploring whether coping-skills training and exercise reduces fibromyalgia pain, how to prevent relapses in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and how spouses can help patients with osteoarthritis learn coping skills.

Keefe's colleague geriatrician Debra Weiner has concentrated her research on the complexities of treating pain in the elderly. Aging brings such obvious problems as a higher frequency of chronic pain compared to the young, and the paucity of drugs that their aging bodies can tolerate, says Weiner. "While drugs may produce the same side effects as in younger people, elderly people have less physiological reserves to cope with them."

But her research, supported by the National Institute on Aging, has revealed many more subtle problems with pain treatment in the elderly. One study of nursing-home residents revealed poor agreement between the residents' reporting of their pain and the staff's assessment. "It's not clear to me whether the problem lies in the residents or the staff. Are some elderly more stoic, not revealing their pain? Or is the staff so distracted by other more pressing issues like incontinence or wandering that they don't notice?" Also, she says, behaviors like screaming may not mean the resident is in pain, but just overreacting to a minor discomfort like having to use the bathroom. "Some demented elders, for example those with Alzheimer's disease, may have forgotten how to modulate their reaction to stimuli, like a child who's cut his finger and thinks he's going to die."

Weiner cited a study that found that nursing-home staff tended to rank pain treatment low

on their list of patient-management priorities. One reason for the low ranking, says Weiner, may be that nursing-home residents usually experience chronic rather than acute pain. "Since the residents have lived with their pain for months or years, they have largely learned to function despite their pain. Perhaps if staff observe a resident to be functioning at his or her baseline, they don't feel the need to probe into whether the resident was hurting that day." Clearly, says Weiner, more research is needed to understand such potentially serious breakdowns in communication about pain. One solution to improving nursing-home pain management, she says, may be better training of residents to report their pain and staff to notice pain-related behaviors.

Weiner is interviewing residents' family members and nursing-home staff to understand how they observe pain-related behaviors such as crying and limping, or protecting a body part that hurts. She has discovered that nursing-home residents in the middle of a scale of cognitive functioning reported more variation in their chronic pain than those with either high or low cognitive functioning. The finding suggests a possible way to better treatment, she says. "Maybe those residents in the middle would be more amenable to non-pharmacologic distraction-based therapy like music therapy or support groups."

At the other end of the age spectrum, children have also not had their pain optimally treated, says pediatric rheumatologist Laura Schanberg M.D. '84. "Traditionally, children have been under-treated for pain, both because we didn't know how to ask them about their pain and because we were scared to use drugs. If you give a child, especially a young child, a narcotic, they can't even tell you how weird it makes them feel." Schanberg's studies, funded by the Arthritis Foundation and the Fetzer Foundation, concentrate on enhancing pain coping skills in children with rheumatic diseases such as lupus, arthritis, and fibromyalgia. She's found that children are, indeed, fully capable of using such skills to alleviate their pain. "They may use distraction, calming self-statements, or just making a phone call to a friend, but they can work out ways to cope with their pain," she says. She's also planning a study to directly correlate children's activities and moods, their pain, and the levels of stress hormones in the body. The objective is to determine just how pain coping skills affect the body's chemistry of stress.

In all these studies, she emphasizes, just measuring children's pain is difficult. Physicians can assess older children's pain with such visual aids as the "outher" facial scale. But in very young children, even pain symptoms may not be reliable. "Children just have an amazing ability to run around regardless of pain.

Often in pediatric wards, even kids who are really at death's door still sort of act like kids."

While medical treatment aims to relieve pain, unfortunately it also sometimes causes pain—a worrisome issue that is the heart of radiologist Phyllis Kornguth's pain research. She explores the nature and effects of pain caused by mammograms, during which a woman's breast is squeezed between two plates with a pressure equal to the weight of seven bricks. Her studies, supported by the medical center's radiology and psychiatry departments, hint at a

possible problem. "Pain has been implicated as being one of the reasons women don't get mammograms," says Kornguth, who is also chief of breast imaging. "At this point, we just don't have a clear picture of whether this is the case. But if 5 to 10 percent of women in the general population failed to return for mammography screening because of fear of pain, it would have enormous health implications."

Kornguth's studies have included exploring whether a woman experiences less pain if she can control the compression herself. "I remember when I was a child running around barefoot, I'd always get splinters in my feet. When my mother tried to take them out with a needle, it really hurt. But, if she handed me the needle, I could remove that splin-

ter and it never bothered me as much." When Kornguth gave a hundred mammogram patients the opportunity to self-compress one breast, the majority reported no difference in pain compared to the breast that was compressed by the technician. The patients who did report a difference indeed felt less pain in the self-compressed breast.

Her surveys of pain in mammogram patients have revealed that, while reports of intense pain were relatively low—about 15 percent—an overwhelming 91 percent of women reported low to moderate pain. One possibly important finding was that women with denser breasts, as opposed to fatty breasts, reported more pain. Now Kornguth is exploring in greater detail which women are most likely to experience pain during mammography. "We would like for radiologists and technologists to be able to identify a subset of women coming in who are likely to have painful mammograms. It might be women with denser breasts, or of a certain age or education level. Once we can predict, we can offer coping skills, self-compression, or perhaps a few magic words from the technologist to lessen the anticipated pain."

As Duke's pain treatment and research has revealed, pain is a complex, insidious nemesis, and not soon to be conquered. But those who face its consequences, such as anesthesiologist Ginsberg, are more optimistic than ever before that remarkable progress lies ahead. "The basic research today on the body's pain receptors and pain mechanisms is absolutely phenomenal," he says. "These insights will lead to medications with far fewer side effects that target pain far more effectively. Each time I go to a scientific meeting, I come back rejuvenated and invigorated and enthralled with what it is leading to." Hearing such optimism from those on the front lines of pain treatment can, itself, offer patients thankful relief. ■



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A MOVE TOWARD MODERATION

DRINKING AT DUKE

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATORS, FACULTY, POLICE, AND EVEN STUDENTS THEMSELVES ARE GRAPPLING WITH HOW TO MINIMIZE THE DAMAGING SIDE EFFECTS OF THE PARTY-TILL-YOU-DROP MENTALITY. AT THE SAME TIME, STUDENTS ARE GENERALLY RESISTANT TO RESTRICTIVE MEASURES THAT ECHO THE DAYS OF *IN LOCO PARENTIS*.

During the day, a classmate of mine I'll call Steve always came across as polite and a bit shy. But after the first few beers, a different person took over. He became louder and increasingly aggressive. Laughter came more easily, his observations were more vocal. By the time the party was in full swing, Steve would be careening out of control, lunging at women and punching walls. Once, he fell off the second floor of Brown House but was lucky—or drunk—enough to suffer no ill effects. He picked himself up, brushed the grass off his shirt, and headed back to the ever-present keg for more beer. He was pre-med, and we referred to his twin personas as “Dr. Jekyll” and “Mr. Hyde.”

A few years after his graduation in the early Eighties, Steve got into a fight at a bar, took a blow to the head, and died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

From cabin parties to Homecoming celebrations to football tailgating, alcohol has long been part of the fabric of campus life. For most people, it serves as a pleasant social lubricant that

is both enjoyable and controllable. For others like Steve, it can become a deadly addiction. What's particularly disturbing to those in the fields of health care and higher education is not that alcohol continues to be an enduring rite of passage for young adults. It's that even with the proliferation of university policies and regulations designed both to comply with national laws and to alleviate bacchanalian blowouts, students are still finding ways to do considerable harm to themselves and others.

Nationwide, the tragic stories mount. Students whose blood alcohol levels are two and three times the legal limit fall to their deaths or are permanently maimed. Drunken revelers destroy or deface common property. Sexual couplings take place that lead to tremendous psychological and physical duress. People are found passed out in bushes or rushed to emergency rooms by friends. The incidence of binge drinking—defined as the consumption of five or more drinks (four for women) in a row at least once during a two-week period—is climbing precipitously among college students. It's

enough of a national concern that the American Medical Association has launched a new office to address the problem of alcohol consumption among young people. (The AMA and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation—the country's largest health-care philanthropic organization—are spearheading an \$8.6-million program to reduce high-risk drinking among college students.)

At Duke and at other universities, administrators, faculty, police, and even students themselves are grappling with how to minimize the damaging side effects of the party-till-you-drop mentality. At the same time, students are generally resistant to restrictive measures that echo the days of *in loco parentis*. After all, they've been told that college is a time to take risks, to test themselves, to learn how to set limits.

During Duke's 1992-93 academic year, two pivotal events focused the spotlight on alcohol (over-)consumption. At Founders' Day, English professor Reynolds Price '55 delivered a blistering assessment of how far afield the university had wandered from its mission of



providing intellectual rigor for—and expecting it from—its students. Instead of serious conversations and academic exploration, he noted, the prevailing topic of discussion among undergraduates seemed to be “how drunk I was last night.” Several months later, Dean of the Chapel Will Willimon issued his now famous report, “We Work Hard, We Play Hard,” which chronicled the wild and desperate atmosphere that had sprung up around the “keg scene,” primarily at fraternities and primarily on West Campus. Commissioned by then-Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie, then-Provost Tom Langford B.D. ’54, Ph.D. ’58, and Vice President for Student Affairs Janet Dickerson, the document helped galvanize efforts to change the status quo. These included more restrictive alcohol policies, shifts in housing assignments, expanded educational outreach and substance-abuse prevention programs, and ongoing philosophical and practical discussions about what it means to be part of a community in which all respect and look out for one another.

Since Willimon’s report, an entire undergraduate population has passed through Duke. If he were to embark on the same assignment today, would he find things significantly better? “Yes, and I’m a pessimist by nature,” says Willimon. “There does seem to be a measurable, appreciable change. We have turned the corner from believing that drinking—and heavy drinking in particular—is normal adolescent behavior, to acknowledging that it is detrimental.”

There are encouraging signs to bolster his claim. In the 1994-95 academic year, fifty-two students were taken to the emergency room for alcohol overdose and detoxification treatment. In 1995-96, that number dropped to forty-one, and for the year that ended in May, the total number was twenty-seven. Because no alcohol is allowed in first-year student houses, residents know that even holding an unopened beer violates the alcohol policy and thus enforcement (especially on all-freshman East) has become easier. To comply with their national charters’ concerns about liabil-

Keg cutbacks: Common until the mid-Nineties, open distribution such as this is now prohibited

ity issues, fraternities no longer supply keg after keg of free-flowing beer. In fact, the Interfraternity Council (IFC) voted two years ago to abolish kegs altogether, and now sponsors only BYOB parties.

One of the most significant changes in recent years has been the way beer (and liquor) is dispensed. The current alcohol policy effectively eliminates distribution of alcohol except by university-approved bartenders. That means if a living group wants to have five kegs on a Friday night, it has to register the party and go through university catering to buy the kegs and hire bartenders to check IDs and serve beer. (Hard liquor and wine may be served only at events in licensed facilities providing a cash bar.) For BYOB parties, students of legal drinking age can bring enough alcohol “deemed reasonable for their personal consumption during a four-hour period of time.” Drinking games like “quarters” and chugging contests are pro-

COLLEGE DRINKING: A CHRONOLOGY

The 1858-59 Trinity College handbook identified "drinking spirituous liquors and gambling" as the two most prevalent vices in college life and forbade them both. Noting that the "means and instruments of transgression" were often brought from home, the handbook implored parents to supervise what students brought

to campus and promised that the university would do its part "to insure that they are not procured from other sources."

As social mores evolved, alcohol gradually became an accepted part of college life. University regulations and policies kept pace with changing attitudes, while attempting to provide a safe



Caf  society: at Hartman's, 1936

environment for students away from home. But even when the rules were fairly restrictive, undergraduates found ways to imbibe. In the late Forties, for example, the popular Saddle Club and Hartman's Steak House were places Duke men and women could enjoy a meal, a smoke, and plenty of beer.

hibited. When violations occur—and are reported by resident advisers or campus police—sanctions are automatic. These range from formal warnings and fines to probation and suspension. Offenses accumulate over the course of a student's undergraduate career. Even students who are most critical of the policy will grudgingly admit that it has cut down on the wretched excesses of the past.

Still, no one claims that underage drinking has stopped—or that alcohol is particularly hard to come by. While college used to be the place where young men and women tasted their first sip of spirits, experimentation now begins in high school or even earlier. It's not unusual for some members of the incoming freshman class to arrive on campus with fake IDs and a taste for Molson and margaritas. For those who come from more protective or restrictive households, the temptation to join the party can be seductive. (Not surprisingly, the overwhelming majority of alcohol violations take place among first-year students.)

"I assumed that the social life would consist of more than just sitting at home on a Friday night reading Shakespeare, but beyond that I didn't have very many expectations," says rising sophomore Rachel Medlock. "Of course, I knew that there would be a good deal of drinking. American pop culture inundates you with the notion of college drinking." Still, she says she was not prepared for seeing her dorm mates come back drunk weekend after weekend. "I felt that maybe they were trying to fulfill some image of what they thought a 'college kid' was supposed to be rather than who they really were. But then I was the one who came back drunk a few weekends and I didn't feel that I was trying to be somebody else, only that, after a long week, a little partying didn't seem so bad. There's a lot of energy there, too: all the dancing and the masses of people and the music and the laughing. It makes your blood pump and reminds you that you're young and alive."

Others found the weekend migration to the West Campus party scene alienating and dis-

concerting. Before coming to Duke, Vanessa Lynn Smith '97 expected to find a place "where people could be themselves or try to figure out just who that self was without fear of ridicule." Instead, her first impressions were marked by "total and complete disillusionment. Except for a small contingent who stayed in and read their Bibles, absolutely everyone in my freshman dorm went to keg parties and got drunk on weekends. It never felt to me like the camaraderie of classmates relaxing after a tough week,

EVEN STUDENTS WHO ARE MOST CRITICAL OF THE POLICY WILL GRUDGINGLY ADMIT THAT IT HAS CUT DOWN ON THE WRETCHED EXCESSES OF THE PAST.

either. It always felt sort of sexually charged, the guys all trying to score with the prettiest girls possible and the girls teasing them."

Despite the transition to a BYOB policy, fraternities are still considered by many to be Party Central. An alcohol survey distributed through the university's student health service found that drinking was seen by 99 percent of respondents as being important to fraternity social life. For incoming IFC president Tom Sowers '98, it's an unfair stereotype. "The majority of Duke students see us on Friday and Saturday nights when we are primarily social organizations, when we do have parties and bands. They don't see the other aspects of fraternity life, like community service and other day-to-day activities. If you wanted to get an accurate impression of Duke students, you wouldn't go to Crazy Zack's at Myrtle Beach and say that's the way Duke students are all the time."

Sowers says fraternities are in a difficult position because they are bound by both university policy and the rules of the Fraternity Insurance Purchasing Group (FIPG), the main

ruling organization that governs most national fraternities. Making the transition from keg parties to FIPG events came about in part because of FIPG regulations. And there have, in fact, been positive consequences to the switch. Fraternities used to spend a sizable portion of their annual budgets—sometimes in the tens of thousands of dollars—on booze. Now, that money has been freed up for other purposes and annual dues are down. "I don't think fraternities should be the sole providers of alcohol on campus," says Sowers. "I don't think that should be our responsibility."

The downside to the IFC no-keg rule, says Sowers, is that it has hampered the environment for social fellowship among large numbers of students. "When I first came here, you could go to five different parties and see and interact with a lot of different folks. Now, people tend to stay in their own sections and you don't see as many people milling about."

Winston "Tres" Black III '98 echoes Sowers' view. His fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, was caught with a keg last fall and slapped with a number of sanctions, including social suspension. He says the policy change has made people more cautious and surreptitious. If an underage student with a fake ID acquires beer at a fraternity party, for example, the living group can still be held liable for distribution. "People don't trust [strangers] in the section anymore. People tend to sit in their rooms and drink; there isn't as much socializing."

Sowers is spearheading an effort to persuade FIPG to rethink its rules regarding distribution and allow Duke fraternities to have keg parties again. The existing IFC policy, he says, "looks great on paper, but it's not realistic. It's like the Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Theta fraternities announcing that all their chapters will be alcohol-free by 2000. I'll be very surprised if that actually happens. We're admitting that the policy we put into place two years ago has failed; fraternities are still getting into trouble for distribution violations. We want a policy that's in keeping with university policy and North Carolina law, where we can distribute alcohol to people who are of age in a controlled environment with university bartenders."



Mugs up: SAEs at Cole's, 1950

In the Fifties, residents of the Woman's College were forbidden to possess, transport, or use alcohol in any of the buildings or on campus grounds. The ban also extended to all functions—banquets, dances, picnics—sponsored by university organizations, as well as functions “where individuals or groups officially represent

the University.” But as year-book photos of cabin parties attest, “co-eds” indulged right alongside their dates.

By the mid-Sixties, students were routinely drinking in dorms—from both cans and kegs—although drinking on university grounds or in public buildings was still prohibited. The 1968 *Chanticleer* described a



Center of attraction: Delta Sig open house, 1964

Besides, fraternities aren't the only groups renowned for their revelry. Selective living groups such as Mirecourt and House CC don't have Greek affiliations, so they can have keg parties every weekend if they so choose. Money set aside for Quad Council activities and entertainment can be spent on beer, and there have been reports that some non-Greek parties are partially funded by Greek monies. In the continuing quest to find loopholes in the alcohol policy, some enterprising students have even formed social groups with the sole purpose of being able to buy kegs legally.

For those charged with overseeing the enforcement of the policy, the job has its challenges. Every housing group has a residential adviser (RA), usually upperclass or graduate students, whose duties include, among other things, reporting violations. RAs are in a delicate position; they are, in a sense, an older sibling who maintains order but who can be trusted with private concerns. James Pak '94, J.D. '97 has been an RA in a variety of settings, from first-year houses to independent sections to fraternities. He acknowledges that it is sometimes difficult to be both friend and authority figure.

“We're supposed to both enforce the rules and befriend students. For some, that comes more naturally than others. Some RAs are strict disciplinarians and want to report every violation. On the other hand, that kind of approach might make students more secretive about drinking or hesitant to come to you with other problems,” Pak says he chooses a middle path. If he sees someone he knows is underage flagrantly breaking the rules, he'll approach that person the next day and ask if there's something about the policy he or she doesn't understand. “These kids know what my role is. So I tell them that by blatantly disregarding the policy, they're being disrespectful of me.” On other occasions, when a problem drinker is unreceptive, Pak has found it more useful to approach the person's friend and say, “There's a concern here. As a friend, you need to take action.”

Campus police are the other arm of the law.

Like RAs, they are subject to criticism for either not doing enough to provide a secure environment or for being too rigorous in enforcing alcohol laws and policies. Different constituents—faculty, administrators, staff, alumni, parents—have different expectations of what role the police play. It can be frustrating, they say, to encounter an attitude that the rules of the real world don't apply to students.

“There's a real ambivalence about law enforcement in general, especially on a college campus,” says Lewis Wardell III '75, assistant director for operations for Duke's campus police. “It may be that it's an education model versus an enforcement model, that we would rather educate people about right and wrong than use enforcement, which is seen by some as a negative tool.” That means that drunk and disorderly behavior that would result in an arrest on the streets of any city might instead be referred to the university's undergraduate judicial system.

Having police enforce university policy is probably not appropriate anyway, says Wardell. “We generally feel that the RAs and residential and student-life staffs should be responsible for enforcement of the alcohol policy, because most of the violations are policy violations rather than law violations. It's not against the law to have a keg in your commons room; it's a policy violation. We're mindful that the more police control you have, the greater the chance for a real confrontation,” says Wardell, citing a brawl this spring at the University of Colorado in Boulder. (Students angry at UC efforts to decrease alcohol-fueled parties turned on a group of police called in to stop a fight. In the two-night rioting that ensued, store windows and cars were vandalized, bricks and bottles were thrown, and police had to use tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. Twelve officers were injured and thirty-six people were arrested.)

In terms of alcoholic exuberance, the two events that cause the most headaches for campus police—NCAA championships notwithstanding—are Homecoming and the last day of classes. Police chief Alana Ennis says that in the former instance, it's not always the stu-

dents who are out of control. “We get a lot of alumni coming back who want to buy kegs for the fraternities or living groups they used to belong to. It's a real problem.” It's not unusual either to have returning alumni overindulge and become raucous, she says. During the last day of classes, students start drinking in the afternoon and carry on into the night. The aftermath is broken bottles, garbage, and litter strewn about the quads, and toilets backed up with vomit and other party detritus.

To a lesser degree, a similar form of debauchery takes place somewhere on campus nearly every weekend. Come Monday morning, though, a visitor would never know that it had transpired. East Campus facility manager James Bumphus says his staff is used to cleaning up the after-effects of alcohol overuse. “Even though East Campus is supposed to be dry, we find evidence of drinking—beer bottles, liquor bottles. And we do see evidence in the bathrooms of people drinking too much, whether they drank here or went to the parties on West and came back here and got sick. I would say that somewhere on campus every Monday housekeeping is cleaning up vomit. But my employees have become accustomed to dealing with it, so unless it was a really outrageous offense, they wouldn't notify me,” and he wouldn't in turn notify an RA or dean.

West Campus facility manager Shawhan Lynch-Sparks has worked at Duke for fifteen years. She says things were much worse when both campuses had kegs beginning on Thursday night and continuing throughout the weekend. “In my opinion, there's as much drinking going on as before, but now people are getting loaded before going out,” she says. “They're doing shots or they may have snuck a keg inside somewhere and are drinking behind closed doors.” In terms of clean-up, “the biggest problems have been in all-male living groups, whether that was fraternities or all-male selective independent houses, which are essentially fraternities.” She says her housekeeping staff still finds vomit in the bathrooms “but it's not the rule.” If the mess is especially loathsome, she will “call the fraternity president or head of the living group and tell them

typical Saturday afternoon as a time for football; post-game activities typically included "...a bottle of beer, a fifth of gin, bourbon, or scotch, some time alone with your date, depending on where she's from and how many times you've dated her."

In 1974, the first recorded alcohol policy was

put on the books. At the time, the drinking age in North Carolina was eighteen for beer and wine and twenty-one for harder spirits, and the policy basically reiterated the importance of observing state law. (Reflecting the tenor of the times, rules about illegal drug consumption and its consequences were explicit.) The alcohol



Two-pack: dorm drinkers, 1970

policy was modified in 1978. It became both more lenient about when and where students could drink and more specific about sanctions against anyone abusing the privilege by exhibiting such behaviors as public drunkenness, littering, or destruction of university property or grounds, and disturbing the peace. The policy also

called for non-alcoholic beverages to be available whenever alcohol was served at social functions.

During the Eighties, kegs could be found in certain commons rooms every night of the week, and chugging contests and drinking games were part of the party landscape. The alcohol policy expanded by paragraphs,

they need to deal with it. My housekeepers don't get paid enough money to have to do that, and I don't think bad behavior should be rewarded."

(In fraternity sections, at least, residents are now responsible for cleaning up their sections within twelve hours after the end of a registered party. Says the IFC's Sowers, "It's as basic as taking out the trash and sweeping and mopping. You know, the kind of stuff mothers should have taught their kids. But, because there's housekeeping, people think they can wait until Monday. This is my big challenge: to get Duke students to actually pick up after themselves. If I could do that, I'd be a miracle worker.")

Obviously, the alcohol-related destruction to person and property that takes place on campus does not occur after one or two beers. A 1994 national survey conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health found that 44 percent of college students engaged in binge drinking during the two weeks prior to the survey. Of those, about half—one in five—were frequent binge drinkers, bingeing three or more times in the prior two weeks. At Duke, a survey conducted in 1996 found that 45 percent of students who responded qualified as binge drinkers. (Developed by the Core Institute at Southern Illinois University with support from a U.S. Department of Education fund, the study concluded that the national binge rate was lower—39 percent—than that found by the Harvard study.)

Of the reported binge drinkers at Duke,

- 31 percent said they performed poorly on a test or important project, compared to 7.4 percent of non-binge drinkers;

- 64 percent reported missing a class, compared to 10 percent of non-binge drinkers;
- 15 percent had been in trouble with police, residential advisers, or other authorities, compared to 3.7 percent;

- 22 percent of the binge drinkers said they damaged property or pulled a fire alarm, compared to 1.3 percent of non-binge drinkers;

- 40 percent got into a fight, compared to 10 percent;

- 63 percent said they had done something they later regretted, compared to 16 percent.

Although the survey reflects behaviors that were occurring as the more restrictive alcohol policy was just starting to take effect, student-health specialists say they continue to see the damaging effects of binge drinking. At the Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) office, staff psychologist and associate clinical professor of psychology and behavioral sciences Joseph Talley cites disturbing evidence of self-destructive, alcoholic behavior among students. "Alcohol is a major factor in many psychological and social problems," he says, including unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, violent acts, depression, and poor academic performance. Talley has heard troubling examples of premeditated consumption. Students often depend on alcohol to "loosen their social inhibitions. They will unwittingly put themselves in situations in which they are vulnerable and can be victimized."

These alarming behaviors are not unique to Duke students, but university officials say they are more determined than ever to stay up to date with the latest information on alcohol research and treatment programs specifically geared to a college population. Education and prevention programs also have high priority. Duke substance-abuse specialist Jeanine Atkinson coordinates a number of programs to communicate to students the risks and costs of alcohol abuse. One sobering presentation focuses on what happens when a student is taken to the emergency room, complete with a financial breakdown of medical care and services. ("Guys seem particularly uncomfortable with details about catheterization," she says.) There's also the frequently requested presentation, modeled after a similar program devised by the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, that shows the cumulative effects of alcohol. (RAs are usually the guinea pigs who drink four to six drinks over the course of two hours and attempt various sobriety tests.) There is information geared exclusively for women, and a student-health home page on the World Wide Web has links to such data as

how alcohol affects behavior and where to find help both on campus and beyond.

Depending on the circumstances and severity of alcohol policy violations, students may be referred to Atkinson for counseling. She says that students may be resistant or resigned to the sessions, but usually express remorse or guilt that they put themselves or others—friends, RAs—in a compromising situation. More anecdotally, Atkinson says she's encouraged that greater numbers of students are informally seeking her out to talk about worries they have about their own, or a friend's, drinking.

"Duke students in general have gotten along well with adults their whole lives, so having someone tell them they've gone too far can be new," says Atkinson. In the eighteen years she's been in substance-abuse prevention—the last six at Duke—Atkinson says she's seen a shift toward a more altruistic approach to treating alcohol problems. "We're trying to be more active and work toward preventing negative consequences rather than just focusing on enforcement. The message is, we're trying to look out for you."

Dean of the Chapel Willimon agrees that it's incumbent upon other "adults" to model responsible behavior and deal frankly with issues of student behavior. In his 1993 report, he noted that grown-ups disappear after dark, leaving a campus full of undergraduates left to their own devices. Since then, the Faculty Associates program, which informally links instructors with dorm residents, has been launched to mixed results. Now a board member for the university's new Kenan Ethics Program, Willimon says he's engaged in intriguing conversations about the role faculty play in teaching young adults how to live their lives. "One faculty member told me he felt uncomfortable inculcating values and telling students how they should be ethical," he says. "And I said, I don't give a darn if it makes you uncomfortable, it's what we do. We're trying to shape them. We're all in the business of building values and character. So the question is not if we'll create a certain kind of people, but what kind?"



The race is on: Sigma Chi Derby Day chug-off, 1986

The current alcohol policy, with its automatic sanctions for violating rules, is another way to instill the notion that exercising poor judgment has its consequences. Associate Dean of Student Development Paul Bumbalough '79 meets with students who have disobeyed the rules. "With the alcohol policy, it's pretty easy to figure out what's going to happen," he says. "If you plug in a category-one violation, you pops the sanction; it happens automatically. So when I meet with students, it's really just an opportunity to fact-find and explore with the student why they made the choices they did. I try to impress upon them the notion that the goal of the policy is to make individuals responsible for their own actions, and that's everything from initial procurement of alcohol to the decision to consume it, to consuming it irresponsibly."

It's unlikely that Duke will ever become a completely dry campus, but there are continued discussions about how to foster social settings that don't revolve around alcohol. When asked what alternatives there are to the West Campus party scene, some students seemed resigned to the fact that the quad bashes would always be the main form of entertainment. When pressed, they mentioned the East Campus Coffeehouse, Freewater Films, the Devil's Den game room, or staying in the dorms to read or surf the Internet.

But others have been more enterprising, joining together with like-minded friends to come up with creative options. Sharleen Johnson '99 is a good example of a student who witnessed the noisy excesses of West Campus and decided there had to be a better way. She joined SHARE (Student Housing for Academic and Residential Experimentation), a selective, cross-sectional living group on East. Throughout the semester, she and other members ran weekend movie nights in the dorm, had alcohol-free parties, organized a dance party in the East Campus Union with DJs and a laser show, held a prom in the Coffeehouse, had Thursday hot-chocolate study breaks, and held Sunday afternoon bagel brunches. She also cites the East Campus Council-sponsored

then pages. Parties had to be registered at least twenty-four hours in advance, and specific fines and punishments were spelled out for those violating state law. Distribution of liquor and mixed drinks was banned.

By the early Nineties, the policy included mention of alcohol con-

sumption as a health and safety concern, and restricted kegs to the weekend.

The current policy bans distribution of alcohol. That means no kegs (unless there are university-approved bartenders to dispense cups of beer), communal coolers, punch bowls, or refrigerators. Students who are over twenty-one can bring a

reasonable amount of alcohol for personal consumption—in practice, that's a maximum of a twelve-pack of beer for a four-hour period. In recent years, Duke has added a health and safety intervention component, plus a tiered system of sanctions against individuals and groups.

Wretched excess: pyramid of punch, 1977



student performance series in the Trinity Café on Friday nights—with reduced food prices to encourage attendance—as a potentially successful initiative. Three times a week, she also attends a hapkiido club, and she participates in Plan-V, a vegetarian cooking organization.

Fellow SHARE member Vanessa Lynn Smith says that after a discouraging freshman year, her current coterie is exactly what she'd hoped to find before she matriculated. "Please don't think we're a bunch of uptight, holier-than-thou moralists; nothing could be further from the truth," she says. "SHARE members are among the most open-minded and laid-back people I've met at Duke. I believe a lot of other non-fraternal living groups are similar in this way." (At the end of the academic year, SHARE residents were told they would be moved from Epworth, where the group had been housed for more than ten years, to the top floor of Wilson House and perhaps, eventually, to West.)

There are also early indications that heavy partying is not seen as the badge of honor it once was. A member of the Class of 1997, who has been in a twelve-step recovery program since blacking out and waking up in a fraternity section without her shoes or purse, says that she was initially terrified of how her friends would react to her sobriety. "I wondered what people would think of me. Now, most of the people closest to me know I don't drink, but if someone gives me static—and it's usually men, not women—I just tell them I don't drink." Other students have turned to her to find out what it's like not to drink at Duke, including sorority pledges.

Associate Dean Bumbalough says he is encouraged by such developments from within the student population. "I do see some increase in students wanting to make sure other students aren't doing anything that's going to have really negative, perhaps life-threatening consequences. That's a positive development. Regardless of what policy we have in place, I think you will continue to see underage students accessing alcohol. When you look at this age group developmentally, it's just a nat-

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SEASONS OF
CHANGE

BY NANNERL O. KEOHANE
PRESIDENT, DUKE UNIVERSITY
BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

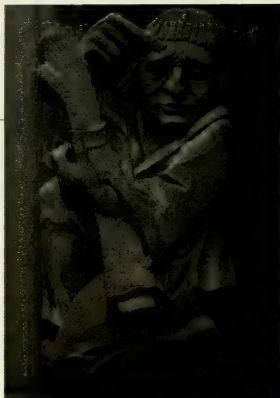
If this baccalaureate could be a conversation or a dialogue rather than a formal service, we could share rich memories of the four years since we assembled here for our first official day at Duke. Many of the most vivid memories would be of shared events—Octoberfest, Homecoming, the Final Four your freshman year, the victory over Carolina this winter, the best bands, the vigils, the great lectures by big-name visitors, spring breaks.

But many of the memories would be more individual, more intimate—of a particular conversation or friendship, of moments in class when something intrigued you or excited your imagination, a great personal triumph on the playing field or the stage, a story or photo that got published, a love affair.

These memories and accumulations, and many others, add up to your Duke education. To get that education, to become a certified graduate of Duke, you have worked hard, played hard, and only rarely had time to stop and reflect on what was happening to you.

I would guess that in choosing Duke, each of you expected it to be a very special place, a place where you would learn a lot, make a lot of friends, have fun, get involved, and earn a degree that would help pave your way for life. I hope that Duke has brought you what you hoped for in all these respects. Many of you tell me that your Duke experience has been wonderful, transformative, more than you could have dreamed. But even Duke does some things better than others, and in your more critical moments, you tend to take two separate approaches to what should be different at Duke.

One set includes those who believe Duke was almost perfect when you came and has gone downhill ever since. Your view of Duke includes a firm conviction that "the administration," that faceless mass that runs this place behind closed doors, and especially the president, have been working intensively for four years to ruin the Duke you chose to attend,



mainly by misunderstanding what "work hard / play hard" is all about.

The other set includes those who have tried in one way or another to make Duke more inclusive, more fun, more intellectual, more religious, more politically conscious, more relaxed, more equitable, more diverse, more whatever you wanted it to be.

Some measure Duke by a standard that you experienced in your freshman year: kegs at least three nights a week, most of the fraternities on the front benches on Main West, the bonfire after the basketball team made the Final Four, freshmen living on East, North, and West. For members of this set, Duke is a place to be cherished for its distinctiveness among fine universities, a place where all members of the community are bonded together by certain traditions and by our fierce support for the Blue Devils. When the new alcohol policies and the new residential policies were adopted in your sophomore year, and when the fortunes of the basketball team went through a roller-coaster phase, you felt that something unique and distinctive was taken out of the heart of Duke.

For others among you, kegs may have had their fascination, at least for a while, but you weren't so happy when you had to confront the mess in the hallways every Sunday morning. Walking along the gauntlet of the fraternity benches on Main West wasn't always a pleasant experience if you were a woman. And if you were a member of a minority group, you questioned why almost all the people living in that prized space on Main West were white. You questioned why Duke seemed so much more welcoming to some folks than to others, depending in part on

your social class or the color of your skin, and you tried to find other students who wanted sometimes to take ideas seriously and talk about things that matter.

I ask that when you think back on these four years, you will all consider the possibility that the folks in the other set of Dukies in your class, whichever that set might be, have a point. Duke has indeed had a historically distinctive character that alumni recognize and treasure across the years, a way of approaching life that is different from most of its peers, something worth understanding and striving to maintain. But Duke has never been stagnant, never stood still, frozen in one shining moment and conveyed intact to future generations. If this place had never changed, you would be getting your degree this weekend from a one-room schoolhouse in Randolph County instead of one of the nation's finest universities.

Duke has always changed, as any great institution must, with the changes in our country and our world, with changing opportunities and moral understandings, changing demographics, changing laws and regulations, changing fields of knowledge, and awareness of the rights of folks who have previously been excluded or ignored. This has been true from the very beginning of this institution 150 years ago; and if it ever ceases to be true, Duke no longer will be Duke.

At Convocation almost four years ago, I used an image that many of you tell me you found arresting: the image, drawn from Michel de Montaigne's book of *Essays*, of the "back room of your mind." I suggested that you might think of your education as a way of furnishing the back room of your mind, the place where you are most truly yourself, both in solitude and in what you draw upon to share with others.

The past four years or so have been spent by each of you here at Duke in furnishing that back room of your mind, filling it with the sturdy furniture of facts and the graceful embellishments of art, the bracing air of theory and the solid and beautiful ornaments of friendship. Your mental back rooms are hung about with memories that serve as trophies, memorabilia, enriching your lives and providing the major tools and skills with which you now confront the future.

Among the furnishings most resonant for

Continued on page 55

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

LAW SCHOOL LAURELS

Atlanta mayor William C. Campbell J.D. '77 and Winston-Salem attorney E. Norwood Robinson J.D. '52 were honored in April at the law school's annual alumni banquet. Campbell received the Charles S. Murphy Award, which honors an alumnus or alumna whose devotion to service to the public or dedication to education reflects the life and career of Murphy '31, LL.B. '34, LL.D. '67. Robinson received the Charles S. Rhyne Award, which honors a Duke law graduate whose career as a practicing attorney exemplifies the highest standards of professional ability and personal integrity.

Campbell, who was elected mayor in 1993, has worked to address inner-city issues such as drug use, AIDS, homelessness, and public housing. Through his leadership, crime in Atlanta is down and a \$15-million bond referendum was passed to deal with Atlanta's neglected infrastructure. In 1995, *Newsweek* magazine named him one of the twenty-five most dynamic mayors in America. He's worked for the Big Brother/Big Sister Program and the Urban League, and has served on the boards

Honored: William C. Campbell J.D. '77



of the Fulton County Council on Aging, the YMCA, the Volunteer Lawyers Association, and the NAACP.

Robinson was a member of the law school's board of visitors from 1988 to 1995 and is now an honorary life member. He has been a class agent for the school's development office and a reunion coordinator. He has also served on the divinity school's board of visitors. He is past chairman of the law school's Private Adjudication Center, a permanent member of the Conference for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and a past president of the Forsyth County Bar and Winston-Salem's chamber of commerce.

The Murphy award is named for the former Duke trustee and member of Duke Law School's board of visitors who devoted his career to public service; he held positions in the administrations of U.S. presidents Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson. The namesake award for Rhyne '31, LL.B. '34, LL.D. '67 was established in 1994; he taught law at American University and George Washington University, was a trustee of Duke and George Washington, and a president of the American Bar Association. He was also legal consultant to President Eisenhower in 1959-60 and, in the early 1970s, was President Nixon's personal representative to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

NURSING HONORS NEELON

Virginia J. Neelon B.S.N. '57, Ph.D. '72, an associate professor and director of the Biobehavioral Laboratory at the University of North Carolina's nursing school in Chapel Hill, was selected by the Duke School of Nursing as its Distinguished Alumna for 1997. She is internationally recognized for her work in preventing or ameliorating acute confusion in the hospitalized elderly; she also developed, with nursing school dean Mary Champagne, the Neecham Confusion Scale, which enables early bedside assessment of clinical indicators of confusion.

In recent years, she has extended her research interests to respiratory patterns during sleep in older adults, which may be related to

the development of confusion. She is the author of numerous publications on the topic. She currently chairs the behavioral interest group of the Southern Nursing Research Society.

Neelon began her nursing career as a research associate in the cardiovascular lab and renal dialysis unit at Duke Medical Center. She then worked at the medical intensive care and polio unit at Denver's Colorado General Hospital. She earned her master's in nursing science at the University of California, San Francisco, in 1961 before completing a course of study in chemistry at American University in Washington, D.C. After earning her Ph.D. in physiology and pharmacology, she was a postdoctoral fellow in the department of physiology and pharmacology until 1974.

She has taught at nursing schools at Rhode Island's Newport Hospital, American University, and Duke. In 1973, she joined the nursing faculty at UNC and helped found in 1990 the biobehavioral lab she now directs.

In 1980, Neelon was honored by Duke's nursing school with a Special Alumni Award, and she has won two teaching awards at UNC—the Nicholas Salgo Distinguished Teaching Award for her undergraduate course in pathophysiology and the UNC nursing school's Graduate Teaching Award.

Distinguished: Virginia J. Neelon B.S.N. '57, Ph.D. '72



REUNIONS: MORE THAN CLASS

Why do some alumni come back to campus for reunions, even when their class is not officially meeting that year? For "affinity reunions," gatherings for alumni who share a common connection, such as undergraduate involvement in a sorority, a fraternity, the nursing school, the engineering school, Hoof 'n' Horn, or *The Chronicle*. And there are reunions for certain self-selected groups that have established their own identities, such as the Duke University Black Alumni Connection (DUBAC), for African-Americans, and BiGALA-Duke, for bisexual, gay, and lesbian alumni.

Programming can range from an entire weekend to a single reception. "More often than not, the twenty-fifth reunions will host an event specific to Woman's College graduates," says Lisa Dilts '83, reunions director at the alumni office. On a larger scale was the "Phi's of the Forties" reunion. "Phi Delta Theta had a very structured affinity reunion in conjunction with the regular reunions that

weekend, including the fiftieth and the Half Century Club. Charles Markham ('45) organized the Phi event around reunion events so class members could enjoy both."

On a smaller scale than "Phi's of the Forties" and the well-established DUBAC, both with their own newsletters, registration, separate hospitality suites, and favors, are the nursing and engineering schools. "Engineers and nurses are strong in reunion attendance and set up social and professional activities related to their fields during regular reunion weekends," says Dilts. "Nurses have always had an affinity component within their class-specific reunions, such as a conversation with the dean, followed by a wine-and-cheese reception on Friday, and a behind-the-scenes tour of Duke Hospital on Saturday."

Other groups are coming aboard to recapture the connection. The religion department is scheduling a symposium at Homecoming to honor religion professor Tom McCollough, who is retiring. The Sanford Institute of Public Policy, which targeted its graduates last year with an invitation to an open house during their respective reunions, is working on public-policy studies affinity programming for the fall reunion period.

This double-connecting is not new to the reunions office, which has been providing rosters, labels, and assistance in planning for years. "If you want to gather together the largest number of, say, nurses, the best time is when there's a general reunion," says Dilts. "We assist in finding the best space and the best times."

"What we don't want to do is put alumni in a position to make an either/or choice. There's no reason alumni can't come back for both perspectives, to connect with their affinity group and with their class as a whole. And the reunions office is the most efficient way. We can help get the word out and get the people back."

FIRST-YEAR'S FINEST

The Duke Alumni Association has selected its latest trio of Alumni Endowed Scholars for the Class of 2001. Recipients, who must be children of alumni and qualify for financial aid, receive annual stipends of \$8,000. They are Ryan Fitzgerald Fur-

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST

- 27 Freshman orientation
- 29 Duke Alumni Association (DAA) picnic for new graduate and professional school students
- 30 DAA freshman picnic

SEPTEMBER

- 2 Fall semester classes begin
- 12-14 Reunion Weekend, classes of 1947, 1957, 1967, 1977 and Half Century Club
- 26-28 Homecoming Weekend, classes of 1987, 1992
- Founders' Day Weekend
- Duke vs. Navy

OCTOBER

- 8 Duke Artists Series: Frederica Von Stade, mezzo-soprano
- 10-14 Fall break
- 24-26 Parents' Weekend

NOVEMBER

- 1 Duke Artists Series: Houston Ballet
- 14-16 Reunion Weekend, classes of 1952, 1962, 1972, 1982
- Duke vs. Georgia Tech

DECEMBER

- 11 Fall semester ends
- 20 Exams end, winter break begins

1998

JANUARY

- 15 Spring semester begins
- 26 Duke Artists Series: King's Singers, a cappella men's ensemble

FEBRUARY

- 22 Duke Artists Series: Berlin Symphony Orchestra

On stage: Joseph Silverstein, conducting the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, left; mezzo-soprano Frederica Von Stade, top; Houston Ballet, performing "Sinfonietta" by Jiri Kilián, right.

MARCH

- 4 Duke Artists Series: Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra*, opera in concert
- 13-22 Spring break

APRIL

- 1 Duke Artists Series: Jon Kimura Parker, pianist
- 29 Spring semester ends
- DAA senior class picnic

MAY

- 9 Exams end
- 17 Commencement



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gursion, Christopher Bruce Highley, and Katherine Lenore Tow.

Furgurson, the son of Nancy F. Furgurson B.S.N. '71 of Richmond, Virginia, received the Fannie Y. Mitchell Scholarship, named for Duke's director of placement from 1949 until 1968. Furgurson was a member of the National Honor Society, the Latin Honor Society, and the Latin Club, and president of the Key Club. He was voted Most Valuable Player and captain of the soccer team for three consecutive years. He has coached soccer for seven to nine-year-olds, tutored in Latin and calculus, and helped build three homes with Habitat for Humanity. He has won awards singing with his church's youth choir and sang in the district chorus his junior and senior years. He plans to pursue soccer and his music interests while at Duke.

Highley, the son of Bruce Philip Highley B.S.E. '74 of Richmond, Virginia, received the William D. Jones Scholarship, named for the special functions manager of Duke's dining halls from 1946 to 1976 who worked in the admissions office until retiring in 1979. Highley attended the Governor's School for Government and International Studies. He was a member of the National Honor Society, the German Club, Model United Nations, and the Technology Students Association. He spent his junior year in Germany as one of 302 students chosen nationwide for the Congress-Bundestaf Youth Scholars Exchange Program. He has done volunteer work with the Science Museum, Virginia Fire and Police Museum, and the Richmond Animal League.

Touw, the daughter of Kenneth Bruce Tow '69 of Chapel Hill, received the Richard E. Thigpen Scholarship. Thigpen '22, LL.B. '23, a Duke trustee emeritus, was the first alumni secretary for Trinity College, chairman of the National Council, and president of the General Alumni Association in 1952. Tow was a member of the National Honor Society, the vocal ensemble, musical theater, and the Latin Club, and was involved with her high school's yearbook and its literary magazine. She studied voice and dance and has worked as an assistant dance instructor. She also attended Brightleaf Music Workshop in Durham for two years.

Awarded annually since 1979, the Alumni Endowed Scholarship was established by the alumni association to recognize the academic and personal achievements of children of Duke alumni. Recipients demonstrate superior academic performance, leadership potential, and meritorious activity outside the classroom. While at Duke, the scholars are invited to attend a monthly program of educational, cultural, and social activities.

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CURIOSITY AND THE CAMEL

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physiologists, Knut Schmidt-Nielsen. Schmidt-Nielsen, also cast in bronze, stands observing and questioning the camel just as astutely as the camel observes him.

The bronze duo, *The Scientist and Nature*, was commissioned by Stephen A. Wainwright, James B. Duke Professor of Zoology emeritus, and his wife, Ruth. (For years, Wainwright coordinated a series of seminars around the theme "Structures" for Duke's freshman Focus program.) It is both a tribute to a remarkable scientist and a statement about science in general. "The scientific quest is a voyage of self-exploration," says Wainwright. "By asking questions about the animals around us, we learn more about who we are."

The idea for *The Scientist and Nature* sculpture was conceived in the early Seventies during a conversation between Wainwright and Frank Smullin, then the sculpture instructor in the Duke art department. Both had tremendous respect for colleague Schmidt-Nielsen, whose research on the physiological mechanisms of desert animals was earning him honors and awards from all over the world; both also noted that there was surprisingly little outdoor artwork to view on a campus celebrated for its aesthetic appeal.



Beauty of the beast: Schmidt-Nielsen in bronze contemplates his subject; left, sculptor Kingdon and his models

Wainwright decided to commission Smullin to create a sculpture to commemorate Schmidt-Nielsen's work. A camel seemed a logical symbol, since Schmidt-Nielsen had devoted more than twenty years to studying camels and had written numerous scientific publications on how camels can withstand the harsh desert environment. He had even published a seminal textbook on physiological mechanisms of desert animals.

Unfortunately, Frank Smullin died unexpectedly in 1978. All ideas for the sculpture were shelved for several years.

In the late Eighties, after Schmidt-Nielsen's retirement, Wainwright became acquainted with artist/naturalist Johnathon Kingdon. Kingdon, who had grown up in Kenya and Tanzania, had compiled a seven-volume treatise on East African mammals, brimming with his own expertly drawn illustrations. Wainwright mentioned his desire to commission a life-sized bronze camel; Kingdon jumped at the idea. He suggested, though, that a man be added to the concept. The man and the animal would be on equal footing; the two figures would be in the midst of a conversation and the man would be saying, "Tell me about yourself, Camel, that I may know my-

self." Wainwright enthusiastically embraced the idea and Kingdon started construction of a small-scale model.

The sculpture was constructed in Chalford, England, at Pangolin Editions—a foundry managed by Kingdon's son and recognized as one of the most advanced metal foundries in Europe. With Schmidt-Nielsen's visit to Chalford, Kingdon took full advantage of an opportunity not always afforded artists in creative commemorative works: He spent time sketching, modeling, and conversing with his living subject to guide the spirit of the sculpture.

In the winter of 1994, the bronze camel was completed and briefly displayed at the London Zoo. Shortly thereafter, the 4,000-pound pair—camel and scientist—was carefully crated and shipped across the Atlantic. After reaching Norfolk, Virginia, and clearing customs in late May 1994, the crate was loaded onto a flat-bed truck and driven to Durham. During the ride, the truck driver attempted to drive under a low bridge. He had to stop and back up when he heard his precious cargo scraping against the bridge's undercarriage. Wainwright and his crew gingerly opened the badly gashed crate upon its arrival to survey the damage. Luckily, only the camel's

head had incurred some minor scratches.

In April 1995, the zoology department organized an entire week around a preview of the sculpture. Kingdon flew in from England to talk about his art and his interest in science, and also displayed some of his animal sketches. Another year passed before the sculpture was finally situated on Science Drive between the Biological Sciences Building and the Gross Chemistry Building. By July 1996, the camel and Schmidt-Nielsen, *The Scientist* and *Nature*, had at long last completed their journey.

Born in Trondheim, Norway, in 1915, Schmidt-Nielsen became a U.S. citizen in 1952. Educated in Oslo and Copenhagen, he spent two postdoctoral years at Swarthmore College, a year at Stanford University, and three at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine before coming to Duke in 1952. He has published 270 scientific papers, written five books that have been translated into sixteen languages, and received numerous awards, including the International Prize for Biology, the Japanese equivalent to the Nobel Prize in the biological sciences.

Speaking about his work, he says, "I have always been curious. More than anything else, I have wondered how animals meet the challenges of their environment, how they adapt to life in the sea and on dry land. At first glance, these environments may seem extremely different. However, from a physiological viewpoint, water in the sea is not freely available, and on land—especially in the desert—lack of water is an important challenge to survival.

"At times, I wonder what made me a physiologist and not an engineer or carpenter or physician. I could probably have done reasonably well in any of those fields—about carpentry, I feel certain. I was always curious about animals, and because my father permitted me to choose my own ways, I have enjoyed the excitement of a life spent discovering how animals work."

Schmidt-Nielsen leans back in his chair, cocks his head, and smiles. "I have just never stopped asking questions," he says softly.

The Scientist and *Nature* embodies that insatiable curiosity. As Wainwright describes it, "Anyone approaching the sculpture who knows Knut will say, 'I know that guy!' Anyone who doesn't know Knut will know that the man is comfortable standing so close to such a dignified animal many times his own size and that he is curiously wanting to know more about the camel. A stranger will simply have to come close enough to find out why these two beings are so interested in each other."

—Tierney Thys

Thys is a graduate student in the zoology department.

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*,
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FAX: (919) 684-6022 (typed only, please)
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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

50s, 60s & 70s

Diran M. Kaloostian '54 was appointed chairman of the board of directors for Watsach International Corp. He is president of Lone Star Crude Oil Co. and lives in Highland Beach, Fla.

Walter A. Johnson B.S.E.E. '60 was named a fellow of the IEEE Power Engineering Society for leadership in advancing new technological applications to power system operations. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Albert S. Miles '67, an attorney in preventive law, is a professor of administration in higher education at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. He has written two books, including *College Law*.

Connie Galley '63 is president and chief executive officer of TSI International, a computer company specializing in electronic invoicing software. She was named the first female chair of the Southwest Area Commerce and Industry Association in Stamford, Conn. She lives in Westport, Conn.

Fredrick H. Sandstrom '63 is head of the Bessemer Trust Co.'s Miami office. He was executive vice president and managing director for Personal Asset Management at Fleet Financial Group in Boston.

M. Julian Dutterra Jr. '64, M.D. '68 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of LaGrange College in LaGrange, Ga.

Charles C. Edwards '64 was named to the board of directors for Watsach International Corp. He is a professor of surgery at the University of Maryland Medical School, where he conducts research programs in the field of spinal injury. He lives in Baltimore.

Frank R. Goldstein '64 was named a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm Brown & Wood. He was a partner and manager of the business and finance group at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. He is the co-author of *District of Columbia and Limited Liability Company Forms and Practice Manual*.

Michael D. Richards A.M. '64, Ph.D. '69 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Sweet Briar College in Sweet Briar, Va.

Antoinette "Lynn" Dixon Pemberton '68 received the Space Flight Awareness Honoree Award for STS-82, the Space Shuttle *Discovery* mission to repair the Hubble space telescope. She is a principal contract administrator for McDonnell Douglas Space and Defense Systems at the Kennedy Space Center division. She is responsible for preparing proposals and negotiating and administering contracts. She lives on Merritt Island, Fla.

Ann H. Hunt Ph.D. '70, a research scientist with Lilly Research Laboratories in Indianapolis, is helping to establish and fund a chemistry scholarship for the Excellence Foundation at UNC-Greensboro.

J. Keith Kennedy '70, M.Div. '74 is a senior public policy adviser in the law firm Baker, Donelson, Bearman & Caldwell in Washington, D.C. He worked as a senior staff member for the U.S. Senate for 24 years. He and his wife, Patricia, and their two sons live in Arlington, Va.

David S. Hay '71, an attorney at Briggs & Morgan in Minneapolis, represented Inland Mortgage Corp. in a major case victory against the Northern District of Alabama. The decision has been deemed a first for mortgage banking institutions since it calls for an end to broker fee class actions.

Michael B. Hirsch '71 is deputy general counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Washington, D.C.

William Michael Warren Jr. J.D. '71 is president and chief executive officer of Energen Corp. in Birmingham, Ala. He was senior vice president and general counsel of Altagasco, the company's gas utility subsidiary. He lives in Birmingham.

T. Steven Band '72 was appointed circuit court judge for Hardin County, Ky. He served eight years as a district court judge. He and his wife, Judy, and their son live in Cecilia, Ky.

John D. Holly '72, M.H.A. '74 is senior vice president of Vantage Patient-Care Systems of Hickory, N.C. He was president of Strategic Health Alliances in Richmond, Va. He and his wife, Mary Beth, and their daughter live in Hickory.

Frances Johnson Wright '74, a Dallas attorney, was named to Southern Methodist University's board of trustees. She also serves on the board of the Greater Dallas Crime Commission. She and her daughter live in Dallas.

Margaret A. Turbyfill '73, M.Div. '76 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Longwood College in Farmville, Va.

Barbara Keene Cordon M.Ed. '74, D.Ed. '76 received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Learning Disabilities Association of America for her work as director of the Achieve program. Achieve, a part of the clinical center at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, is the first American university program to address students' special needs. She lives in Murphysboro, Ill.

Cecil Estelle Price '74 was named senior environmental counsel of Cooper Industries, Inc. She was an attorney for the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund Enforcement Section in Washington, D.C., until 1993.

David Byron Sand J.D. '75 is an attorney and serves on the board of directors at Briggs & Morgan in Minneapolis.

Paul H. Tietz J.D. '75, a shareholder at the Minneapolis law firm Briggs & Morgan, specializes in public finance and corporate finance.

Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79 was named in the 1997/1998 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. He is chairman of the corporate and business law department, the mergers and acquisitions section, and the health law section of the Pittsburgh law firm Klett Lieber Rooney & Schorling. A member of Duke's board of trustees, he is immediate past president of the Duke Alumni Association.



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Bruce I. Howell D.Ed. '76, president of Wake Technical Community College, was honored in February by the college's naming of the Bruce I. Howell Library Education Building. He and his wife, Mabel, and their two children live in Cary, N.C.

David S. Wray '76 is of counsel for the New York City law firm Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler. He lives in Princeton Junction, N.J.

William C. Reinhardt '77 is a neurology sales specialist at Teva Marion Partners, serving the multiple sclerosis communities of North and South Carolina. He was an institutional representative for Hoechst Marion Roussel at Duke Medical Center. He and his wife, **Susan Baker Reinhardt** '79, and their two daughters live in Chapel Hill.

Charles L. Revelle III J.D. '77 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Chowan College in Murfreesboro, N.C.

Jeffrey T. Barnes M.S. '78 is a medical devices analyst for the health-care industry at Robertson, Stephens & Co. He had worked for Needham & Co., where he specialized in medical-device and health-care technology industries.

Theresa M. Donohue '78 was appointed as the first manager of the new Department of Environmental Health in Denver, Colo. She had served for six years as Denver's deputy chief of staff.

Janet Rhodes Friedman '78, who received her certified financial planner license, will start up her own financial planning practice this year. She and her husband, Daniel, have two children and live in Concord, Mass.

John Shepard "Jack" McBride Jr. '78 was elected to the Spartanburg, S.C., advisory board of Wachovia Bank of South Carolina. He is president of Contec Inc. in Spartanburg.

Steven L. Daniels '79 is a real estate partner with Armstein & Lehr in its Boca Raton and West Palm Beach offices. He and his wife, Alys, and their two children live in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla.

MARRIAGES: Randall Drew Denton '71 to Mary Ann Hill on Sept. 28. Residence: Raleigh...**J. Murray Holt II** '79, M.B.A. '80 to Latane Spencer on Nov. 19. Residence: Park City, Utah.

BIRTHS: First son and second child to **Janet Rhodes Friedman** '78 and Daniel Friedman on March 4. Named Benjamin George...A son to **Margaret Adams Hunter** '78 and Scott Hunter on Feb. 26. Named Thomas Canfield...Third child and second son to **Erin Fitzgerald Nelson** '79 and **Carl William Nelson** '80 on Dec. 27. Named John Justus.

80s

Pamela H. Albert '80 is a judge in the general district court of Virginia Beach, Va. A former Miss Virginia, she is well known as a prosecutor, serving under the Commonwealth's attorney. She and her husband, Alan, and their son live in Virginia Beach.

Andrew Lewis Gould '80 is a managing director in the structured finance division of Union Bank of Switzerland Securities in New York City. He and his wife, Paula, and their three children live in Woodcliff Lake, N.J.

Michael Chester Comstock '81 was inducted as a fellow into the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. He lives in Raleigh.

Allain Charles Andry IV '82 is a shareholder of

Robinson, Bradshaw & Hinson in Charlotte, where he practices general corporate and commercial law.

Victor Manuel Diaz Jr. '82 received the Mayor's Award for Citizen Volunteers in Miami Beach, Fla. He is a Hispanic community activist and a member of the Historic Preservation Board.

Laura Ann Murdock '82 is vice president of Pacific Bell's Public Communications organization. She lives in Danville, Calif.

Brian Stephen Hernandez '83, M.B.A. '89 is a product manager for AT&T, developing international toll-free services. He and his wife, Susan Donovan, live in Morristown, N.J.

Anne Curry Kuprenas '83 telecommutes from her home for Software Surgery, Inc., in Sterling, Va. She and her husband, Michael, and their children live in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Robert Kevin Rew '83 is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Amall Golden & Gregory, practicing in event marketing, licensing, and promotion. He represented the Atlanta Committee for the 1996 Olympic Games in sponsorship and merchandise licensing negotiations, governmental contracts, and technology contracts. He also participated in the Olympic Torch Relay on May 24, 1996.

Kathryn Luise "Katie" Schmitz '83 is manager of the marketing communications department at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, one of the seven colleges of the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, N.Y. She earned her M.S. in career and human resource management at R.I.T. in 1995.

Stephen Michael Prescott B.S.E. '84, a Navy lieutenant commander, received the Meritorious Service Medal for his noncombat service with the Destroyer Squadron 26 at the Naval Station in Norfolk, Va. He joined the Navy in June 1984.

Scott David Schulman '84 is a partner with the management consulting firm Booz-Allen and Hamilton in New York, where he specializes in the media, entertainment, and information industries. He and his wife, Jennifer, live in Manhattan.

John Michael Campbell '85, an attorney with the Charleston, S.C., law firm Ness, Motley, Loadholt, Richardson & Poole, specializes in asbestos property damage litigation. He and his wife, Deana, plan to ride again with the Krewes of Tucks at Mardi Gras in 1998. The couple and their daughter live in Ladson, S.C.

Paul Chelminski '85 is a resident in internal medicine and pediatrics at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school. He and his wife, **Ann Newman** '85, M.D. '96, and their children live in Chapel Hill.

Laura Reynolds Challoner Dawahare '85, M.B.A. '87 is a vice president for Health Care Services at Shandwick USA. Her husband, **Michael Maloof Dawahare** M.B.A. '87, is a principal of Dawahare's Inc. The couple and their children live in Lexington, Ky.

Noble Clay Johnson '85 founded LOOKK in 1995 to create websites for various businesses and individuals. He was a graphic artist, technical writer, and computer technician at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Christophe Pierre Ph.D. '85 was named a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is an associate professor, graduate program chair, and associate chair of mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan. He lives in Dexter, Mich.

Sibyl C. Pranschke '85 was named vice president and director of national legal research for the Willis Corroon Corp. of Missouri. She is the co-author of *ERISA Compliance: Health & Welfare Plans*, published by the Employee Benefits Institute of America.

Iris Theresa Warren-Edmond '86 is a principal for American Management Systems. She and her husband, **Eric A. Edmond** M.B.A. '93, and their daughter live in Fairfax, Va.

Christopher Farnitano '87, M.D. '91 is a family physician at the Contra Costa County Hospital in Martinez, Calif. He and his wife, **Allison Paige Hinely Farnitano** '86, and their three children live in Martinez.

Norman Martin "Marty" Focht '87 is service development manager for Mercedes-Benz of North America in Montvale, N.J. He was a marketing specialist in Ford Motor Co.'s New York office. He lives in Schenectady, N.Y.

Ann Palmer Kendall '87, B.H.S. '89, M.H.S. '94 is a physician assistant for urgent care patients. She and her husband, **Michael William Kendall** '88, and their son live in Charlotte.

Keith Gregory Kepley Jr. '87 is a vice president of investments with Dean Witter Reynolds. He and his wife, **Tracy Moser Kepley** '86, and their two children live in Charlotte.

Chandler C. Kim '87 is product manager for Commercial Internet/Intranet Services for BellSouth.net. He and his wife, **Nancy Anne Wulf Kim** '88, live in Atlanta.

J. Cullen Ruff '87 is chief resident in radiology at

the University of Colorado. She and her husband, Jack, live in Denver.

April Pulley Sayre '87 is the author of the children's book *If You Should Hear a Honey Guide*, published by Houghton Mifflin. A freelance writer, she has written several educational books, including *Endangered Birds of North America* and *Hummingbirds: The Sun Catchers*. She and her husband, Jeffrey, live in South Bend, Ind.

Amy Caroline Spaulding '87, A.M. '96 is pursuing her Ph.D. in Slavic studies at Duke. She and her husband, Joseph Michael Tansey Jr., live in Durham.

Kirk Wolverton '87 is a vice president in the Fleet Capital Corp.'s Dallas office and is the underwriter for the southwest region. He and his wife, Mary, live in Dallas.

Bryan Wesley Andrzejewski '88 was named a vice president of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. and has relocated to the firm's San Francisco office.

Sean P. Gleeson '88, who completed his pediatrics residency in June 1996, works in health-care management consulting for APM, Inc. in New York. He and his wife, **Audrey Rinker Gleeson** '88, and their son live in Westmont, N.J.

Stacey Eileen Stern '88 is a writer and a fund raiser for the Nature Conservancy. She and her husband, Paul, and their son live in Boulder, Colo.

John B. Ackerman '89, a Marine captain, was one of 19,000 runners in the 21st Annual Marine Corps Marathon in Washington, D.C.

Michael C. Bangs Jr. '89 is a customer account manager at Hewlett-Packard Co. in Atlanta. He and his wife, Susan, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Christopher Dale Dryden '89, a Navy lieutenant, is completing a six-month deployment to the western Pacific Ocean and the Persian Gulf aboard the aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk.

Stephen Jonathan Jones B.S.E.E. '89 works for Bain and Co., a consulting firm, while earning his M.B.A. at the Harvard Business School. He and his wife, Laura, live in Atlanta.

Irene Michele Rosen '89, who earned her M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania's medical school in 1993, completed an internal medicine residency at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, where she is chief medical resident in the department of medicine. She is completing a fellowship in pulmonary and critical care medicine. She and her husband, Todd Rowan, a physician, live in Philadelphia and Edison, N.J.

Paul D. Seeman '89, a Navy lieutenant, received the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation medal for his service aboard the USS Gunston Hall. He is a family practice resident at Naval Hospital in Jacksonville, Fla.

Jennifer Kahn Zeidman '89 is senior producer of CNN's *Crossfire* in Washington, D.C.

MARRIAGES: **Brian Stephen Hernandez** '83, M.B.A. '89 to Susan P. Donovan on Oct. 11. Residence: Morristown, N.J. **Scott David Schulman** '84 to Jennifer Pekale on Dec. 14. Residence: New York City. **J. Cullen Ruff** '87 to Jack Gardner on Oct. 30, 1993. Residence: Denver. **Amy Caroline Spaulding** '87, A.M. '96 to Joseph Michael Tansey Jr. on June 28, 1996. Residence: Durham. **Kirk Wolverton** '87 to Mary Colleen Brown on Oct. 26. Residence: Dallas. **Richard Alan Friedman** '88 to Cheryl Ina Hurwitz on April 20. Residence: Summit, N.J.

BIRTHS: First son and daughter, twins, to **Andrew Lewis Gould** '80 and Paula Gould on Aug. 19, 1996. Named Jonah Reuben and Samara Wynne...

CAPTURING A LIFE

When Mary Ellen Jones '59, A.M. '59 agreed to write a critical survey of author John Jakes, she was familiar with his best-selling historical novels such as *The Bastard*, *North and South*, and *Homeland*. But as she delved deeper into his literary track record, Jones was surprised to discover that Jakes had written seventy-eight fairly unremarkable novels before the creative streak that so far has yielded thirteen best-sellers.

While Jones mainly focused on Jakes' major novels for her book, *John Jakes: A Critical Companion*, she felt obligated to read each and every one of Jakes' earlier works as well, which ranged from science fiction and fantasy to children's stories and westerns. "Some of his early books are out of print and hard to find," says Jones, who is director of American Studies and an associate professor of English at Ohio's Wittenburg University. "The woman helping me locate them through inter-library loan found all but one." Jones read by genre rather than chronologically, and found that from the beginning, Jakes explored themes that would continue to appear in his later works.

"He has an absolute abhorrence of hypocrisy," says Jones. "One



Jakes' woman scholar Jones

of the greatest evils of a Jakes protagonist is someone who perverts the good. So in *The Seekers* and *The Furies*, the truly evil person is a minister who rapes a young woman. He's very hard on corrupt government officials, too. Another theme is his tremendous faith and belief in the efficacy of America as a new start, a new opportunity."

In her book, Jones also chronicles Jakes' rise to fame. Although he had academic aspirations, Jakes took a job as an advertising copywriter to support his growing family and wrote at night. In the mid-Seventies, Jakes editor Lyle Kenyon Engel tapped Jakes to write a series of historical novels both to coincide with the American Bicentennial and to celebrate the nation's heritage.

The Kent Family Chronicles, an eight-volume series covering the American Revolution to the end of the nineteenth century, was an instant hit. No

edition sold fewer than 3.5 million copies, and Jakes became the first author to have three books on *The New York Times* bestseller list in one year. (*Homeland*, published in 1993, is his most recent book and his thirteenth *Times* best-seller.)

After diligently researching Jakes' life and work, Jones finally met the South Carolina writer during the 1994 Antioch Writers Workshop, where he was speaking. Initially intimidated, Jones says she and Jakes quickly warmed to each other and after conversations and interviews during the course of the weekend, he encouraged her to call him at home with further questions. "That would never have happened with someone like Gore Vidal," she says.

John Jakes is part of Greenwood Press' series on contemporary writers. Other authors include James Michener, Michael Crichton, Pat Conroy, and Tony Hillerman. Jones says she encountered some skepticism from academic colleagues who intimidated that someone as popular as Jakes couldn't possibly merit scholarly attention. It's an attitude, she says, that's pertinent to her own research.

This fall, she will teach a course on the American novel, start-

ing with Hemingway and Steinbeck and concluding with modern writers like John Grisham. "I want to raise the issue of why people who were Book-of-the-Month Club picks in the Thirties are now in the canon," and whether people who are popular now might eventually be there, too.

A pre-med English major at Duke, Jones says she found so many courses she wanted to take that "it was like turning a kid loose in a candy store." By her junior year, she had amassed enough credits that she qualified for graduate courses, and earned a master's a few months after earning her bachelor's. "It has raised a few questions with employers who wonder how earning two degrees in the same year is possible," she says.

Now that she's wrapped up the Jakes project, Jones is working on her next book for Greenwood, *Daily Life on the American Frontier*. Between teaching, writing, and research, she also manages to squeeze in some time for pleasure reading. "I like mysteries," she says. "Work by people like Sue Grafton and Sara Paretsky...well-written but totally fun."

MINI-PROFILE

duke alumni association

pregame
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Homecoming: September 27 (Duke vs. Navy)

Levine Science Research Center Lawn

Parents' Weekend: October 25 (Duke vs. Wake Forest)

Cameron Indoor Stadium

Reunion Weekend: November 15 (Duke vs. Georgia Tech)

West Union Building's "Great Hall" (Blue and White Room)

Pregame BBQ tickets are \$11 each. Please reserve your spot ahead of time by returning the registration form (below) with your payment. You will be able to pick up your tickets at the door. Questions? Call the Reunions Office at (800) FOR-DUKE or (919) 684-5114. For football tickets, call (800) 672-2583 or (919) 681-2583.

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alumni reunions

Whether it's been five years or 50 years since graduation, you won't want to miss the weekend your Reunion Planning Committee has in store! Reminisce with friends, relive the old days, and get the inside scoop on what's new around campus. Look for your registration forms in late summer, and sign up to be part of the fun.



Homecoming Weekend

September 26-27, 1997

Classes of 1987, 1992, and Young Alumni Classes of 1992-1996
All classes are invited back for Homecoming events, including the Homecoming Festival on the Quad, the traditional Duke Alumni Association BBQ, and a football game against Navy. The fifth and tenth reunion classes will celebrate at reunion parties on Friday night. Don't miss the best chance all year for Young Alumni to come home to Duke!

Reunion Weekends

September 12-14, 1997

Classes of 1947, 1957, 1967, 1977, and the Half Century Club
Come join your classmates and relive the Duke experience. Spend time in the classroom at Duke Directions, the academic mini-college, enjoy numerous tours, hear about the course Duke is charting at "A Conversation with the President," and spend an afternoon under the "big top" at the Duke Alumni Association luncheon. Most importantly, reconnect with your classmates and renew old ties at your class events. This promises to be a weekend you don't want to miss!

November 14-16, 1997

Classes of 1952, 1962, 1972, and 1982
Members of these returning classes will be gathering on campus to meet with good friends and create new memories while recalling old ones. Make sure to register so you can enjoy class parties, Duke Directions (an academic mini-college), a plethora of tours, a football game (Duke vs. Georgia Tech), and "A Conversation with the President." There is no better time to return to Duke and to visit with your classmates—it won't be a party without you!

'97



Helping Vietnamese: orthopedic surgeon Zirkle and his wife, Sara Kay Shilling Zirkle '61, M.D., '65, right, test for presence of iodine in salt supply

MINI-PROFILE



INTERNATIONAL ALTRUISM

For more than two decades, orthopedic surgeon Lewis G. Zirkle Jr. M.D. '66 has traveled to medically underserved countries to teach local physicians surgical principles and techniques. He's organized shipments of supplies, helped launch preventive health programs and teaching centers, and worked to improve basic operating facilities.

Because of his dedication to helping others, Zirkle was named the 1997 Kiwanis World Service Medal recipient, an honor he says "I don't think I deserve." No doubt that's probably the same kind of modest reaction displayed by past winners, including Mother Teresa, Rosalynn Carter, and Terry Waite. The award, established by Kiwanis International in 1985, "honors individuals or organizations that provide extraordinary service and compassion to the world's needy."

Through the auspices of a nonprofit organization called Orthopaedic Overseas

Inc., Zirkle has traveled to Indonesia, Peru, Ecuador, and Vietnam. "Our job is to teach orthopedics rather than simply to perform operations and then leave," he says. From his first travel to Indonesia in 1971, Zirkle has found himself drawn deeper and deeper into humanitarian relief efforts.

Since 1990, his attention has become increasingly focused on the Vietnamese population. During the Vietnam War, Zirkle served in a military hospital at the end of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Time has not healed the wounds of many Vietnamese, who bear the physical scars of the military conflict and its aftermath. "I saw a need there," he says simply of his decision to work with the people there. Twenty-two years after his tour of duty ended, Zirkle made his first return visit. "It was an emotional trip," he says. Despite the rigors of traveling to Vietnam

—he had to get a visa on the black market and he doesn't particularly like to fly—he

now makes the trek at least once a year for three to four weeks at a stretch.

His mission extends beyond orthopedic training. He's involved in an outreach project through a Kiwanis Worldwide Service Project and UNICEF to reduce retardation and illness from iodine deficiencies. And because most Vietnamese travel by motorcycle and helmets are expensive to come by, Zirkle is trying to establish a helmet manufacturing initiative that would create jobs, provide affordable helmets (which could prompt the government to require riders to wear them), and reduce the growing number of head trauma cases doctors treat every year.

There are other endeavors Zirkle envisions for these needy countries, all of which require money and hard work. Out of both economic necessity and personal commitment, he's become a persuasive and resourceful advocate for his pet projects, lobbying U.S. and European compa-

nies and individuals to donate money, equipment, and expertise. (As part of his Kiwanis World Service Medal recognition, Zirkle received a \$10,000 grant, which he will use in his ongoing humanitarian efforts.)

Zirkle says his medical school professors, including physicians Guy Odum, Leonard Goldner, and the late Lenox Baker, continue to provide inspiration. "I owe what I am to those men," he says, noting that Duke could be a great asset in providing humanitarian assistance efforts in needy countries.

There are far more needs than there are resources, but Zirkle says he remains undaunted in his goal of improving the lives of others. "I think there is a gene for altruism and if you have it, it's hard not to do these things," he says. "If you don't, you feel as though you're not pulling your fair share and using the advantages you've been given."

Third child and second son to **Carl William Nelson** '80 and **Erin Fitzgerald Nelson** '79 on Dec. 27. Named John Justus...Second child and first son to **Amy Weber Reid** '80 and William Rogers Reid on Dec. 12. Named William Weber...Twin sons to **Lisa Galleher Claiborne** '82 and William Robertson Claiborne on Jan. 28. Named William "Cole" and Edward "Teddy" Robertson...Second child and daughter to **Christopher John Kenney** '82 and **Marie Lucien Kenney** '82 on Sept. 5, 1995. Named Michelle Claire...Second child and daughter to **Kristin Klein** '82 and William Joseph Donahoe on Feb. 5. Named Grace Klein Donahoe...Daughter adopted by **Matthew Thomas Doyle** '83 and **Kimberly Long Doyle** '84 on Sept. 24. Named Louisa Yan...Second child and first daughter to **Kevin Anthony Gray** '83 and Elizabeth Hale Gray on Dec. 31. Named Emily Elizabeth...Third child and second son to **Anne Curry Kuprenas** '83 and Michael Kuprenas on Oct. 26. Named Luke Nicholas...First child and son to **Marie Attaway Borland** '84 and Christopher Vogel Borland on Dec. 2. Named Maximilian Vogel...Fourth child and third son to **Laura Mauney Foster** '84, M.B.A. '88 and **Daniel L. Foster** M.B.A. '88 on Nov. 18. Named Owen Michael...Third child and daughter to **Scott Joseph Smith** '84 and Margaret K. Smith on Sept. 21. Named Maria Elise...First child and daughter to **John Michael Campbell** '85 and Deana Turner Campbell on Jan. 30. Named Lynsey Marie...Second child and son to **Paul Roman Chelminski** '85 and **Ann Newman** '85, M.D. '96 on Oct. 3. Named Isaac...Twins to **Laura Reynolds Challoner Dawahare** '85, M.B.A. '87 and **Michael Maloof Dawahare** M.B.A. '87 on Nov. 14. Named Elisabeth Cury and Samuel Ronning...Second child and son to **Kenneth Nathaniel Smith** '85 and **Robin Rudd Smith** '86 on Jan. 22. Named Reed Kensie...Third child and son to **Allison Paige Hinely Farnitano** '86 and **Christopher Farnitano** '87, M.D. '91 on Jan. 21. Named Daniel Joseph...First child and son to **Iris Theresa Warren-Edmond** '86 and **Eric A. Edmond** M.B.A. '93 on April 17, 1996. Named Jasmine Virginia...Third child and son to **Andrew Blake Dickinson** '87 and **Stephanie Murdoch Dickinson** '88 on July 12, 1996. Named Matthew Blake...First child and son to **Ann Palmer Kendall** '87, B.H.S. '89, M.H.S. '94 and **Michael William Kendall** '88 on Nov. 16. Named Bradley Palmer...Third child and second son to **Bradley Steven Novak** B.S.E. '87 and Kathleen S. Novak on Nov. 15. Named Matthew Connor...First child and son to **Emily Cohen Smith** '87 and **Peter Adam Smith** '87 on Aug. 14. Named Jeremy Benjamin...Second child and first daughter to **John Wingate Snell** '87 and Julie Ferguson Snell on Nov. 4. Named Kathryn Wingate...First child and daughter to **Jim Carosella** '88 and Sandy Carosella on Jan. 9. Named Katherine Ann...First child and son to **Audrey Rinker Gleeson** '88 and **Sean P. Gleeson** '88 on Jan. 31. Named Kieran McCrea...First child and daughter to **Michael C. Bangs** Jr. '89 and Susan Bangs on Jan. 1. Named Abigail Souren...First child and son to **Lori Fulton Cuttito** '89 and Kenneth Cuttito on Sept. 2. Named Christian Andrew.

90s

Penelope Marie Lechtenberg '90 is an attorney at the law firm Hinshaw & Culbertson in Rockford, Ill., where she specializes in labor and employment law. She and her husband, Lawrence, live in Rockford.

Brian Randolph Williams B.S.E.E. '90 is product

manager for the start-up Internet software company StormCloud Development. He and his wife, Shamila Naidu, live in Seattle.

Lara Kristi Schweiker Carey '91, M.B.A. '95 is a senior consultant at Deloitte & Touche in San Francisco. She and her husband, **Thomas F. Carey** J.D. '95, live in San Rafael, Calif.

Armando Gomez '91, who earned his LL.M. in taxation at the Georgetown University Law Center, is chief counsel to the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service. He and his wife, Melissa Hathaway, live in Fairfax, Va.

Robert Jeffrey Hauser '91 is practicing law at the West Palm Beach office of the law firm Tew & Beasley. He graduated from the University of Florida College of Law in 1995 and worked as a law clerk for an appellate judge in Miami.

Ronald Krotoszynski J.D. '91, LL.M. '91, an assistant professor, received the Outstanding New Professor Award from the Indiana University School of Law in Indianapolis.

Terry J. Myerson B.S.E. '91, president and CEO of Intense Corp., sold the website analysis software company to Microsoft Corp. She lives in Sunnydale, Calif.

Julio Antonio Guzman M.E. '92 received a scholarship from the German government to pursue a Ph.D. in agricultural economics at the Universität Giessen. He and his wife, Paula, and their son live in Germany.

Paul Andrew "Skip" Hanke '92, who completed his service as a Navy lieutenant, is an M.B.A. student at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He spent this summer as an investment banking associate at Lehman Brothers in New York City.

Heather Lowe Parker '92 is a consultant with Anderson Consulting in Charlotte. She and her husband, Chris, live in Winston-Salem.

John Patrick Rodgers B.S.E. '92, who earned his master's in aeronautics and astronautics at M.I.T. in 1995, is pursuing his doctorate in the same fields. His wife, **Margaret Marion Best** B.S.E. '93, is marketing director of a start-up master's program at M.I.T. The couple lives in Boston.

Brett C. Wood M.E.M. '92 is attending veterinary school at N.C. State University in Raleigh.

George D. Brickhouse III '93, a Navy lieutenant, is on a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean Sea aboard the USS *Ramage*. He joined the Navy in May 1993.

Mark M. Donahue '93, a Navy lieutenant, is on duty with Patrol Squadron 40 at the Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Oak Harbor, Wash. He joined the Navy in October 1993.

Eric A. Edmond M.B.A. '93 is financial controller for Asia at Allied Signal, Inc. He and his wife, **Iris Theresa Warren-Edmond** '86, and their daughter live in Fairfax, Va.

Jonathan Gann Odum '93, a Navy lieutenant j.g., completed the Lawyers' Military Justice Course at the Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I.

Hugo F. Sandberg M.B.A. '94 is a product manager at Little Tikes. He and his wife, Kathy, and their two children live in Hudson, Ohio.

Amy Lynn Saperstein '94 is an associate account executive at the public relations firm Susan Davis International. She and her husband, Andrew Herman, live in Chevy Chase, Md.

Thomas F. Carey J.D. '95 is an associate with

Dickenson, Peatman & Fogarty in Napa, Calif. He and his wife, **Lara Kristi Schweiker Carey** '91, M.B.A. '95, live in San Rafael, Calif.

Robert Joseph Eastin '95, a Navy ensign, was on a three-month counter-narcotics deployment in the Eastern Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea aboard the USS *Chancellorsville*. He joined the Navy in May 1996.

Andrew Hennen LaVoy B.S.E. '96, a Marine second lieutenant, graduated from The Basic School at Marine Corps Combat Development Command in Quantico, Va.

MARRIAGES: **Wendy Allyn Adams** '90 to Peter Rukavina on July 6, 1996. Residence: Menlo Park, Calif. **Penelope Marie Lechtenberg** '90 to Lawrence M. Pairitz on Nov. 24, 1995. Residence: Rockford, Ill. **Lara Kristi Schweiker** '91, M.B.A. '95 to **Thomas F. Carey** J.D. '95 on Nov. 30, 1995. Residence: San Rafael, Calif. **Jennifer Lynn Vogdes** '91, J.D. '94 to **John Robert Lange** J.D. '94 on Nov. 2, 1996. Residence: Arlington, Va.

Heather Lowe Parker '92 to Chris Parker on April 13, 1996. **John Patrick Rodgers** B.S.E. '92 to **Margaret Marion Best** B.S.E. '93 on July 27, 1996. Residence: Boston. **Brad Stewart** '92 to **Alaina Bringham** '95 on April 11. Residence: Menlo Park, Calif. **Paige Elisabeth Stribling** '92 to Chip Morrison on June 1, 1996. Residence: New Orleans. **Rudolph Andrew Antonic III** '93 to Angelique Celeste Banta on July 3, 1996. Residence: Canterbury, Kent, England. **Gregory Paul Lissy** B.S.E. '93 to **Karen Maria Spock** '94 on Feb. 8. **Amy Lynn Saperstein** '94 to Andrew Michael Herman on Sept. 1. Residence: Chevy Chase, Md. **Alaina Bringham** '95 to **Brad Stewart** '92 on April 11. Residence: Menlo Park, Calif.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Kristin Duessel Bilden** '90 and **Paul Andrew Bilden** '91 on Jan. 24. Named Thomas Walker. First child and son to **Adam Victor Stock Spilker** '91 and Rachel Spilker on Nov. 19. Named Eiden Shir. Second child and first son to **Hugo F. Sandberg** M.B.A. '94 and Kathy Sandberg on May 30, 1996. Named Aaron Charles.

DEATHS

Rae Headen Cunningham '21 of Newport News, Va., in 1994.

Margaret Louise Jordan Sprinkle '24 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Nov. 24, of cardiac arrest.

Jane A. Christopher '25 of Asheville, N.C.

Blanche Carter Stott '25 of Raleigh, N.C., on Jan. 13. She is survived by a son, Elmore.

Belle Elliot Coble '26 of High Point, N.C., on Jan. 4.

Leonard Thompson Heffner '26 of Newton, N.C., on Oct. 29. He taught and coached in Roxboro, N.C., and then worked with Carolina Mills Inc. until retiring in 1968. He is survived by a brother, a sister, a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

Casper Hill Timberlake Sr. '26 of Lexington, N.C., on July 9. He was the former owner of Piedmont Funeral Home and organizer of Piedmont Gas Service Co. He is survived by two sons, seven grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren.

Mable B. Bennett '27 of Durham on Dec. 9. She retired from American Tobacco Co. in 1967.

Lillabel Massey Biggs '27 of Durham on Feb. 3. She is survived by a son, **C. Thomas Biggs**



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B.S.C.E. '59, LL.B. '62, two brothers; and three grandchildren, including **Jonathan Walter Briggs** '87.

Clarice A. Cox '28 of Sanford, N.C.

James Braxton Dula LL.B. '28 of Lenoir, N.C., on Sept. 9. He is survived by his wife, Blanche, a sister, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Jacob M. De Bruyne '29 of Candler, N.C., on Jan. 18.

Russell Sage Harrison '29, B.D. '34 of Durham. He was a United Methodist minister, holding numerous pastorates in North Carolina for 40 years. He is survived by two sons, **Russell Sage Harrison Jr.** '66 and **Jon Julian Harrison** '74; a daughter, two brothers; three sisters; and six grandchildren.

A. Wesley Carpenter '31 of Durham on Feb. 22. He worked for Liggett & Myers for 40 years. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Homer H. Smith '31 of High Point, N.C., on Dec. 9, 1991. He was an Army veteran of World War II and played amateur baseball for eight years before working as a salesman for Lance Inc. He is survived by his wife, Gladys, and two sisters.

W. Candler Budd B.D. '32 of Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 20. He was a United Methodist minister and a founder of Wesley Woods Geriatric Center. He was awarded the National Hall of Fame Philanthropy Award from the Methodist Church in 1986. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; two daughters; two sons; two brothers, including **James A. Budd** '45; 11 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

William P. Farthing '32, J.D. '35 of Delray Beach, Fla., on June 24, 1994.

Preston Brooks Moses '32 of Chatham, Va., on Sept. 20. He was a newspaper editor in Pittsylvania County, Va., for 51 years. He merged the local publications to form the *The Star-Tribune*. He was elected to the Virginia General Assembly House of Delegates in 1939 and 1941, and was also chosen as the county's revenue commissioner for two terms. He was a past president of the Pittsylvania County Historical Society. He is survived by his wife, Minnie, two daughters, a son, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Garland Reid Stafford B.D. '32 of Statesville, N.C., on Dec. 4. He was a retired United Methodist minister who served 45 churches during his career. He is survived by a daughter and a son.

Rivera Ingle Holmes '33 of Buffalo, N.Y., on Dec. 25. She was a creative problem-solving instructor at the University of Buffalo's Millard Fillmore College and was one of the first proponents of this problem-solving method. She worked in public relations and scriptwriting for NBC radio and did research for the National Opinion Research Group. She is survived by a son, **Mason Holmes** '69; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

William E. Peeling '33 of York, Pa., on Sept. 3, of congestive heart failure. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta.

Ralph Henderson Taylor '33, B.D. '36 of Statesville, N.C., on April 6, 1996. He was an ordained elder in the Western North Carolina United Methodist Conference. He helped organize the First Church in Conover and Wesley Memorial Church in Statesville. He and his wife founded the Ralph and Violet Taylor World Hunger Fund in 1981. He is survived by three daughters, a son, and a grandchild.

Augusta Walker Aydielt '34 of Elizabeth City, N.C., on Feb. 25. She was a retired school teacher for the Pasquotank County schools. She is survived by three daughters, two sisters, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Thomas F. Baird '34 of Hampton Falls, N.H., on Oct. 26. He was a retired lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy and served in Africa, Sicily, and Italy during World War II. He was a sales representative for Waghorn-Brown Co., a building materials supplier, and owned and operated the Hideaway Lodge with his wife. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a stepson, two stepdaughters, and 11 stepgrandchildren.

F. Curtis Hudgins Jr. '34 of Arlington, Va., on Feb. 8, of cancer. He served in the Navy during World War II. Until 1996, he was an osteopathic physician in the Arlington area. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

Paul G. Reque M.D. '34 of Birmingham, Ala., on Jan. 21. He is survived by his wife, Barbara.

Ralph Adam Treischmann '34 of Highland Park, Ill., on Dec. 25. A retired insurance executive, he was also chairman of the Treischmann Foundation. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a daughter, two sons, a brother, 16 grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

Julian McClees Aldridge '35 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on Oct. 10. His father, **Fred Soule** Al-

dridge, who had graduated from Trinity College in 1896, was the headmaster for Trinity Park School, the prep school for Trinity College. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and was a lieutenant commander. He owned and managed Nash County Equipment Co. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia Kern Aldridge** '34; a son, **Julian H. Aldridge Jr.** B.D. '64, Th.M. '68; two daughters, **Lucy Aldridge** '64 and **Gianna Aldridge** '67; and seven grandchildren, including **Julian McClees Aldridge III** '92.

W. Dwight Billings A.M. '35, Ph.D. '36 of Durham on Jan. 4. He was a full professor and head of the biology department at the University of Nevada, Reno. He was a major contributor to the development of a center for the research of physiological plant ecology at Duke. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, and two brothers.

Richard C. Herbert '35 of Clarksville, Va., on March 11, 1996. The first sports writer to be inducted into the N.C. Sports Hall of Fame, he wrote *The News & Observer* until 1971. He was also inducted into the Duke Sports Hall of Fame. He is survived by his wife, Ann, a

SPORTING VENUES

Do you have a loved one who is a total sports fan? Does ESPN programming take precedence over other social obligations? If so, you probably won't be enthusiastic about Total Sports, a media publishing company that specializes in live event "cybercasting" and web site production for university athletic departments. With its rapidly expanding reach, Total Sports is dedicated to improving the chances that Blue Devil faithful (and devotees of other pro and college teams) will soon be adding Total Sports offerings to their computer bookshelves.

Total Sports is the evolution of a good idea and smart teamwork. It was launched by Duke graduate student Ezra Kucharz and Frank Daniels III '78, whose family ran *The News & Observer* publishing company of Raleigh, North Carolina, until its sale in 1996. The company is the merger of Applied New Technologies, Koz Sports of Raleigh, and Total Sports of Westport, Connecticut. It employs a number of

Duke graduates and student interns, including Ahmed El-Ramly B.S.E. '92, John Evans '95, Bill Morano B.S.E. '92, and Kelli Knox '96. Since its inception a few years ago, Total Sports has put together a broad range of information services, from books and CD-ROM disks to real-time coverage of sporting events as they happen. Clients include the Duke athletics department (www.GoDuke.com), the NCAA's men's and women's basketball tournaments (www.FinalFour.net), and Duke men's basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski (www.CoachK.com).

For co-founder Daniels, the electronic revolution began while he was executive editor of *The News & Observer* and he oversaw the creation of Nando.net, one of the first daily newspapers to go online. The sale

of his family's business allowed Daniels to fund the new venture. Total Sports owns and updates an ever-expanding database of sports statistics, including those compiled by hard-core baseball fan Pete Palmer, NHL statistician Dan Diamond, and football and basketball follower David Neft. Add in myriad trivia contents, photographs, historical facts, biographical information about players and coaches, and technological savvy, and Total Sports emerges as an innovative source for in-depth and up-to-the-minute reporting on the latest competitive matches.

Its first major splash was a live cybercast of the Duke-Maryland football game in 1996. (Cybercasts combine live photos, statistics, play-by-play coverage, and an updated score-

board and game clock.) It's also offered live audio coverage of North Carolina State and Duke women's basketball games, an interactive CD-ROM of major league baseball, and official encyclopedias of the National Football League and Major League Baseball. The company has shrewdly positioned itself at the forefront of new technology devoted to the magnificence and minutiae of the sports world. During the 1997 NCAA tournament, for example, that organization's website received more than 32 million hits. Plans call for the sporting empire to expand by branching into the arenas of thoroughbred racing, golf, and tennis. Given America's obsession with athletic competitions, Total Sports is sure to be a winner.

MINI-PROFILE

TOTAL SPORTS

son, a daughter, and two brothers.

Stuart F. Miller '35 of N. Myrtle Beach, S.C., on Sept. 14. He was an Army captain during World War II and received the Bronze Star. He was manager of Iben Co. in Spartanburg, S.C. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, a son, two daughters, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Edna Erie Moreau '35 of Asheville, N.C., on Dec. 17. She had retired as a high school English teacher. She is survived by her husband, Ralph, and two stepdaughters.

John Howard Williams '35 of Hockessin, Del., on Nov. 13. He retired from Pullman Power Piping Co. in Williamsport, Pa., in 1972. He is survived by a daughter, **Martha William Eckerson** B.S.N. '66, and a son-in-law, **Russell G. Eckerson Jr.** B.S.C.E. '64.

Ruth B. Wood '35 of Medford, N.J., on Nov. 21. She was Duke's first female pre-med student.

Inez Annette Beane '36 of Graham, N.C., on Oct. 9, 1995, of congestive heart failure. She is survived by a brother and two sisters.

Sarah Hackney Markham '36 of Durham on Feb. 20. She worked in the medical records department of Duke Hospital and in the medical records library of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. She is survived by two sisters, **Eleanor Markham** '34, A.M. '36 and **Charlotte Markham Shuford** '37; and a brother, **Charles B. Markham** '45.

Lytton Etheridge Maxwell '36, J.D. '39 of Winston-Salem on March 3. He was a lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was an attorney for the Veterans Administration's regional office in Winston-Salem until 1979. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; a son, **Scott E. Maxwell** '72; a brother, **Silas James Maxwell** '42; and two sisters.

Margaret Moore '36 of Charlotte on Nov. 28.

Mary E. Propst '36, A.M. '43 of Salisbury, N.C.

Emil Lee Schuerman B.S.M.E. '36 of Point Pleasant, N.J., on Aug. 13. He was a mechanical and electrical engineer for the Army Signal Corps at Camp Evans. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

John W. Shields '36 of San Francisco, Calif.

Walter H. Weintz '36 of Ridgefield, Conn., on Dec. 21. He was circulation director of *Reader's Digest* and is credited with the "penny campaign" that resulted in a substantial increase in readership. He is survived by his wife, **Helen Bennett Weintz** '39.

Charles S. Whitaker '36, B.S.M. '38, M.D. '38 of Clarksville, Md., on Jan. 1, of congestive heart failure and pneumonia. He was the former chief of the medical staff at Montgomery General Hospital. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Assenheimer Whitaker** '37, two brothers, two daughters; two sons; and nine grandchildren.

Emmet Day Atkins Jr. '37 of Greensboro, N.C., on Sept. 22. A retired Air Force lieutenant colonel, he founded Southern Trade Publications and remained president until 1990. He is survived by his wife, Trudy; a daughter; a son, **Emmet Day Atkins III** '83; a brother, **Ennis Atkins** '31; and a grandchild.

Charles Howard Gill '37 of Clearwater, Fla., on Dec. 26. He is survived by his wife, **Nonia Elizabeth Andrus Gill** '37, two daughters; a son; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Erma Griffith Greenwood '37 of Knoxville, Tenn., on Aug. 30. An attorney, she practiced with the firm Kramer, Rayson, Leake, Rodgers and Morgan for 48 years. When she began her practice, she was

one of only two women lawyers with the Knoxville bar. She is survived by a sister.

Risley Faith Haines '37, M.D. '40 of Irmo, S.C., on Dec. 11. He is survived by his wife, Marie.

John E. Hoffman '37, J.D. '39 of Fort Wayne, Ind., on Feb. 12. He was an attorney with the law firm Hoffman and Hoffman. He is survived by his wife, Alice, a son, three daughters, and five grandchildren.

Mary M. Lewis '37 of Shalimar, Fla., on March 12, 1996.

Philip Naumoff M.D. '37 of Charlotte on March 5. He was a family physician for 50 years in Charlotte. He is survived by four daughters, a son, a sister, 10 grandchildren, and a great-grandson.

Leaming Moore Rice Jr. B.S.C.E. '37 of Chatrapin, Va., on Oct. 3. He was a builder and contractor with William P. Lipscomb Co. general contractors. He worked on the construction of the German Embassy, the American Chemical Society building, and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He is survived by his wife, Rae, three sons, a daughter, three stepsons, a stepdaughter, and 16 grandchildren.

William M. Stube B.S.M.E. '37 of Hendersonville, N.C., on Jan. 22.

Alexander James Almand '38 of Little Rock, Ark., on Nov. 18. He had a 30-year career in the military, including his position as deputy staff finance officer to the XX Bomber Command at the Atomic Bomb Test at Bikini Atoll in 1946. He received the Air Force Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and several other military honors. After retiring from the Air Force as a colonel in 1969, he was vice president of Georgia Bank and Trust Co. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

Grace Peters Haberman '38 of W. Hempstead, N.J.

Charles T. Koop '38, J.D. '40 of Patchogue, N.Y., on Dec. 10. He was an attorney.

Lyndon Edmund Lee M.D. '38 of Kensington, Md., on Oct. 11. He was the retired assistant chief medical director for the Veterans Administration medical system, where he received the Distinguished Career Medal. During World War II, he researched the use of morphine during surgery. After the war, he directed cancer control for the Department of Health in Puerto Rico. He is survived by his wife, Marina, two daughters, a son, a sister, and six grandchildren.

William L. Stocks '38 of Scottsdale, Ariz., on Feb. 6. During World War II, he was a major in the Signal Corps. He was a vice president at Northwestern Bell Telephone. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Whyte Stocks** '41; a daughter; a son; and two grandchildren.

Merle Kay Stone '38 of Durham on March 11. He was a U.S. Army veteran. He retired from Wachovia Bank in 1979. He is survived by his wife, Virginia; a daughter; two sons; two sisters, including **Alta Stone Russell** '23; and two grandchildren.

Louise Mizell Bennett '39 of Atlanta on May 9, 1996. She is survived by her husband, William, three children, and nine grandchildren.

Robert N. Burleson '39, M.D. '43 of Newark, Ohio, on Sept. 28. A Navy physician during World War II, he practiced general surgery in Newark from 1952 to 1984. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and a sister.

Irvin W. Cobb Jr. '39 of Natick, Mass., on Jan. 5.

Louie Delle Pittman Frizzelle M.Ed. '39 of Maury, N.C., on Aug. 11, 1996.

Wallace Bruce Olson Jr. '39 of Delray Beach, Fla., in February. He was a company commander during World War II; served in Iran, Iraq, and Italy; and retired from the Army Reserves as a lieutenant colonel. He was director of the Pension Management Consultation for New Jersey before retiring. He is survived by his wife, Jean, a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

Neil C. Blanton '40 of Washington, Pa., on Jan. 14. He is survived by his wife, **Jane Ammerman Blanton** '46; and a daughter, **Carol Blanton Lutken** '76.

Betty Copsey Mount '40 of Brunswick, Maine.

Andre A. Muelenaer '40 of Smyrna, Del.

Willard Russell Simmons A.M. '40 of White Stone, Va., on Oct. 14. He was a founding partner of W.R. Simmons and Associates Research, a New York marketing research firm. After selling the company in 1977, he founded Three Sigma Research in Larchmont, N.Y. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; three sons, including **Steven D. Simmons** '65; two daughters; and five grandchildren.

Emerson P. Slacum M.Ed. '40 of Damascus, Md., on Oct. 22. He was principal of Herbert Hoover Junior High School until he retired in 1972 after 32 years in the Montgomery County public school system. He is survived by his wife, Martha, two daughters, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Curry Speed Veal '40 of New York City, on May 4, 1996, of Parkinson's disease. He had retired as vice president of advertising for the Prudential Insurance Co. and was responsible for the "Piece of the Rock" advertising campaign. He had performed with the University Glee Club and was a founder of the Jacksonville Symphony in Florida. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, and two brothers, including **J. Holliday Veal** '44.

Ellis Wentworth Adams M.D. '41 of Lakewood, Ohio, on Jan. 5. He is survived by a daughter.

Wilfred George Baetz '41 of Palm Coast, Fla., on Nov. 21. He worked for Robert Hall Clothes in New York before retiring in 1978. He is survived by his wife, Edith, a brother, two daughters, and six grandchildren.

Francis Elwood Barkman J.D. '41 of Morehead City, N.C., on Sept. 23.

Elizabeth Mack Booth '41 of Newport News, Va., on Dec. 7. She is survived by her husband, Orrin, two sons, and two granddaughters.

Stephen J. Lengyel '41 of Waterbury, Conn.

Caroline Stiles Livengood '41 of Richmond, Va., on Oct. 31. She is survived by a son, David, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Jean Megerle Stivers '41 of Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 2. She is survived by her husband, **Robert W. Stivers** '40; a son, **James R. Stivers** '65; a daughter, **Jill Stivers Moody** R.N. '71; and a granddaughter.

William Armstrong Brooks III '42, M.D. '45 of New York, N.Y., on March 20, 1996, of lung cancer. A member of the clinical faculty of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, he was a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association. He is survived by a sister, **Eleanor Brooks Brown** '47; two daughters, including **Eleanor Randolph Brooks** '66; two sons; and five grandchildren.

Elizabeth A. Kehr Caves '42 of Lake Elsinore, Calif., on Sept. 3, 1995.

W. Arthur Dinsmore Jr. M.D. '42 of Rancho

Palos Verdes, Calif., on Dec. 15. He is survived by a son, Stephen.

Hiram B. Glisson Jr. '42 of Savannah, Ga.

Victor "Dick" Henry Knight Jr. '42, M.D. '45 of Tampa, Fla., on March 2, of viral pneumonia. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He practiced internal medicine in Tampa until 1987. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, a brother, and six grandchildren.

Nancy Louise Bush Lawson '42 of Wyomissing, Pa. She is survived by a son, Jeffrey.

Mary E. Ayers McKee R.N. '42, B.S.N. '43 of Jackson, Wyo., on Nov. 14.

Sara Kirkland Molony R.N. '42 of Durham, on Nov. 6. She served as a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, assigned to the 65th General Hospital in Fort Bragg, N.C. She is survived by two daughters and a brother.

Walter Theodore Nau A.M. '42, Ph.D. '48 of Hickory, N.C., on Dec. 2.

Margaret Quinn Schlerf '42 of Roswell, Ga., on Nov. 5, 1995, of cancer. She is survived by a daughter.

Robert D. Stewart '42 of Burtonsville, Md., on Oct. 19. He was an intelligence officer with the National Security Agency and an Army veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Elaine, two sons, a daughter, two sisters, two brothers, and five grandchildren.

Charles L. Benson M.D. '43 of Oklahoma City, Okla., on Dec. 8. A World War II Navy veteran, he was a general surgeon and owner of The Benson Clinic in Cherokee, Okla., for 48 years. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie; a brother, **Walter R. Benson** M.D. '44; a sister; two daughters; a son; and three grandchildren.

Anthony Brenna Jr. '43 of Morrisville, Pa., on Nov. 10.

Robert B. Ing '43 of Gaithersburg, Md., on Dec. 3. He is survived by a daughter, a son, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Helen L. Thomas Mardis '43 of Orlando, Fla., on Sept. 7. She is survived by her husband, Thomas.

Karleen C. Neill '43 of Laurel, Miss., on March 10, 1995.

William Walter Rankin Jr. '43 of Durham on Jan. 20. He was a paratrooper during World War II and fought in the Battle of the Bulge. He spent 38 years with Liggett and Myers and following retirement, worked for Guaranty State Bank. He is survived by his wife, **Alice Mansfield Rankin** '47; a daughter; a son; and three grandchildren.

Malcolm Vernon Sloan '43 of Columbia, S.C., on Nov. 6. He was a retired public school teacher and deputy clerk of the court of Richland County. During World War II, he served in the Marine Corps. He is survived by a brother.

William L. Sturtevant M.Div. '43 of Franklinton, N.C., on Feb. 18. He was a United Methodist minister and a retired member of the Virginia United Methodist Annual Conference. He is survived by his wife, Marie, a son, two daughters, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Virginia Lee Coleman M.Ed. '44 of Lynchburg, Va., on March 12, 1991.

Philip Edward Kennedy '44 of Amherst, Mass. He is survived by his wife, **Alma Sams Kennedy** A.M. '42.

Edith Smith R.N. '44, B.S.N. '48 of Charlotte, N.C.

Robert Taylor Herbst '45, Ph.D. '51 of Wilmington, N.C., on Nov. 29. A lieutenant commander, he served in the U.S. Naval Reserves for 25 years. He was a professor emeritus of mathematical sciences and taught computer science and software engineering at UNC-Wilmington. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Sawyer Herbst** '48.

Roland R. Pigford Jr. '45 of Shrewsbury, Mass., on Oct. 20. A World War II Navy veteran, he was director of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners for 11 years. He also worked as assistant director of the Center for International Studies and World Affairs at Oyster Bay, N.Y., and as director of admissions and project director at the School of Library and Information Science at the State University of New York at Albany. He is survived by his wife, Carole, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

James W. Boy '46 of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. He was former owner and operator of Carolina Aircraft Corp.

William E. Higginbotham '46 of Helena, Ariz., on April 28, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Mary.

Joseph F. Kimpflin Sr. B.S.E.E. '46 of Sterling, Va., on Sept. 14. He was a Navy lieutenant j.g. during World War II, later working for Philadelphia Electric Co., RCA, and as director of technical marketing for the Certain-Teed Corp. in Valley Forge, Pa. He is survived by his mother, a sister, three sons, and two grandchildren.

Leslie R. Laakso '46 of Eben Junction, Mich., on Jan. 24. He was a Navy lieutenant during World War II. He was district supervisor for the Michigan State Tax Commission. He is survived by his wife, Elaine, two sons, two sisters, and two brothers.

Thomas C. Aycock '47 of Sarasota, Fla., on Dec. 1. He was a retired Episcopal priest at St. Wilfred's Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife, **Sarah Proctor Aycock** B.S.N. '47; three daughters; three sisters; a brother; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Luther Alcorn Bennett Sr. M.Div. '47 of Greensboro, N.C., on Jan. 13. He was a United Methodist minister and former Bible teacher at Brevard College, before serving as librarian at Western Carolina University, Union College in Kentucky, and Greensboro College. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, a sister, a daughter, a son, five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

William Curtis Carroll Davis Ph.D. '47 on Feb. 1.

James H. Heald '47 of Winnetka, Ill., on Dec. 20, 1995.

Harold Eugene Moser Ph.D. '47 of Frederick, Md., on Feb. 21. He was a professor emeritus at Towson State College and an adjunct professor at Hood College in Frederick, Md. He is survived by his wife, Marion, and a daughter, **Jean Ogle Moser Godwin** '48.

Adah Elizabeth Torbett Page '47 of Vero Beach, Fla.

Frances Jean Cox Scheppegrell R.N. '47 of Charlotte, on Oct. 3. She is survived by three daughters, four sons, and 14 grandchildren.

Harry L. Wechsler B.S.M. '47, M.D. '47 of Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 17, 1996, of Parkinson's disease. A Navy veteran of the Korean War, he was former chief of dermatology at West Penn Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Helene, two daughters, a son, eight grandchildren, and a nephew, **Mark C. Wechsler** '75.

Jesse L. Bridwell Jr. B.S.C.E. '48 of Sheridan, Colo., on Feb. 4.

Don Morse Clark '48 of Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 22, of Parkinson's disease. He served in the Navy during World War II and the Korean War. He retired from the U.S. Geological Survey in 1987. He is survived by his wife, Lita, a son, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

G. Franklin Godfrey B.S.E.E. '48, LL.B. '51 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Feb. 27. A World War II veteran, he played basketball at Duke and was named All-America. He is survived by his wife, Billie, a stepmother, a daughter, and a son.

Charles M. Kearney J.D. '48 of Silver Spring, Md., on Dec. 9. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy.

Norbert Leon Latkowski '48 of Raleigh. He served in the Army for 41 years. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a brother, three sons, and several grandchildren.

Edward J. McCordell Jr. LL.B. '48 of Boca Raton, Fla., on Oct. 14. He was a Marine Corps captain during World War II. He was New Jersey deputy attorney general and a senior partner with Jamieson, Walsh, and McCordell. He is survived by his wife, Dottie, three sons, three daughters, and five grandchildren.

Alwyn Louis Featherston '49 of West End, N.C., on Jan. 30. He was a World War II veteran and an accountant. He is survived by his wife, Mary; three sons, including **Alwyn Louis Featherston Jr.** '74; a daughter; three sisters; and a brother.

William S. Freeman '49 of Greenville, S.C., on Aug. 22, of colon cancer. He was a physician. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, three sons, and six grandchildren.

John Thomas Hogan '49 of Hillsborough, N.C. He is survived by a brother, Joseph.

James A. Howard LL.B. '49 of Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 18. He was a Navy lieutenant commander during World War II. He was an attorney in Norfolk. He is survived by his wife, Ellen; two daughters, including **Susan Howard Slaughter** '78; a son; a brother; and four grandchildren.

John C. Lawson Jr. '49 of Salter Path, N.C., on Sept. 25.

Elizabeth McDonald Lipscomb '49 of Raleigh in March. She worked in biochemistry research at N.C. State University until retiring in 1984. She is survived by her husband, **George W. Lipscomb** B.S.E.E. '49; a son; and a grandchild.

W. Robert Mann '49 of Bradenton, Fla., on Dec. 30, 1995. He was a retired attorney. During World War II, he was an Air Force second lieutenant. He is survived by three daughters, three sons, and seven grandchildren.

Richard Raymond Minton B.S.E. '49 of Decatur, Ala., on Aug. 25. An Army captain, he had received the Purple Heart as part of the first division to march through Paris after the liberation. He received the Bronze Star and two clusters on his Purple Heart for his bravery as a prisoner of war. He is survived by his wife, Louise, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

James LeRoy Morgan M.D. '49 of Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 5. He served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War. He was a pediatrician in Portsmouth, Va., from 1954 to 1986. He is survived by his wife, **Doris Loflin Morgan** R.N. '49, B.S.N. '49; three daughters; a son; and nine grandchildren.

Robert J. Newton Jr. '49, H.A. Cert. '61 of Brevard, N.C., on Oct. 16. He is survived by his wife, Patricia.

Lafrederick R. Clark '50 of Raleigh on March 9.

He was a World War II veteran and a retired N.C. State University employee. He is survived by his wife, Mary Eliza, three daughters, and a grandchild.

Alonso Lincoln Harman '50, B.D.' '53 of Ridgeley, W.Va., on April 23, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Frances, two daughters, and a son.

M. Elizabeth Hughes A.M. '50 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Jan. 13. She was a lifetime teacher and guidance counselor in North Carolina and Georgia public schools. She is survived by a brother, Albert; two nephews, **Albert W. Hughes Jr.** '56 and **Stephen T. Hughes** '65; and three nieces.

William Joseph Martinelli '50 of Waynesville, N.C., on Sept. 26, 1995. He served in the Navy during World War II. He was a plant manager for Champion Papers until 1987. He is survived by his wife, Pam, a stepson, a stepdaughter, and two brothers.

Mildred Jo Cooper '51 of Louisville, Ky., on July 14, 1995.

Hoyt G. Hill '51 of Nashville, Tenn., on Nov. 26. He is survived by his son, **J. Murray Hill** '79.

Gordon R. McKinney Ph.D. '51 of Evansville, Ind., on Oct. 1. He had lectured in pharmacology at Duke Medical School and was an associate professor of pharmacology at West Virginia University's medical school. He held administrative and research positions in pharmacology at Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. from 1959 to 1990. He is survived by his wife, Helen, and a son.

Martha Gesling Weber Ph.D. '51 of Naples, Fla., on July 5, 1996. She was an emerita faculty member at Bowling Green State University and director of its reading center. She received several teaching awards. She is survived by her husband, Joseph.

Carol Bohlin Eakman '52 of Shrewsbury, Mass., on Oct. 28. She was an engineering assistant with General Electric Co., Pittsfield and Raytheon Co., Waltham, before retiring. She is survived by her husband, Stephen, and a son.

George C. Hodgkins '52 of Corona Del Mar, Calif., on Oct. 22, 1991.

Joseph J. Moscou LL.B. '52 of Scarsdale, N.Y., on July 4, of cardiac arrest. He is survived by his wife, Judith; three daughters, including **Karen Moscou Ansel** '86; a son; and two grandchildren.

Lina Lee Spence Stout J.D. '52 of Durham, on Nov. 28. She had recently retired from the Durham law practice she began in 1953. She is survived by two sons, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Royce R. "Bo" Thomas '52 of Hendersonville,

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DEADLINES: November 15 (January-February issue), January 15 (March-April issue), March 15 (May-June issue), May 15 (July-August issue), July 15 (September-October issue), September 15 (November-December issue). Please specify issues in which ad should appear.

N.C., on Jan. 14, of head injuries sustained during a bicycling accident. He served eight years in the North Carolina state senate during the 1980s. He was also co-owner of Thomas Produce in Hendersonville and worked as a produce broker in Florida.

Gordon Cleaves Byers Ph.D. '53 of Hancock, Mich., in 1996. He was the head of the mathematics department at the University of Michigan.

Frank Coral Cain Jr. M.D. '53 of Gastonia, N.C., on Feb. 15, 1996. He was a World War II veteran and practiced medicine in Gastonia for 38 years. He is survived by his wife, Betty, his parents, three sons, a daughter, a stepson, and eight grandchildren.

William Robert Fowler M.D. '53 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 28, 1996. During World War II and the Korean War, he served in the Army Medical Corps. A retired surgeon, he also served in the Gulf War as a major general with the Tennessee Army National Guard. He received the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit for his military heroism. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, his mother, three daughters, two sons, three grandchildren, and two brothers.

Jane Miles Reinert Hill '53 of Chapel Hill on Jan. 14. She was involved with the American Red Cross in Cleveland, Ohio, and Washington, D.C. She is survived by a brother, a sister, a daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren.

James Manning Logan '53 of Easley, S.C., on Jan. 13. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II and was a retired colonel. He was a member of the board for Habitat for Humanity of Greenville County. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Coleman Logan** '52; two sons; and a grandchild.

Marie Gatsch Mercer '53 of Springfield, Fla., in July 1996. She is survived by three daughters, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

Betty Boyd Hensley R.N. '55, B.S.N. '57 of Seaford, Va., on Oct. 5, 1993.

Charles W. Howard Jr. '55 of Pond Ridge, N.Y., on Nov. 21. The winner of 11 Emmy Awards, he was a former producer at ABC Sports and a vice president of production, serving on the production teams for several Olympic Games and the Super Bowl. In 1986, he became the executive producer for the Big Ten's football and basketball broadcasts. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn; three daughters; including **Dawn Howard Eagleson** '86; and a son.

William Alan Thomas '55, B.D. '57 of Port Haywood, Va., on Dec. 16. He served in the United Methodist Conference in Virginia. He is survived by his wife, Winifred, two daughters, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

Darden Evans Haslett B.S.M.E. '56 of Laurel, Miss., on Oct. 1.

John Robinson "Rob" Hunter '57 of Sarasota, Fla., on Aug. 24, of lung cancer. He is survived by his wife, Carol, three daughters, and a son.

Herbert W. Virgin III '57 of Miami, Fla., in October.

Cynthia Black Jeffrey '58 of Gahanna, Ohio, on Dec. 13. She was a member of the board for the Columbus School for Girls, a former member of The Childhood League, and a past chair of Franklin County Children's Services. She is survived by her husband, Joseph, and a brother.

Bonnie Ruth Miller M.Ed. '58 of S. Portland, Maine, on Aug. 5. She is survived by a son.

Helen Ayers King M.Ed. '59 of Durham on Oct. 5. She was dean, assistant principal, and principal in the Durham public school district. She is survived

by her husband, Robert, a son, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

Ohlyne Blackard Coble '60 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Nov. 21. She was a history teacher at the Spence School, a travel consultant, and a leader in many community activities in the Jacksonville area. She is survived by her husband, **Yank D. Coble Jr.** '59, M.D. '62; two daughters, including **Tinsley Coble Johnson** '86; a brother; and two grandchildren.

Heinrich O. Comp Jr. '60 of Greenville, S.C., on Nov. 3, 1995.

James Joseph Connolly '60 of Rockville, Md., on Aug. 27, 1996.

Russell D. Shannon '60 of Greenville, S.C., on Nov. 28. He was a former professor of macroeconomics, microeconomics, and international trade at Clemson University. He is survived by his father, Howard, and a sister.

Elsie Janice Peterson Dulin '61 of Raleigh on Dec. 23, 1993. She was director of the Nanny Program at Mott Community College, taught child development and early childhood courses, and designed playgrounds. She is survived by her husband, John, three sons, her mother, and three sisters.

Haviland Harris Abbot '63 of McLean, Va., on Nov. 10, of a heart attack. He had been the principal broker at R.E.R. Resources, a real estate firm, since 1990. He began his career as a project manager with Rouse Co., and was later a housing consultant and a condominium sales director for Walt Disney World. He is survived by his wife, Deborah, a daughter, and a son.

C. Ann Whitmore Chipley '63 of Warrenton, Va., on Dec. 24, of colon cancer. She was director of the Washington, D.C.-based American Association for University Women for the past 10 years. She had been president of the North Carolina chapter of AAUW and director of the North Carolina Council on the Status of Women. She is survived by her husband, Thomas, two daughters, her mother, two sisters, and a granddaughter.

Alexander J. Ogrinz III '65 of Goldtown, W.Va., on Dec. 19, of cancer. He was an administrative law judge for the Social Security Administration in Charleston, W.Va. He served in the Navy during the Vietnam War. He is survived by two sons, his mother, and a sister.

Michael W. Boehm '66 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 2, 1996. He was an environmental attorney.

John B. Morton '66 of Naples, Fla., on Nov. 27. He was the former chairman of Morton Manufacturing Co.

Judith Tate McCall '67 of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 13, of injuries sustained during a fall. She was the founder of McCall Resources, Inc., an executive-search consulting firm for mid-sized and nonprofit organizations. She was also former director of the Dallas Women's Fund. She is survived by a daughter, a son, her mother, and a sister.

Madeline A. "Ginger" Sullivan Ciano M.Ed. '69 of Danbury, Conn., on June 13, of suicide. She is survived by two daughters.

Shirley Warner Day M.Ed. '69 of Durham on March 8.

Martha Margaret "Peggy" Cottle '70 of Glenmont, Ohio, on March 7. She earned her M.S. in public health at Tulane. She worked for Alaska's state organization of Planned Parenthood and in the Delta Women's Clinic in New Orleans. She was a substitute teacher in the Wayne and Holmes County schools. She is survived by her parents, **Ralph I. Cottle Jr.** M.D. '46 and **Betty Swartz Cottle** R.N. '47, B.S.N. '47; a brother; and a sister.

Francis Kirby Maples '70 of San Francisco on Nov. 29, from complications of AIDS. He was a hospital administrator for the University of California at San Francisco hospital for 17 years. He is survived by his parents, Francis Kirby Maples Sr. and **Lois Cooley Maples** '40; and four brothers, including **Kenneth R. Maples** B.S.E.E. '76.

Richard A. Marsilius B.S.E. '70 of Westport, Conn., on Jan. 3. He was vice president of Producto Machine Co. and Moore Tool Co. in Bridgeport, and the president of Producto Die Makers Supply Ltd. in Toronto, Canada. He is survived by his parents and a brother.

Nancy Durham Roberts M.Ed. '71 of Durham, on Feb. 5. She was a teacher and a real estate agent. She is survived by her husband, Stan, two daughters, a son, and four brothers.

Martha Burns Hart M.Ed. '72 of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, on Nov. 17. She was an industrial secretary for Corning Glass Co. She is survived by two sons, a brother, five grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Leonard "Len" Carl Jackson '74 of Baltimore, Md., on July 9, 1996, from complications of AIDS. He was the former executive director of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore (GLCCB) and an active HIV/AIDS community leader. The GLCCB has established the Len Jackson Youth Project of the William Wolfe Fund to fund programming and education for those who work with gay and lesbian young adults. He is survived by his companion, Jim White, his mother, a sister, and a brother.

Richard Mark Weinberg '77 of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Nov. 19. He was the director of the Cincinnati Fine Arts Fund. He is survived by his father, Abraham, and two sisters.

Celeste N. Mitchell J.D. '80 of Bellevue, Wash., on March 5, 1996. She was a shareholder and lawyer at Gores & Blais, specializing in real estate planning. She is survived by her husband, **Alan M. Mitchell** LL.B. '80, and two daughters.

Michael Marsdon Hogg M.B.A. '85 of Ashford, Kent, England, in November 1995.

Amanda Lee Richter Ubben A.H.C. '86, M.S. '86 of Arlington, Va., on Oct. 21, of acute intestinal pneumonitis. She was a physical therapist for the Arlington schools and formerly a senior physical therapist at George Washington University Medical Center.

Chester Arthur Gee Jr. '87 of Columbia, Md., on Feb. 28, in a car accident. He worked for a computer company in Virginia.

Heimerick G. Jansen LL.M. '88 of Moscow, Russia, in August 1996.

Julie Huai-Wen Tsao '92 of Raleigh, on Nov. 20. An attorney, she graduated from Vanderbilt Law School and studied at Cambridge University in England. She is survived by her parents and a brother.

Julie Anne Levey '93 of St. Louis, on July 18, of a massive aneurysm. She worked in the Boston office of Goodwin, Procter & Hoar. She is survived by her parents, Lewis and Leslee Levey, and two brothers.

Eric Daniel Pinsky LL.M./J.D. '97 of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Jan. 8. He was studying comparative and international law at Duke Law School and was awarded the Miller & Chevalier Charitable Foundation Scholarship for his academic achievements. He is survived by his parents and a brother.

NEW LIFE FOR OLD WORDS

When Mark Taylor '73 was a child, his father became frustrated reading the Bible to his ten children. Kenneth Taylor

felt the biblical language was too lofty for his kids, so he decided to paraphrase the text. Little did he suspect that the paraphrase he prepared for his family would become one of the most popular Bible versions in the world. Now, thirty years later, *The Living Bible* has delighted more than 40 million readers.

As a high school student, Taylor helped proofread his father's texts. As a Duke religion major, he applied those skills in proofreading academic papers. His college days saw a moderately alternative phase (long hair, beard, and bare feet), but he emerged to join the family business, and in 1984 he became president and CEO. Tyndale House Publishers has a reach both broad and deep. With 1,000 titles and a worldwide distribution network, it is an established leader in the booming Christian publishing industry.

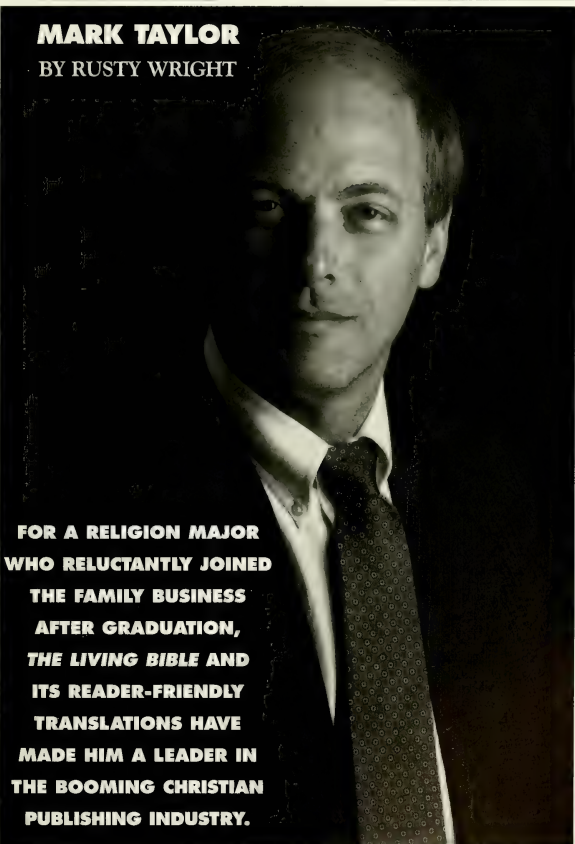
Tyndale's recent release of its *Holy Bible: New Living Translation* (NLT) has garnered wide attention. Ninety biblical scholars combed the ancient texts to improve the precision of *The Living Bible* while preserving its reader-friendly style. A \$2.5-million campaign of "Tayloring" the text supported an initial print run of 950,000. Major articles in *Time* and *The New York Times* covered the release.

Things were not always so bright for the Taylor family. "Those were the days before vans or minivans," Taylor recalls of the late 1950s. "There weren't even station wagons big enough for our family. And in any event, my parents had very little money. So, my father paid \$500 for an old 1942 Cadillac limousine. We kids were partly proud that we had a car like no other family had, but we were also partly embarrassed."

When Ken Taylor completed *Living Letters*, the first portion of *The Living Bible*, he tried

MARK TAYLOR

BY RUSTY WRIGHT



**FOR A RELIGION MAJOR
WHO RELUCTANTLY JOINED
THE FAMILY BUSINESS
AFTER GRADUATION,
THE LIVING BIBLE AND
ITS READER-FRIENDLY
TRANSLATIONS HAVE
MADE HIM A LEADER IN
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PUBLISHING INDUSTRY.**

to interest both secular and religious publishers in the project. Finding no takers, he started his own publishing house, literally a mom-and-pop, kitchen-table operation. When *Living Letters* appeared in print in 1962, fifth-grader Mark Taylor's bedroom became the first warehouse—with books stored under his bed. A big break came when Billy Graham offered *Living Letters* to his television viewers. As the company expanded during Taylor's junior high and high school years, he packed orders every day after school.

At Duke, he struggled to establish an identity apart from his parents, who were becoming well known in Christian circles. "If anyone had suggested in 1969 that I'd make my career at Tyndale House, I would have said, 'Never!'" he now admits. Once, a new acquaintance, upon learning he was from Wheaton, Illinois, asked if he were related to the Wheaton-based publisher Ken Taylor. "No," Taylor replied, "but I've heard of him."

Early in Taylor's freshman year, The Reverend Ed Henegar, popular pastor of nearby Blacknall Memorial Presbyterian Church, asked Taylor to organize a singing group for a dinner for international students. Taylor recruited talent through Christian organizations on campus, and the group was soon offered other engagements. One of his recruits was Carol Rogers B.S.N. '73, whom he married after graduation. Carol recalls the impact of the "J.C. Power and Light Company": "We sang every other weekend for churches, conferences, schools, and spring-break projects. We even traveled to New York, Connecticut, and Georgia."

The J.C. Power and Light Company still exists as an informal student group and has involved hundreds of Duke students since 1969. "Our original folk-rock sound has evolved into today's a *cappella* group with advanced, complicated harmony," Rogers says. "At a reunion several years ago, we were impressed that many of the former members count JCP&L as a significant part of their Duke experience."

In his first year at Duke, Taylor helped edit the manuscript for *The Living Bible*, which was published in 1971. He used the period immediately after Reynolds Price's writing class to edit the biblical manuscript, and he recalls that Price '55 once asked him why he always brought a Bible to class. By his junior year, he was attending quarterly board meetings of the Tyndale House Foundation, which disperses *Living Bible* royalties to worthy causes. Like

many of his era, he had uncritically accepted the notion that big "establishment" businesses should be shunned. "But foundations gave away money," he reasoned, "and that seemed a good thing. So I felt comfortable working for

NEW LIVING TRANSLATION SCHOLARS

AIMED FOR "DYNAMIC

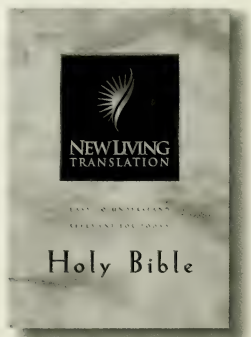
EQUIVALENCE," EMPHASIZING MEANING, STYLE,

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the foundation, but wouldn't have wanted to work for the publishing company." At graduation, he became the foundation's executive director.

Ken Taylor's decision to donate all *Living Bible* royalties to the Tyndale House Foundation has resulted in \$30 million in grants over thirty years. Beyond that, 10 percent of Tyndale's pretax publishing profits go to charitable causes. Much of the foundation funding has assisted *Living Bibles International* (recently merged with the International Bible Society),

which has sponsored a hundred major Bible translations worldwide. Wycliffe Bible Translators, another well-known grant recipient, creates alphabets and grammars for indigenous languages, thus helping improve the quality of life for minority peoples.

Closer to home in Illinois, Mark Taylor has helped keep a neighboring community from sliding into urban blight. A high-density apartment area near Tyndale House's Carol Stream headquarters was filled with single parents, several thousand low-income residents, and

many immigrants. It appeared headed toward economic demise. Taylor assembled a coalition of local business people to fund the Outreach Community Center (OCC), which now sits across the street from the at-risk apartment complexes. OCC's multifaceted approach includes after-school activities

and tutoring for elementary and junior high students, summer school, and day camp, all of which are a boon for single-parent and latchkey families. Parents can receive extensive counseling and casework. "The center tries to help people who are at their wits' end," Taylor says. "When they have no money, the car just broke down, and the rent is due, it can be hard to cope with life." He is vice chair of OCC's parent agency.

During Taylor's early tenure as foundation director, he sat in on Tyndale House business meetings. Like many of his contemporaries who came of age in the late Sixties and early Seventies, he ended up in the corporate world. But success doesn't seem to have brought pretense. "We live in an eighty-five-year-old house that we've restored with our own hands," says Carol Rogers. "Our ultimate vacation is long-distance wilderness canoeing with our five children." The couple will never own Tyndale House. Upon his parents' death, ownership will pass to the foundation.

Tyndale's publication list includes some famous authors, such as Norman Vincent Peale, and some authors Tyndale helped establish. It published James Dobson's first book and provided the seed money for his now renowned "Focus on the Family" radio broadcasts.

A few years ago, E.D. Hirsch's *Dictionary of Cultural Literacy* gave Taylor the vision of writing a similar book to help readers learn biblical names, places, and events that are essential to understanding Western culture and Christian tradition. Taylor wanted Tyndale House to publish his book, but he didn't want to dictate such a decision. Instead, he kept the pro-

ject secret and submitted it pseudonymously through a literary agent, complete with fake bio of "author" Martin Lee and a (genuine) endorsement from a well-known author who was in on the secret. Taylor was pleased that the editorial committee liked the manuscript and agreed to publish it. But who, they wondered, was Martin Lee? No one had heard of him. The endorsement from Taylor's author friend contained an encrypted message in the form of an acrostic. The first letter of each sentence spelled "Mark Taylor Con Artist." Taylor circled the letters to tip his hand to the surprised committee. *The Complete Book of Bible Literacy* has sold 50,000 copies.

In contrast, the *New Living Translation* was no surprise, though it was an intensive seven-year project. *The Living Bible* has been immensely popular with the masses.

Many pastors and seminarians have been skeptical, though, that one man's "mere paraphrase" of the English Bible could carry much weight. A commentary in a 1982 volume edited by Duke divinity professor Lloyd Bailey, *Word of God*, criticized *The Living Bible* for "instances of... disrespect for the original text and confident attempts to improve it." The commentary, by James D. Smart, said it was "astonishing" that the book was being bought by people searching for an "infallible" version of the Bible. "Exposed by the Tyndale Press to a Bible in modern language, they have embraced it enthusiastically.... But surely anyone with a tradition of respect for sound scholarship, and a sense of awe before the testimony of prophets and apostles, will look carefully before making this specious volume a substitute for those translations of the Bible that by their integrity have won the approval of the major churches of the world."

Taylor, however, defends his approach. Numerous Bible translations use the principle of "formal equivalence," seeking to preserve original word order and sentence structure and producing a word-for-word translation. NLT scholars aimed for "dynamic equivalence," emphasizing meaning, style, and thought-for-thought translation that creates the same emotional impact on today's readers that the ancient texts had for the original readers. After the scholars provided their revisions, Taylor (who served as chief stylist for the entire NLT) made sure the text read and flowed well. He also screened for precision. For instance, when the New Testament writers cited Old Testament passages, they sometimes quoted or translated

directly, and other times they paraphrased the OT. Taylor made sure the NLT citations were consistent with the original methods (quotation or paraphrase), an exhausting task involving meticulous cross checking.

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The times, and texts, they are a'changin': Taylor in 1972, during his undergraduate editing days

The result is a translation that is both accurate and novel. For instance, where the King James Version reads, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want" (Psalm 23:1), the NLT reads, "The Lord is my shepherd; I have everything I need." In Genesis, God questions Eve about eating the forbidden fruit. *The New American Standard Bible* (a respected formal-equivalence translation) reads, "Then the Lord God said to the woman, 'What is this you have done?'" The NLT renders it, "Then the Lord God asked the woman, 'How could you

do such a thing?'" (Genesis 3:13).

John 1:1 is traditionally translated, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (KJV). The NLT retains the poetry but subtly clarifies the meaning: "In the beginning the Word already existed. He was with God, and he was God." The famous "love chapter" (1 Corinthians 13) begins with these familiar words in the KJV: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." NLT's contemporary rendering of verse 1: "If I could speak in any language in heaven or on earth but didn't love others, I would only be making meaningless noise like a loud gong or a clanging cymbal."

The NLT also seeks to clarify cultural expressions for today's audience. For example, some of the people who observed Jesus' crucifixion went their way "beating their breasts" (Luke 23:48 NASB), an act that can now connote pride. The NLT reads, "...they went home in deep sorrow." NLT translators used gender-inclusive language where appropriate, often rendering the Greek word *anthropos* according to its larger meaning of "human being" or "person" rather than the traditional "man." Elsewhere they used plural pronouns (they, them) instead of gender-specific singular pronouns (he, him) where the text clearly applies to humans in general. For example, "Train a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not turn from it" (Proverbs 22:6 NIV) becomes "Teach your children to choose the right path, and when they are older, they will remain upon it" (NLT).

A 1996 Barna Research study found that 91 percent of American adults own at least one Bible, but only 20 percent read it weekly and nearly 50 percent rarely or never read it. Among infrequent readers, 40 percent claim the Bible is too hard to understand.

The NLT translators hope the NLT will overcome historical, cultural, and linguistic barriers so that readers will gain insight and wisdom for living and be spiritually edified. The once bearded and barefoot Duke student cum corporate CEO who used to proofread biblical manuscripts after Reynolds Price's English class is determined to help make that happen. ■

Wright '71 is an author and university lecturer who has spoken on six continents.

A REASSURING HAND IN THE DARKNESS

Following her graduation from Duke in 1996, Kathleen Stoney began an intensive program of study at St. Louis University to become a nurse. Her studies were abruptly ended only a month later when it was discovered that she had a brain tumor. After battling cancer for almost a year, Stoney died earlier this year on March 15.

Known as "Kat" to her friends, Stoney was also a gifted writer. She took both semesters of lecturer Christina Askounis' advanced composition workshops, and at a campus gathering of Kat's friends and teachers in April, Askounis read a memoir she had written about the young woman. Also included is Stoney's essay, "Resurrections," which was voted best of the semester by her classmates.

RESURRECTIONS

BY KATHLEEN LYNN STONEY

Last Tuesday in my "Human Anatomy" class was the first time I couldn't approach the table. It was a straightforward laboratory: the muscles, nerves, and blood supply of the lower limb. Before me, the instructor was gesturing over our cadaver's leg and using his gloved fingers to tug on structures we needed to identify. He traced the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles of the calf and isolated the flat tubes of the popliteal arteries and veins. I remained fixed at the foot of the table, staring at her half-dissected foot near my waist, and thinking how inappropriate it was that we used the word *structure*, technical and cold, to refer to this woman lying before us.

I was surprised to be feeling this last Tuesday. We are almost at the close of the term and most of her body has been exposed. For the previous ten weeks, she has looked to me as she did the first time I saw her. She was lying on the table naked and, somehow, the markers that distinguish a human form were absent.

REMEMBERING KAT

BY CHRISTINA ASKOUNIS

Her name was Kathleen, she told me at our first conference, but her friends at Duke called her Kat. I remember thinking that the nickname seemed appropriate: She had a self-possessed air, like the cat in Kipling's story, as if she knew what she was about, where she was headed.

Kat was a first-semester junior when I met her. She had registered for my advanced composition course in the essay, a writing workshop. She showed up as a late addition, after someone else had dropped. I issued my customary warnings about the workload and asked if she were prepared to make a serious effort. She wanted to write, she said. She had things she wanted to say.

As I read her first essay, a memoir of an event from her childhood, I felt a growing excitement. I always know when I am reading something out of the ordinary, something truly good—I have a physical reaction to the language; I go off like a Geiger Counter. Here was something—*someone*—remarkable, a distinctive voice and consciousness. Kat's writing somehow managed to combine a clear-eyed scientific detachment with a poet's lyrical grace. The essay was a narrative about the young Kathleen's discovery of the skull of a small animal on a family expedition to cut down a Christmas tree. Kat is terrified by the skull at first, but too fascinated to leave it behind. Her father wraps it in a handkerchief for her and when they reach home, her mother puts it in a bowl of rubbing alcohol:

"Through the transparent bowl I could look at the skull from all sides, magnified by the wavy line of alcohol.... There were four ossification plates on the top of the cranium, marked by jagged lines. The nasal bones separated in two sharp points and there were large holes for the orbits. In the back of the head were bumpy mounds that held the tiny bones of the ear.

"After it was clean I set it on paper towels and patted it dry. Cradling it in my hand...I could almost close my fingers over the top. I thought of how my father had placed it gently in my palm because I was too frightened to pick it up myself. I remembered the graceful way his chapped, surgeon's fingers handled the skull and how he placed my hand over his. He explained it was probably the remains of a squirrel who might have been killed by another animal or who could have died from old age. When he rubbed the contours with his dirty handkerchief, it seemed as if I could care for that small head...."

Later on, the young Kathleen takes the skull from a drawer in her bedroom and slips downstairs after everyone has gone to bed, and leaves it beneath the Christmas tree, nestled in the folds of the tree skirt.

It was an odd impulse which neither the grown-up Kat nor I ever succeeded in completely understanding. It seemed to resist being analyzed, unlocked; like the little skull, the gesture itself seemed full of mysterious meaning.

Something in Kathleen drew her to the elemental things of life: to the raw windy mornings on the water with her dad, duck-hunting; to the cabin built by her father and grandfather in the California mountains. She thought that

ILLUSTRATION BY DAVID TERRY

Secreting the sweetish formaldehyde scent of vomit and chemicals, she appeared lifeless, like plastic. Her skin was discolored like tanned leather and was stretched over her distended body so that it lacked wrinkles or lines. There was no hair, no freckles, no marks. Her body was rigid and swollen from the embalming process and her breasts, with their colorless nipples, rose from her chest like a doll's. Below them her abdomen had expanded to grotesque proportions as though she were pregnant.

I remember our instructor telling us that afternoon that we must never forget our cadaver was once a living woman, that she had donated her body to science, to Duke, and specifically, to us. And, through the course of the semester, I remembered his words in some abstract, theoretical way. I reminded myself that this was once a real woman as we cut down her back from her flesh to her spinal cord. It crossed my thoughts as we cupped her heart in our hands, passing it from student to student, and as we leaned, day after day, over her dry muscles and cloth-like pieces of skin and fat.

much of what was wrong with modern life had to do with how removed most of us are, most of the time, from the sources of our food, how little we know about providing our own shelter or energy. She loved the idea of eating food grown in one's own garden or orchard, and sang the praises of her aunt's jars of preserves, glowing in jewel-like colors on a shelf and of the flowers from the yard gracing the table at dinner. In another essay, "The Cabin," she writes:

"My father built this cabin with his father using no power tools, sleeping under the stars until they finished.... The fireplace is made of large gray stones my father brought over from the quarry at Five Points. I have seen the pictures, my father on the grassy hill with boulders in his arms and Grandpa with the gray felt cowboy hat.... As I gaze around the [cabin], I note the few objects [my father] placed with such care: the table he made as an engagement present to my mom, the stool shaped from tractor seats, the bookcase carved out of an old wine barrel. These...remind me of the interaction my father has with the trees and the dirt and the land. He can carve the earth to sustain his every need, even to create gifts. There is love in this room, and time. Nothing is wasted."

I think Kathleen cared about elemental things because she wanted to be close to life itself, to all that made for life. If, in a given moment, the face that



I thought of her this way, distant and disassembled, until Tuesday, when for the first time, I couldn't see her in pieces anymore. Only the toes on her right foot still retained the skin. Apparently insignificant to the rest of the class, they drew me like a magnet. I scanned them in distress, noticing that the skin was not discolored here. Her toenails were uncut and jagged and I could see the dark brown hair on her digits. I noticed the wrinkles on her soles and the fleshy pad underneath her big toe. I wondered where she had traveled with those feet, somehow unconnected to the stripped limb above them. If I ignored the rest of her bare body, I could almost believe she was alive, and I restrained myself from massaging her startlingly human-like, vital foot. I wanted to stop, then. She looked too real to continue mutilating, so I kept my distance from the table until the end of class.

Thinking back to that afternoon, it strikes me that the paradox at the core of the "Human Anatomy" class is the same one that infuses my chosen field of work, nursing. How does a nurse remain distant and scientific in order to fix a problem, while recognizing that the subject in front of him or her is a complex human being, possibly afraid, and trusting this professional with life? How does one, simultaneously, see the part and the whole?

I have seen nurses do this every day, as part of their routine. I have watched a nurse talk gently to a man about the pain in his back as she washed the bed sores on his behind, ignoring the fact that his genitals were vulnerably exposed in front of her. In my own past, I have casually wiped drool from a patient's lips as she told me what movie she wanted to watch. I am convinced that what distinguishes a great nurse from a mediocre one, that what holds the answer to the paradox, is a nurse's ability to suffuse the mechanical aspects of healing with caring.

Yet, while caring can conceal the mechanical aspects of healing, giving too much can be deadly, and this yields a second conundrum. What I felt last Tuesday was dangerous because it prevented me from doing my job; I understood then what it meant to relinquish too much and I wondered how the energy that a nurse expends is returned to her, so that she continues to be replenished and to hold her inner self in check. I see the answer to this question in the way the players in the medical world interact with each other. A circle of sacrifice unites the patient to the nurse to the teacher to the student so that energy and care is constantly replenished.

It comes to me now, as I envision our cadaver draped in her peach colored sheet, that one of the pathways flows between her body and mine. Our cadaver gave her body so that I might learn about nursing, and I will heal so that another person will be able to give to his loved one. The cycle can roughly be captured in a law of physics entitled the "law of conservation of energy," which states that energy is never destroyed, only changed in form. In medicine, energy, strength, caring, and healing are also recycled, even through death. When I join this community, what I yield up will be replenished, whether it is through the grateful smile of a patient, or the hug from a colleague. Healing can only truly function through reciprocity.

I went back this week to see the cadaver and to take some notes on her appearance. She looked surreal again, totally inhuman. I worked efficiently, moving aside pieces of fascia and tendons, blocking my nose against the smell. Before I left, I made sure to cover her with the sheet, tucking it in gently around her feet and smoothing the wrinkles. At the end, I paused and let my hand rest on her feet by means of a silent thank-you. And in the way of the paradox, she answered me; disturbingly stiff, yet human. ■

**"SHE WANTED TO LIVE
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actual physical care of the patients. I told her I admired her for that. Not long before, I had spent a week at the hospital bedside of my father following his stroke. It had been the nurses—the ones who coaxed him to eat, who reassured him when he woke disoriented at night, who joked with him and rubbed lotion into his dry skin, who helped him do all the once-simple things that now seemed impossible—it had been the nurses whose compassion and patience had made me the difference.

It seemed to me during those long days in the hospital that the crucial divide between people was between the sick and the well, that humankind inhabited two barely overlapping spheres: the world "out there," the world of the able-bodied going busily about their business, and the world within the hospital, the world of the sick and their caretakers. I could not wait to return to my world, could not escape the hospital often enough. I marveled at the men and women who chose again with each new day to re-enter the world of the sick, of bedpans and needles and blood and pain. Because they were needed there. Because, mysteriously, they found there a deep satisfaction and joy.

This was where Kathleen found her joy, as well. She wanted to live life at its heart, in a place where all pretensions are stripped away and we are at our most vulnerable, our most human. She wanted to be the reassuring hand in the darkness, the touch that says, *I'm here*. In Mary Oliver's poem "When Death Comes," the poet speaks of wanting to live life so that:

When it's over, I want to say: all my life
I was a bride married to amazement.
I was the bridegroom, taking the world into my arms.

When it's over, I don't want to wonder
if I have made of my life something
particular, and real.
I don't want to find myself sighing and frightened, or full of argument.

I don't want to end up simply having
visited this world.

In her too brief time in this world, Kat showed those who knew her what it meant to live not as a visitor but as a lover: attentive, eager, open-hearted, passionate. This is her legacy to us. I once heard a wise man say that the question we must ask when something terrible happens is not "Why?"—which is unanswerable—but "Where is the life in this death?" As human beings we dread pain and loss and will do anything to avoid it; but pain and loss are our teachers. They soften our hard hearts; they carve indelible reminders of what is truly important and worth living for; they strengthen the bonds among us and teach us empathy and kindness.

"Where is the life in this death?" I have only begun to form this question in my mind in regard to Kathleen's death, but I think she has left us her own answer in the last essay she wrote, "Resurrections," which her classmates in "Advanced Composition II" voted the best essay of the semester. ■

life turned to her was frightening or unpleasant, she did not retreat in fear or squeamishness. This Kat had a lion's courage. She entered into the reality of what was, because it was life, and she wanted to live it deeply.

She might have been and done anything; she wanted to be a nurse. She told me of her plans one afternoon toward the end of our first semester together, explaining that she had chosen to become a nurse rather than a physician because she wanted to be closely involved with the

PERCHANCE TO DREAM

INTRODUCING THE BARD

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

WITH A BOOST FROM
DUKE, A DURHAM
MIDDLE SCHOOL TAKES
SHAKESPEARE
—AND A PASSION FOR
PERFORMANCE—
ON THE ROAD.

Sitting in a darkened theater just before show-time, Joseph Henderson muses, "This is a Hollywood story." It certainly could be, given *who* he is—a teacher who becomes downright tearful in describing the successes of his students, and *where* he is—Washington's John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Henderson runs something called "Shakespeare Through the Eyes of the Middle School" for Durham's Rogers-Herr Middle School. About a third of the school's students are eligible for free lunches. But that economic indicator indicates nothing about educational potential: Every nine weeks for the last two school years, Henderson's students have stud-

ied and performed a Shakespeare play. They have confronted and, to one degree or another, mastered *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Macbeth*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet*. The program aims to improve reading skills and to introduce children to classical literature.

But in late May, what sixteen children are being introduced to—through wide-open eyes indeed—is the laboratory theater at the Kennedy Center. They are drawn to the stage for a production of *Hamlet*. They aren't there to see the play; they are there to perform it.

The trip to Washington is in part a Duke production. It was inspired by history professor emerita Anne Firor Scott. She spread the word about the middle-school project after bringing a freshman seminar to see Rogers-Herr's *Hamlet* performed in a Durham book-

The play's the thing:
Henderson, left, prepares
his young troupe



store. The alumni club chapter of the Triangle provided some of the funding. The Duke Club of Washington contributed as well, and led the group through its capital-city wanderings. Duke's alumni affairs office, another funding source for the trip, had a key role to play: It made the approach to the Kennedy Center to accommodate a school production.

Act I of the Washington visit brings the students to the Shenandoah Shakespeare Express' *Henry IV, Part I*, performed at the Folger Shakespeare Library. Henderson preps his group by describing the play in terms sure to connect with sixth-graders, and especially with sixth-grade thespians: "It's about the education of a prince, a young boy growing up and learning to become a prince." The prince is torn, he explains, between his friendship for the corrupt character Falstaff and his royal responsibilities. There's a lesson for students, he says, who find themselves choosing between their commitment to the theater and influences that would divert them into less wholesome pursuits. Like Falstaff, they may have to make some unpopular choices.

"Ask yourself, do I believe that relationship? Ask yourself about the quality of acting. They're doing the same things you guys are doing. Just because they're getting paid doesn't

mean they're great; just because they're over at the Folger doesn't mean they're better." A performer can be absolutely still and yet steal the show, he reminds them. "They have a lot more money than we do. Watch the lighting. Does it help? Would our show be better with more costumes?"

The Folger's appropriately effusive and well-rounded Falstaff, as it turns out, is a Duke alumnus, Carl Martin '89. Martin, himself a former public-school teacher and Teach for America participant, is also the director of education for the Shenandoah Shakespeare Express. After the performance, he comments that as school groups go, this one was noticeably engaged with the action. Henderson says his kids loved the sword fights.

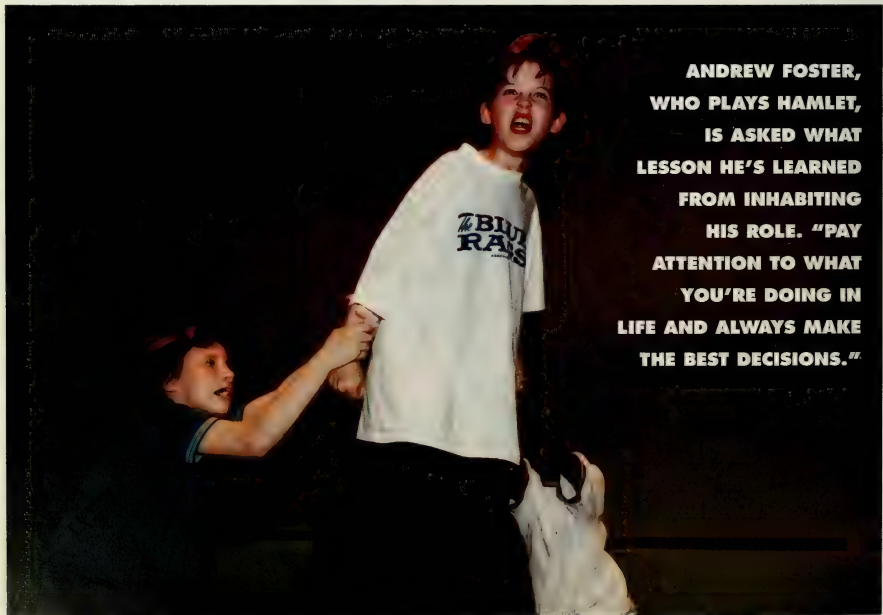
For the Rogers-Herr performance, the Kennedy Center draws an audience of more than 200 kids and teachers; they come from Washington schools with which the center has well-established links. But one sixth-grade humanities teacher, Cleveland Bryant, attends with his Georgetown Day School students as the result of a chance meeting. At a Duke basketball game, he had asked Henderson for driving directions. That request somehow led to a Shakespeare-suffused conversation and, then, to the performance invitation.

According to a Kennedy Center public-affairs official, Ginger Rogers, a student performance with a student audience is almost without precedent for the center. "It's especially nice to have Shakespeare presented to classes in a form they will be able to assimilate and understand," she says.

Having its own sense of a Hollywood story in the making, CNN tapes the entire performance; its local producer, Thom Patterson, tells his crew that the "To be, or not to be" soliloquy is something key to capture. "I love Shakespeare," he says. "I never thought I'd get a chance to do a story on Shakespeare because everything we cover in this city is so political." The network was sold on the story, he adds, because it represents an unusual approach to improving reading and writing skills. And with all its visual allure, the play is, for television, the thing.

Before the performance, Henderson steps in front of the audience to talk about the relevance of the 400-year-old *Hamlet*. "It's about loss. A young man loses his father and loses his way and doesn't know how to find it; he loses his love, Ophelia, and eventually loses his life."

This *Hamlet*, reduced to forty-five minutes, is energized by a dose of dancing, gospel music, and Nina Simone, on tape, with "Here Comes



**ANDREW FOSTER,
WHO PLAYS HAMLET,
IS ASKED WHAT
LESSON HE'S LEARNED
FROM INHABITING
HIS ROLE. "PAY
ATTENTION TO WHAT
YOU'RE DOING IN
LIFE AND ALWAYS MAKE
THE BEST DECISIONS."**

BEHIND THE SCENES

hat brought Durham's Rogers-Herr sixth-graders to Washington was their own dramatic commitment, inspired by the leadership of their teacher, Joseph Henderson. But the trip also developed from the efforts of an informal production team put together by Alumni Affairs' Bert Fisher '80, who runs the alumni clubs program.

Among the key players: Chuck Wilson '51, president of the Duke Club of the Triangle, who made many of the initial contacts to accommodate the school group in Washington; Christine Luong '96, who helped coordinate the group throughout its weekend of Washington wanderings; and Meg Hardon '83, who is chair for the Duke Club of Washington's Partners in Education (PIE) project, a longstanding volunteer involvement with the Ludlow Taylor Elementary School.

With the Washington school system devoid of instruction in art and music, Hardon is quick to celebrate the idea of cultivating young fans—and performers—of Shakespeare. In fact, earlier in the spring, Henderson ran a *Hamlet* reading and performance workshop for Ludlow Taylor students. Hardon says it was a high-energy production that made the script come alive for the students. She found the same artistic energy with the Rogers-Herr production at the Kennedy Center. She calls that *Hamlet* "thrilling."

Hardon's hope is to strengthen the ties between Henderson's program and PIE, which just completed its eighth year at Ludlow Taylor. Teachers, school officials, and parents have come "to look to us and count on us to provide things not available in the curriculum," Hardon says.

The PIE project involves

more than fifty Duke alumni in a variety of volunteer assignments: a reading-aloud program for pre-kindergartners through third-graders; individual tutoring aimed at fourth-through-sixth-graders; and Saturday-morning arts programs through the school year and the summer months, with a repertoire that includes formal instruction in the visual arts, experience in learning dance and movement, and practice in playing the recorder.

Hardon recalls the comment of the mother of two Taylor Ludlow students recognized at a Duke-sponsored awards ceremony: "She said these efforts give the kids a focus just at the right time in their lives."

It's just the kind of focus, she observes, that Henderson provides some eager and exuberant actors through Shakespeare in the schools.

the Sun." And the sword fight is dazzling in its theatrical deadliness. Afterwards, Henderson asks the audience of schoolchildren, "How many of you would like to do this?" They all raise their hands. A girl wonders how the young actors learned Elizabethan English. Henderson answers, "Don't let anyone tell you it's difficult."

Soaking in her surroundings post-performance, Natasha Weeks, who plays Ophelia, says, "This is the place where I wanted to be; I wanted to act in the Kennedy Center. It's amazing." It's certainly an amazing setting for a twelve-year-old. Andrew Foster, who plays Hamlet, is asked what lesson he's learned from inhabiting his role. "Pay attention to what you're doing in life and always make the best decisions," he says—thoughtfully echoing the advice of mentor-teacher Henderson. He used to have a hard time reading Shakespeare, he says, but no longer. "If we just did it, anyone else can do it as long as they set themselves to it." Maybe not exactly anyone else: As the group recovers its props from the theater, a Kennedy Center security guard comments, "It's pretty good to be doing *Hamlet* at that age."

Henderson sees Shakespeare's appeal as undiminished. The appeal endures even if, as he puts it, accommodations have to be made for a generation reared on videos, afflicted by short attention spans, and sometimes caught up in subcultures. So after Ophelia dies in his *Hamlet* production, the staging of the funeral procession is taken from the African-Ameri-

can tradition. In his classes, he's constantly drawing links between current events and the Bard's dramatic moments: There's the family-identity confusion surrounding Secretary of State Madeline Albright, for example, and there are Shylock's manipulations to give his daughter a fresh start in life.

"We could easily do a textbook presentation of the play, a BBC production. We do learn the play as it was written. But it matters that our context is the urban public school. And for the play to be accessible, the sounds and the visual images have to come from the experiences of these kids and their parents."

Duke English and drama professor Dale Randall, who teaches Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies, has his doubts about how well sixth-graders can grapple with Shakespeare. His first exposure was to *Julius Caesar* in the ninth grade—a "simple, plain, and powerful" drama, as he describes it. But he says the plays are likely to exert a pull even on young imaginations. And the Bard is as big as ever in contemporary culture, he notes, with about a half-dozen film versions in the past year or so. He also likes the concept of moving between page and stage. "I'm always reminding students that these are not just literary masterpieces; they were scripts written to be played down at the Globe. They were written to be heard and seen."

A Randall colleague, English professor Clyde Ryals, saw the Rogers-Herr students in last year's *Macbeth*, as well as a local production of

their *Hamlet* this year. He views the exercise as an antidote to a popular culture that has largely erased interest in historical understanding. At the same time, the experience of acting acquaints schoolchildren "with almost a new language, which is kind of a formal English language, a poetic English language, to which they have not been accustomed."

"They also learn to get into a part, to be someone other than themselves for a short while," Ryals says. "That is a great exercise in imagination for them. It is a great moral exercise for them as well: They learn from Shakespeare what is right and what is wrong." Shakespeare's plays, after all, invariably end up with the morally good characters prevailing, or at least with the morally reprehensible characters exposed and humiliated.

A teacher well-equipped to identify with the challenges facing his young charges, Henderson grew up in Durham's Few Gardens housing project. An indifferent student, he nevertheless discovered Shakespeare from a homework assignment and became determined not to let go. "I found out early I could read and make sense of Shakespeare. It gave me an enormous amount of confidence. Hopefully, that is what it does for these kids. They feel they have somehow confronted this masterpiece, and it carries over to the point where a lesser writer must look much less challenging."

He went on to the North Carolina School of the Arts and later Stratford-Upon-Avon's Shakespeare Institute—becoming the institute's youngest graduate. Before returning to Durham, he spent a couple of years directing and acting in London and New York.

Henderson revels in student achievements beyond Shakespeare: There are accounts of speaking impediments overcome, of self-confidence blossoming. One of his young actors presented a book report with such verve and confidence that he earned applause from his classmates. "I knew *Hamlet* was probably the play they could fail at easiest. But this way, if they succeed at it, everything else in literature would seem easy."

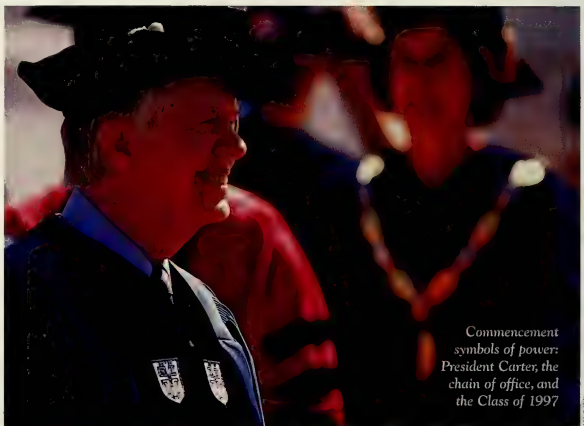
"It seems I have some ability at this, but I also feel I have responsibility to keep these plays alive for urban middle-school students and parents," says Henderson in a self-probing moment. "I think often, what am I giving up artistically to be doing this? But I'm fortunate that I can be creating theater; I'm fortunate that I can be doing something that matters."

To be doing something that matters, or not to be doing something that matters: That is the question, and not for teachers and artists alone. Joe Henderson, his community and university boosters, and his kids seem to have arrived at a comfortable answer. ■

PRESIDENTIAL ADVICE

Speaking under a bright morning sun to 3,400 students receiving bachelor's, graduate, and professional degrees, former President Jimmy Carter urged America's young people to help end discrimination against the poor, broaden human-rights concerns, and encourage the nation to increase efforts to champion peace around the world and share its wealth with less fortunate nations. This year's graduation exercises were held May 18.

"The greatest demonstration of discrimination is the rich against the poor," Carter said. He labeled the rich not those who have large bank accounts, but those who have decent homes, some usable education, access to health care, "who feel that the police and the judicial system are on our side, and who think if we make a decision it will make a difference, at least in our own lives."



*Commencement
symbols of power:
President Carter, the
chain of office, and
the Class of 1997*



"We have been given a treasure in our life of all those things—some greatly magnified, particularly for the graduates of Duke—and we rarely share," Carter told his audience. The former president, who founded the non-profit Carter Center in Atlanta to promote peace and human rights, said Americans live in a nation "that is now the only superpower on Earth with opportunities for true national greatness.... I would say that we should be the champion of peace everywhere, in Bangladesh, in Sri Lanka, in Haiti, in Liberia, Zaire, and Somalia, so that wherever there is a conflict on Earth, people would say, why don't we turn to America because they will use their tremendous power to bring us peace?"

Carter advocated respect for the most basic human rights, such as "having a right to a decent home, or adequate food, or a job, or medical care." Reinforcing his message to reach out to those less fortunate, he noted, "Of all the developed nations on Earth, the United States is the stingiest." Young people should construct their priorities by building on things one cannot see, he said. "What are the things that are the permanent foundation for setting the priorities in our lives that you cannot see? You can't see justice, truth, service, compassion. And if you will forgive the expression, love."

Five honorary degree recipients were recognized during the ceremony by President Nannerl O. Keohane: Carter, awarded a doctor of humane letters degree ("You have said that you never intended the presidency to be the end of your activism. Indeed, the presidency was just one phase of your activism."); Norman R. Augustine, Lockheed Martin Corporation chief executive, doctor of laws ("Your inspired leadership has helped create consensus around federal investment and the government-university research partnership, which have been central to the economic and social health of our nation."); John H. Gibbons Ph.D. '54, presidential science and technology adviser and physicist, doctor of science ("Your career represents a forty-year commitment to advancing scientific knowledge and to enhancing the role of science and technology in public policy"); The Reverend Peter J.

Gomes, Harvard professor and popular university minister, doctor of humane letters ("In all the worlds you inhabit, including the Duke pulpit on many occasions, you are constant in your elegant appeals to virtuous action"); and artist and arts advocate Doris Marie "Doc" Leeper '51, doctor of fine arts ("Among your numerous works of art, none is more impressive than the Atlantic Center for the Arts... [where] creative collaborations have flourished and creative energy has flowed for the past fifteen years").

CANCER VACCINE APPROVED

The first RNA cancer vaccine clinical trial involving eighteen patients with breast, lung, or colorectal cancer has been formally reviewed and approved by the National Institutes of Health's Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. Trials are under way at Duke Medical Center after having received approval by the Food and Drug Administration and the NIH.

Duke researchers and NIH officials say this is the first time RNA has been tried as a therapeutic vaccine to fight primary cancers as well as protect patients against recurrences. Previous tumor vaccines have been laboriously tailored for each patient using his or her own cancer cells, and they haven't worked well.

UPDATE

Ralph Ellison, Lillian Hellman, Arthur Miller, Eudora Welty, and Hunter S. Thompson.

In 1968, Styron's father donated to Duke three scrapbooks he had compiled of his son's life and career. The next year, he gave the university about 130 letters he had received from his son between 1943 and 1968.

Styron himself had selected the Library of Congress as the repository for his manuscripts; he has placed drafts of *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, *Lie Down in Darkness*, and *Set This House on Fire* among the federal library's holdings. But the donations made by his father encouraged him to deposit all his later works at Duke.

STYRON'S CHOICE

William Styron '47, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, has donated the manuscript of his latest book, *A Tidewater Morning: Three Tales from Youth*, to the Special Collections Library at Duke. Styron was featured in the September-October 1984 issue of *Duke Magazine*.

The latest manuscript will complement Duke's collection of thousands of letters received by Styron, hundreds of letters written by him, and handwritten manuscripts of his books, speeches, essays, reviews, and articles.

Styron's gift includes more than 5,000 pieces of correspondence, such as letters from fans, agents, editors, pub-



lishers, family members, and fellow literary figures. Among the better known correspondents,

dating from the Forties to the present, are John Updike, Kurt Vonnegut, Joseph Heller,

The RNA vaccine is designed to be used broadly to treat a number of cancers in many patients. It uses dendritic immune cells common to all people.

The Duke researchers already have published results of an animal study using the RNA vaccine. The report, in the August 1996 issue of the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, showed the vaccine dramatically reduced spread of lung cancer in mice and protected them from developing new cancer.

"This may be the tool we've all been seeking, a 'Superman' vaccine that many people can use for the predominant killer cancers," says H. Kim Lyerly, clinical director of the Gene and Cellular Therapeutics Center at Duke.

The trial represents the newest way to use immunotherapy—employing the body's own immune system—to fight cancer. The dendritic cells alert immune system "killer T" cells that foreign tissue has invaded the body. Although scientists have known that these rare cells are crucial to a successful immune system response, technology developed only recently can exponentially boost the comparatively few dendritic cells a patient has available to "naturally" fend off a disease. In the face of cancer, that natural response is weak, but employing millions of "pumped up" dendritic cells can elicit a very strong immune response.

To date, researchers say no toxicity has been seen in patients during the ongoing phase-one stage of the trial, which is designed to test safety. Duke is expected to start phase-two testing of the vaccine's ability to elicit an immune response later this year.

EXAMINING PIRACY

Duke law school's new Center for Global Information Technologies, with the financial backing of several major multinational corporations and the cooperation of China, sponsored an international conference in Brussels in mid-July on intellectual property rights and capital investment in evolving economies.

The goal of the center and the aim of the conference was to bring public officials from developing countries together with private industry leaders to address the problem of intellectual-property piracy. At the same time, there's interest in creating opportunities for industry to invest in those countries where piracy has been an issue. Piracy of intellectual property, including trademark violations, appropriation of movies and computer programs, and duplication of patented materials, costs businesses billions of dollars annually.

By linking capital investment—such as

investment in high technology and in building manufacturing facilities—in developing countries to improved intellectual-property protection, the center wants to create momentum for global change, says law professor David Lange, executive director of the center and a specialist on intellectual property and telecommunications.

"What is significant about the center and the conference is that it comes at the initiative of the People's Republic of China itself," Lange says. "I think the approach is strikingly innovative. The Brussels conference [intro-

duced] a new international forum for structured ongoing working relationships between intellectual-property proprietors and investors and their public-sector counterparts. This is the most important single initiative in intellectual property since the TRIPS agreement was signed." The TRIPS agreement (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), signed in Marrakesh in 1994, is an adjunct to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, or GATT.

The conference, titled "Public Private Initiatives After TRIPS: Designing a Global Agen-

da," had the participation and financial backing of major enterprises, including Coca-Cola, Du Pont, Lucent Technologies, Merck, Pfizer, Price Waterhouse, and Ventana Communications Group. Beyond the public sessions, the Brussels conference fostered private background negotiations between delegates from China and representatives from leading multinational corporations interested in doing business there.

The meeting was the first of three major international conferences in three years, all aimed toward improved intellectual-property enforcement and increased capital investment on a global basis. The second conference will be held at Duke next July, and the third will be in Beijing in October 1999.

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RACIAL WORRIES

President Nannerl O. Keohane told the board of trustees at its May meeting that one of the university's top priorities is to make sure Duke provides a hospitable environment for blacks and other ethnic minorities on campus.

Keohane said three incidents in the last few months "have led many African-American members of our community to express their feelings of frustration and alienation at Duke.... If we cannot provide an environment where true education occurs, and where all among us—and particularly our students—feel comfortable as part of a broader community, then we will have failed." She added, "Addressing these issues in a direct, serious, and sustained fashion is one of our very highest priorities as an administration in the months and years ahead."

The board, led by its Student Affairs Committee, voted unanimously to endorse Keohane's commitment to "cultural harmony." The board also asked Keohane to ensure that Duke takes an "active leadership role in developing effective solutions to the problems of racial and ethnic divisiveness in society generally."

The three incidents that collectively raised the issue on campus included an article in *The Duke Review*, an independent student publication, that portrayed many biweekly employees as lazy and incompetent; a story in the student newspaper, *The Chronicle*, describing the sexual relationships of a fictional student that two black women thought would be seen as applying to them; and the mistaken arrest of a black first-year student.

Two university police officers were punished following the April 7 arrest. In the incident, they handcuffed and unlawfully detained the student for thirty minutes at the Fuqua School of Business, where he was employed in a work-



Perlyn: putting his best footwear forward

HEART AND SOLE

Imagine being a nine-year-old child living in a low-income neighborhood, waking up in the morning, and deciding not to go to school because you don't have shoes to wear. It's not that you lack the latest chic fashion, but simply that you don't own a single pair of shoes; you know the other children will laugh if you arrive barefoot.

Now imagine the joy you would feel if someone took you into a shoe store and told you to pick out any pair of shoes you wanted, free. This expression of exuberance was what Trinity sophomore Eric Perlyn inspired, and witnessed, when he took six boys shoe shopping with gift money he had received from his bar mitzvah.

It was at this moment in the life of Perlyn, then thirteen years old, that the idea was born for "Stepp'n Up," a program that provides shoes for needy children. He realized that something as simple as a new pair of shoes could have a tremendous impact on a child's life, and he became determined to develop this idea into a program to help those in need.

For the first few years, Perlyn's parents

drove him from shoe store to shoe store in his hometown of Boca Raton, Florida, as he asked for donations. Eventually, managers began to recognize him and set aside shoes specifically for his cause. He would then deliver the shoes to children in need. After newspaper articles, television appearances, and awards, his program began to take off. It was especially boosted by a contribution of 3,000 shoes from The Limited Too. Later, Stepp'n Up expanded beyond his immediate community when Perlyn donated shoes to the Hurricane Andrew relief effort in 1992.

When Perlyn enrolled at Duke last fall, he says, "I knew it would be the perfect opportunity to begin Stepp'n Up in a new location. I didn't want to abandon the program just because I was going away to college." He found Perlyn's Nannerl O. Keohane's encouraging words to Duke students to become involved with the Durham community the push he needed to re-create his program. Bringing 1,000 pairs of shoes with him from Florida, Perlyn adopted three

Durham neighborhoods that use the shoes as incentives for children to work hard in school.

Perlyn says the transformation he sees in the children is inspiring: "You should see them after they've put on their new shoes, running up and down the mall. There's a complete change in their attitude. And that's the biggest part. What we give these kids doesn't end with the shoes; it goes much further than just covering a foot with leather. It affects their self-esteem. That's what's behind Stepp'n Up, and that's what it's all about."

Perlyn has received numerous awards and recognition for his innovative and generous idea, including the Prudential Spirit of Community Initiative Award, the Caring Institute's annual Caring Award, and the R. David Thomas Child Advocate of the Year. He has been featured in magazines such as *Time*, *People*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Teen*, *Parenting*, and *U.S. News & World Report*. One of his most meaningful honors came last year when Palm Beach County philanthropist Lois Pope donated \$10 million to the Miami

Project to Cure Paralysis and cited an article she had read about Perlyn in 1993 as her original motivation to help others.

Charitable impulses seem to run in the Perlyn family. Eric's older brother Chad and his younger sister Amanda have both created their own programs that reach out to the community. Amanda's "To Have and to Hug" provides needy children with stuffed animals, and Chad's "Doc Adopt" encourages doctors to perform surgery on children who would otherwise be unable to pay.

While Eric is studying at Duke, his sister will take over Stepp'n Up in Florida. This summer they are preparing a "Stepp'n Up Manual," which will offer to other community-minded youth a detailed description of how to begin the program on a local level. "It's so simple to make such a difference in these people's lives," says Perlyn.

—Amanda McCoy '99

For more information about Stepp'n Up, contact Perlyn at ejp2@acpub.duke.edu or write: Eric Perlyn, 2798 N.W. 27th Terrace, Boca Raton, Fla. 33434.

study job. Another employee at the school had falsely identified him as a suspect in a rash of robberies that year. A few weeks later, the Duke Police Department announced that the officers responsible for the mistaken arrest were suspended without pay for not following procedure in dealing with the incident.

Keohane, Provost John Strohbehn, Executive Vice President Tallman Trask III, and Myrna Adams, vice president for institutional equity, met with a dozen black faculty members to discuss the events and steps the university might take to improve the climate on campus. The faculty members were among nineteen who signed an open protest letter to the university community. According to the letter, the student's mistaken arrest "is a reflection of a larger issue that cannot be closed until there is a frank recognition of the existing problems."

PLAYING THE FIELD FAIRLY

Duke and twenty-four other universities have had a grievance filed against them by the National Women's Law Center, a nonprofit women's advocacy group, which alleges that their female athletes have not been given an equitable amount of scholarship money.

The law center charged that female athletes received at least \$1,000 less per person than male athletes at each of the twenty-five institutions named in the complaint to the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. Marcia D. Greenberger, co-president of the law center, says those discrepancies violate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination at schools that receive federal funds.

In a prepared statement, Duke associate athletics director Joe Allewa says the university has supported its women athletes. "While the university does not typically comment on legal matters, it is important to note that the university does not believe it is 'letting down' its women athletes. On the contrary, Duke has made great strides and will continue to strengthen its support of them. Duke is very proud of its women athletes."

One way of complying with Title IX is by showing a history of increasing opportunities for women. Allewa notes that Duke currently has thirteen men's and twelve women's varsity athletic teams. In the last ten years, Duke has added two women's varsity teams and has provided more scholarships for women, and it is committed to adding a thirteenth women's team—most likely crew or softball—in the next year or two.

A PANEL OF HOPE

John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke Professor emeritus of history, was named by President Clinton to chair a seven-member advisory panel to examine race relations in America. Plans include a series of town-hall meetings and special events, including the fortieth-anniversary celebration of the September 25, 1957, federal enforcement of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision at Little Rock High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. The initiative will culminate with a report next June from the president on race in America.

Franklin, a scholar of Southern and black history, is best known for writing the definitive text on slavery in America, *From Slavery to Freedom*. The eighty-two-year-old scholar has received numerous awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, which Clinton presented to him in 1995.

Franklin takes on this new task with optimism, he says, even though many have already criticized Clinton's initiative as a political move lacking substance. The panel's greatest task "is to persuade the public we're serious. The cynicism that one could see and hear was evident."

Franklin says he would not have taken on the job if he did not believe the committee could make a difference. "I think Clinton is serious in his decision to ease the tension and make significant reparations to heal the wounds that have been caused by 300 years of segregation and degradation," says Franklin. "He grew up poor as a young man in the segregated South. He saw a lot at a young age and didn't like what he saw."

Joining Franklin on the panel will be former governors Thomas Kean of New Jersey and William Winter of Mississippi; Linda Chavez-Thompson, executive vice president of the AFL-CIO; The Reverend Suzan Johnson Cook; Angela Oh, a Los Angeles attorney and community leader; and Robert Thompson, the CEO of Nissan U.S.A.

Clinton said he hopes to lead America in a conversation about race. "I want this panel to help educate Americans about the facts surrounding issues of race, to promote a dialogue in every community of the land to confront and work through these issues, to recruit and encourage leadership at all levels, to help breach racial divides, and to find, develop, and recommend how to implement concrete solutions to our problems—solutions that will involve all of us in government, business, communities, and as individual citizens."

RETURN TO THE WILD

Black-and-white ruffed lemurs, U.S.-bred from animals originally removed from Madagascar to conserve their species, will be carefully returned to the wilds they never knew when, next fall, a first-ever restocking project is begun.

Madagascar Fauna Group (MFG), the project's international sponsor, plans to repatriate systematically as many as twenty of the adaptable lemurs to their ancestral island nation over the next three years. The deployment will be the first well-planned and monitored release of captive-born lemurs to a native rain forest environment, where they will live apart from humans. The long-tailed, tree-climbing, endangered primates now live in two U.S. research and breeding habitats: the Duke Primate Center and a Wildlife Conservation Society site on St. Catherine's Island off the coast of Georgia.

The animals' new home will be Betampona Natural Reserve, a protected area of more than 5,000 acres. It is one of the few remaining parts of the lowland rain forest that once dominated much of eastern Madagascar. Most of that forest has now been cleared for farming and local wood consumption.

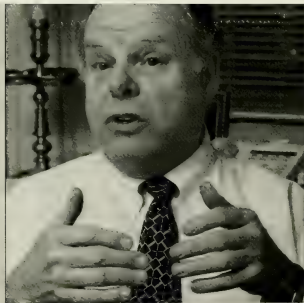
AN ARCHITECT OF INNOVATION

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Botanists admire him for his expertise on ferns and plant anatomy. Administrators know him as a champion of undergraduate education. As a tireless traveler to promote Duke, he's received enthusiastically by alumni groups. And to students, who may first encounter him at an acceptance party or during freshman orientation, he's a respected ally and an admired character actor in student theatrical productions.

So when Richard A. White stepped down as dean of Arts and Sciences and Trinity College this spring after a twelve-year tenure, it seemed an appropriate time to honor him with a gala dinner and celebration. On a cool spring evening, more than 250 guests gathered under an enormous white tent on the quad between Perkins Library and the Allen Building to share stories about, and praise for, the man whom President Nannerl O. Keohane describes as "passionate, outgoing, always moving, a great talker, and a born listener."

The black-tie audience comprised faculty, students, staff, trustees, alumni, higher-education associates, and friends from the Durham



**ON THE OCCASION OF
RICHARD WHITE'S RETIRE-
MENT AS DEAN OF ARTS
AND SCIENCES AND TRINITY
COLLEGE, HUNDREDS
OF FRIENDS GATHERED
TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE
BOTANIST, FUND RAISER,
ADMINISTRATOR, AND
SOMETIME ACTOR.**

community. There was a wind quintet and champagne toasts, speakers who sang White's praises, and student and faculty performers who sang and danced selections from *Carousel* (White had played the commencement speaker in Hoof 'n' Horn's fall production of the play).

At their tables and from the podium, everyone, it seemed, had a Dick White story to tell: deadlocked meetings when White broke the tension with humor and redirected purpose; making time in an impossibly busy schedule to meet with a concerned parent or unsure student; persuading a reluctant colleague to join him on a business-and-pleasure trip to Costa Rica; taking delight in sharing his encyclopedic knowledge of single-malt Scotch varieties.

White's biographical basics tell only a partial story. Originally from Pennsylvania, he was educated at Temple University and the University of Michigan. He joined the Duke faculty in 1963 as an assistant professor of botany, becoming full professor in 1973. Before his appointment as dean of Trinity College in 1985, he was the botany department's director of undergraduate studies (1970-77) and chair (1978-1984). In 1990, he also became vice provost for undergraduate education, and he has been integrally responsible for faculty affairs, budgetary authority, and the educational experience for 6,000 undergraduates. He's presided over more than 100 faculty hires and been ac-



Going home: Duke's black and-white ruffed lemurs

JOY WILLIAMS

In addition to releasing lemurs, organizers hope to stimulate a stronger awareness of conservation in Madagascar's own citizens. Toward that aim, Malagasy scientists and nearby villagers will be closely involved in project research and activities. And the reintroduction efforts will also provide local Malagasy with jobs and educational opportunities.

The MFG, which is headquartered at the San Francisco Zoo, was formed in 1988 to coordinate conservation efforts for Malagasy animals there and abroad. Its activities include training Malagasy students, researchers, and technicians. It also assists the government of Madagascar in preserving lemurs and other threatened species through well-managed breeding programs.

Organizers already have identified a pool of possible candidates for release to Betampona. All are now being kept in fenced natural enclosures at the Duke Primate Center or on St. Catherine's Island. Efforts are being made to prepare the furry recruits for their future lives in Betampona by putting them through a kind of lemur "boot camp." For instance, while the Duke animals now descend from the trees to eat "unnatural" rations of monkey chow, their keepers are varying their feeding sites in order to discourage dependency and encourage them to range widely.

tively involved in the promotion and tenure of countless others; was instrumental in expanding the first-year seminar program and launching the first-year-student Focus program, which groups courses around a common theme; bolstered advising, independent study, and study-abroad initiatives; lobbied for an all-freshman East Campus and the phrasing and adoption of an honor code; helped garner outside financial support for independent study and research mentorships; encouraged more international and interdisciplinary study experiences; improved communication between the university and parents, friends, and potential donors; and established the influential Trinity College board of visitors.

At a time when people make career changes every five years or so, White is something of an anachronism: a company man who believes heart and soul in the institution with which he's affiliated. With a personality that's both down-to-earth practical and big-picture visionary, he continues to think of ways to make Duke a better place. He wants a senior-year component, or "capstone experiences," as the logical bookend to freshman seminars (seniors would undertake an intensive, intellectual research project that results in a thesis-like paper). He's convinced the undergraduate advising system could be better, and that every student should be taking advantage of study-abroad opportunities. These enhancements can be achieved,

he says, even as the university is committed to prudent growth-by-substitution.

As he told the Trinity College board of visitors on the afternoon of the spring gala, "I have a tendency to say that everything's going to be great, just give us more time and more money. But we all agree that we have to cut as we grow." (After his lively, high-energy talk covering Duke's past, present, and future, White received a standing ovation—the first that the board has given any speaker.)

In addition to his many university affiliations, White is also a devoted family man. He and his wife, Norma, who runs a landscape design company in Hillsborough, are parents

to Karen, Richard '93, and Susan '97 (his signature is on his children's Duke diplomas, a deary endorsement written with paternal pride).

After a year's sabbatical leave in England finishing a book, White will return to campus, and to teaching, in 1998. About the time he returns, construction will begin on the Richard A. White Lecture Hall on East Campus. The space will feature two lecture rooms, one with a 250-person capacity; the other with 150. There may also be smaller break-out rooms for meetings and group discussions. With space at a premium on East, the Richard A. White Lecture Hall will be a much-needed facility for freshman classes.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS

have known Dick White since his first arrival at Duke, in the fall of 1963. In my first year in Trinity College and as an eager student ignorant of undergraduate ways, I signed up for botany at eight o'clock Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday mornings. Dick White, the newest member of the department, was assigned that course, and so a friendship developed that has lasted ever since. That he was a splendid teacher goes without saying. That he was a teacher who went way out of his way for his students needs to be said. My first trip to the Duke Marine

Laboratory, for instance, was the result of his driving us there one Saturday in his own car.

That Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday botany class stuck together, and even knew Norma before she and Dick were married. We approved."

—Dennis Campbell '67, Ph.D. '73,
Divinity School dean, 1982-97

"Throughout the eight years I worked closely with Dick, I developed a sincere admiration for his humane and honest approach to all of his administrative duties, and for his

After a summer of observations, medical checkups, and genetic analyses at both sites, the first group of black-and-white ruffed lemurs will be selected for export. In early October, those will be flown to Madagascar in pet carriers, then kept for about a month in a cage in the rain forest.

"They'll be fed a mixture of the local fruits and leaves that we know lemurs eat there," says MFG technical adviser Charles Welch. "At the end of the month, the door will be opened, but we may not immediately cut off the food. We'll continue to supplement their diet for as long as it takes for them to reliably locate food trees in the area. As they do that, we'll reduce and eventually eliminate the food we give them."

The lemurs will also be equipped with radio collars so that Welch and other field researchers can track their movements. They hope this first attempt will become a model for reintroducing many lemur species to their former home.

SCIENCE FUTURES

As the Duke research vessel *Susan Hudson* rocked in the waves, a squid swam nervously about in a tub on

the vessel's deck, pumping red pigment into its outer skin as an alarm signal.

It needn't have worried. The squid and other marine animals were being held in the tub only temporarily to educate participants in the 1997 Research Experiences in Science and Mathematics conference. Sponsored by the Carolina and Ohio Science Education Network (COSEN), the conference provides laboratory and field research exposure to black and women undergraduates from eight liberal arts institutions—Davidson, Denison, Furman, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Kenyon, Duke, and the College of Wooster.

COSEN began these one-week conferences in 1990 as opportunities for budding young researchers to interact with larger peer groups, says Susan Palmer, COSEN's executive director. In the process, "participants found out that science is something they can do," she says. Students also get an early taste of graduate school and are exposed to a variety of career options in the academic and industrial sciences.

This year's fifty-one participants were divided into eight groups, based upon their scientific interests, and assigned different Duke graduate students to help guide them. In early June, the undergraduates spent four nights at Duke's Durham campus and two evenings in

Morehead City, located near the Nicholas School of the Environment Marine Laboratory at Beaufort.

While in Durham, each student took part in three out of a possible twenty-four research experiences. Those ranged from subjecting lab rats to stroke-like conditions and observing fruit fly embryos through the microscope to performing psychological tests on fellow COSEN participants. The students also attended two panel discussions, one with researchers who talked about what led them to choose their careers.

Sailing from Beaufort on the *Susan Hudson*, the students made their way to uninhabited Shackleford Banks, an island that supports wild horses, ghost and fiddler crabs, and pennyworts—plants that turn their stems to guard against sunburn. Participants collected the sand dollars, whelks, and other shells that washed up on Shackleford's beaches. And they touched the squid, shrimp, and flounders captured by the *Susan Hudson*'s crew.

"I really liked meeting people from other schools and being able to get their thoughts on what they wanted to do," says Caroline Hu, a conference participant and rising Duke sophomore from Hsinchu, Taiwan. She says her COSEN experience has crystallized her career direction.

common sense. He earned the confidence of our faculty for his balanced view of teaching and research, so important to sustaining the special value of a Duke undergraduate education. And as a psychiatrist, I especially appreciated his reputation among our colleagues for being a sympathetic and sensitive listener, eminently fair, but when necessary—to quote one Duke chairman—"quite firm, but never in ways which rob a person of dignity"....

"[Dick] leaves as well a great reputation as an actor. I became dramatically aware of this fact in the mid-1980s when a new star was born on the Duke campus. In one of the funniest scenes ever played on a Duke stage, Dean Richard A. White turned in a stellar performance as Moonshine, one of the rude mechanicals in *A Midsummer's Night Dream*. But far more important than his popularity with the audience was Dick's impact on the Duke students who rehearsed the play with him. They fell in love with him. They loved his frequent smile—a sign of panic, they soon learned, that he did not know his next line. But then, they concluded, the lines he made up were every bit as good as the lines he forgot, which was probably why Duke made him a dean."

—H. Keith H. Brodie,
Duke president, 1985-93

"Dick most certainly has been the champi-

on of undergraduate education, and this was quickly clear to me when I arrived at Duke because, whenever I asked a question about undergraduate education, the responses were the following: 'I don't know, ask Dick.' That probably covers about 50 percent of the questions I asked about undergraduate education. To the question 'whose idea was that?', the response would be 'that was Dick's idea and he found the money,' or 'that was Dick's idea and he couldn't be stopped,' or 'some said it couldn't be done, but Dick found a way'.

Dick is also the person whose office you call and 80 percent of the time get the response 'he's traveling.' This definitely must be true, because no matter where I go in the country, Dick has been there within the last few months."

—Provost John Strohbehn

"Dick loves Duke and believes in Duke, and yet knows its warts as well as its beauties. In everything he does, he tries to make Duke a better and more welcoming place, to make the Duke experience richer and more accessible to all."

—President Nannerl O. Keohane

"He's indefatigable. He maintains a grueling schedule. Alumni love him and parents love him because he's easygoing and very funny,



Stage presence: White, right, made a cameo appearance in the 1989 production *Medal of Honor Rag*, here with Charles St. Clair

but he's also a straight talker. It's obvious that he cares passionately about Duke and its students. And he's a great teacher. Part of what he does when he's on the road, whether it's for clubs or development, is teaching people about what's going on at Duke."

—Sterly Wilder '83,
Annual Fund director

IN BRIEF

✂ Randall J. Tobias, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Eli Lilly and Company, has moved from vice chairman to chairman of Duke's board of trustees. A Duke parent, he has served on the board since 1986.

✂ L. Neil Williams '58, J.D. '61, a partner in the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird, was elected a trustee of The Duke Endowment. The former president of the Duke Alumni Association was chairman of the university's board of trustees from 1983 to 1988. In 1990, he received the Distinguished Alumni Award and, in 1995, the law school's Charles R. Rhyme Service Award.

✂ English Professor Joseph A. Porter was named by the Shakespeare Association of America as editor of the major scholarly edition, the "variorum," of one of the bard's greatest works, *Othello*. Porter, who publishes fiction under the name Joe Ashby Porter, is a renowned Shakespearean scholar and has been working with *Othello* for the past ten years, publishing articles and preparing a book-length study. The variorum editions serve as reports on the status of scholarship and criticism to date and compose the backbone of all Shakespearean studies.

✂ G. Richard Wagoner Jr. '75, an executive at General Motors, has been named the next chairman of the board of visitors at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. The board is Fuqua's chief advisory group and is composed of top executives from companies worldwide. Wagoner, who received his M.B.A. from Harvard University, will serve a three-year term beginning in November.

✂ E. Roy Weintraub, an economics professor with experience as both Academic Council chair and as acting dean of arts and sciences, has been appointed to chair the President's Advisory Committee on Resources. The group includes Duke faculty, students, and administrators and consults with the president and other university officers on major budget resource issues. Weintraub, who was previously on the committee as a faculty representative, will serve a two-year term.

✂ Allen Roses '71, neurology chief and Jefferson Pilot professor of neurobiology and neurology at Duke, has left Duke after twenty-seven years to head a global research and development arm, the Genetics Directorate, for Glaxo Wellcome. His genetics research at Duke was instrumental in locating the first susceptible gene for Alzheimer's disease.

A MOVE TOWARD MODERATION

Continued from page 19

ural time to push some boundaries and take advantage of newfound freedoms. College-age drinking is a complex issue and as much as all of us are willing to work together, I'm not sure there is a perfect solution."

After his "Work Hard, Play Hard" report came out, Will Willimon was invited to dozens of other colleges to talk about student-life issues. "What I encountered on those other campuses was defensiveness and denial about student drinking," he says. "Duke is in the vanguard on this issue, we're asking the tough questions. And let's face it; alcohol is a social problem, not just a student problem. We can't endure modern society without being anesthetized. So I tell my students that they have—we have—a responsibility to question the way things are in the society at large. Being an educated person means you question culture's values and carve out for yourself a different future than what was offered to you growing up. We have to change the culture. The good news is that I think we're starting to see the first stirring of change."

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Winds of Fury, Circles of Grace: Life After the Palm Sunday Tornadoes

By The Reverend Dale Clem M.Div. '85. Nashville: Abingdon Press. 204 pages. \$10.95, paper.

On Palm Sunday of 1994, a tornado killed Hannah, my lively, energetic little girl." So begins a father's grief, and the story that Dale Clem set down on paper so he could begin to deal with his awesome loss. Clem M.Div. '85 could have given us a wild venting of stormy emotions. Instead, *Winds of Fury, Circles of Grace* is a thoughtful, honest account of a man's search for meaning in the midst of despair. In the process, he examines in a very personal way some of Christianity's most enduring themes—the promise of an afterlife, God's involvement in nature, and the relationship between suffering and faith.

Certainly there were theological questions to be addressed after the well-publicized tragedy at Goshen United Methodist Church in Piedmont, Alabama, where twenty adults and children were killed. Reporters repeatedly asked Clem and his wife, the church's pastor, Kelly Haugh Clem M.Div. '85, how a loving God could allow a tornado to hit a church of believers. Dale Clem's response was matter-of-fact: "God didn't send tornadoes...any more than God sent Hitler to Germany, communism to Cuba, or capitalism to the United States." As he expands on his confession, Clem renders absurd the claims of those who would point to the tornado as a sign either of God's wrath or His indifference.

For Clem, the mystery of suffering is inseparable from the mystery of life itself; he is not after answers—not the easy ones, anyway. One minister accused Clem of being atheistic for suggesting that God is not the agent for everything that happens. Clem responds by showing how a transparent, user-friendly God would be one too small to worship, too boring to love. "Kelly and I never downplayed the absurdity of suffering and loss. What we attempted to do was dispel the oversimplified notion of God as puppeteer." Clem seeks to communicate the difference between wanting to figure out God and wanting to feel close to

God. Ultimately, the abiding and peaceful presence of the Lord, for Clem, is enough for him to know.

That is not to say that Clem's journey of grief isn't deep-felt and traumatic. Having kept a diary throughout his grieving, he is able to detail the struggle of confronting his daughter's absence. On the flight home after receiving the fatal phone call, he writes, "it took all my energy just to keep from screaming, 'My Hannah is dead. Stop the world—all is meaningless.'"

It would be months before Clem could sing a hymn again. Meanwhile, he experienced the intolerable "dance of the grieving" in which he demanded that his friends simultaneously "go away and stay [with me]." While Dale was coping by seeking isolation for his writing, Kelly dealt with the loss by bonding with friends. Only by recognizing that people "grieve differently, on different schedules"—along with a standing hot-tub date every night—were the two able to keep their marriage intact.

"Grief descended upon me like a cloak of numbness. Later, I would think of this protective blanket...as a wonderful grace." Being shut off from the world gave Clem a chance to carve out "a sacred space" where he could meet his daughter and talk. "What are you doing?" was a constant question I asked Hannah after her death," he writes. "There is always hope that something will speak to me of her new life." Her messages would come to him through "parachutists, hermit crabs, and rainbows"—incidental occurrences that his faith allowed him to view as laden with meaning.

Clem also examines his daughter's view of God before she died, and how adults can learn from a child's vision. Whereas grown-ups may try to conquer or please God, "God was a friend, a playmate, a companion in Hannah's eyes." Ironically, after a year of reflection, Clem finds himself able to appreciate the moment more than ever. "I do not mind being silly with children," he remarks. He uses the metaphor of a piano that is dropped from a great height, then rebuilt. Such an instrument will always sound different afterwards; sometimes its tone will be richer.

"Circles of Grace" refers to the rings in a pond when a rock drops, as well as "the process whereby we are drawn out of ourselves and deeper into God's mystery and grace." Suffering in itself has no meaning, Clem as-

serts, yet a wise man will learn from death "the courage to avoid obsessions of hoarding, having, conquering, and separating." Finally, "healing comes from sharing our wounds with others." Just as Jesus held out his pierced hands to a doubting Thomas, Clem shows his pain to the world, with the hope that it results in a strengthened belief in the reader. With this reader, his hope found fruition.

—Eric Larson

Larson '93 is a freelance writer living in Anniston, Alabama. He wrote about the Goshen tragedy while a staff writer at the Anniston Star.



Notes of a Racial Caste Baby: Color Blindness and the End of Affirmative Action

By Bryan K. Fair '82. New York: New York University Press, 1997. 211 pages. \$24.95

If the title of Bryan K. Fair's *Notes of a Racial Caste Baby: Color Blindness and the End of Affirmative Action* sounds familiar, it is intentional. The title is a take-off on, and a rebuttal to, *Reflections of an Affirmative Action Baby*, a 1991 work in which the writer Stephen Carter bemoaned affirmative-action policies and their ill effects on the self-esteem of beneficiaries.

Fair '82, an attorney and professor of constitutional law at the University of Alabama, has no such anguish. He calls himself a "racial caste baby," one whose need for affirmative-action help was directly caused by the lingering effects of American discrimination and exclusion. And he is glad such help was available. "Unlike Stephen Carter, I am not an 'affirmative action baby' who now, belatedly, disdains it and its supposed stigma," he writes. "I would never pull up the ladder that helped me climb out of racial poverty."

In defending affirmative action, Fair asks how it is that after years of excluding blacks and other minorities from education and employment opportunities, we can now believe

that just three decades of affirmative action has leveled the playing field.

His slim book is part memoir, part history lesson, part legal brief—an ambitious effort that might have benefited from a narrower focus. Part 2, in which Fair discusses significant moments of American racial history, is the weakest section. Beginning with the racial, racist attitude of whites that made slavery possible, Fair meanders through American history, pointing out compelling but already well-documented incidents of white privilege and black caste along the way. He does make one interesting point: that those affirmative-action opponents who claim race-based policies denigrate our hallowed Constitution should remember the unseemly compromises and ugly exclusions that went into framing the original document. But in general there is little new here, and little to persuade either the scholarly opponent of affirmative action or the average white American who thinks he's paying for the sins of his forefathers.

Fair goes on, however, to deftly critique the concept of "color blindness," a favorite with opponents of affirmative action. He argues that instituting such a system now in effect "preserves white rule in the United States, extending racial caste from one generation of blacks to yet another and maintaining America as a 'white' country. The color-blind doctrine ignores the reality that America remains a divided and unequal nation, that racial enmity is again on the rise, and that whites continue to hold economic and political advantages, in large part by virtue of their historical control over blacks."

This critique is right on the money. But it might have been more persuasive had Fair spent less time proving the historical control and more time illustrating its lingering legacy.

In the more interesting first section, Fair recounts his childhood in Columbus, Ohio, as one of ten children raised by a single mother. With no help from any of her children's fathers, Fair's mother struggled to raise her family on welfare and by working at a series of low-wage, dead-end jobs. At age seven, Fair began running errands and shoveling snow to make money; by age nine, he was working in a local rib joint.

"Being poor, hungry, and on welfare did not make me idle or dependent," he writes. "I was never lazy, and I was dependent only when I was a child."

Although he glosses over some important points—such as why his mother had ten children on a limited income—he reminds us how desperate life can be in our inner cities, and how little hope many children have of overcoming circumstances that are not of their making. For Fair, the turning point came when he was bused, voluntarily, to a predominately white junior high school with better facilities,

more engaged teachers and far higher expectations of its students.

Fair was admitted to Duke in 1982 as part of a program designed to bring more diversity to the university. His test scores fell far below the median, and he quickly realized he was not as academically prepared as many Duke students. But although he struggled and sometimes failed, he says being an affirmative-action admit did not harm his self-confidence. "Indeed, all the harm that I suffered came well before Duke, during my years of educational deprivation in ghetto schools that lacked rigor and were run by teachers who had no idea how to improve their students' skills. Duke gave me a chance for more. I learned that its high standards were not beyond my capacity, but, rather, only beyond my training."

But it is in the final section of the book that Fair makes his greatest contribution to the debate over affirmative action. He painstakingly analyzes the important Supreme Court decisions on the issue, beginning with *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.

Fair believes that, in education at least, the debate could be quieted if all colleges and universities adopted the kind of diversity program supported by Justice Lewis Powell in writing the decision. Such programs consider all applicants for all available places, based on qualities ranging from academic achievement to maturity, work experience, or a history of overcoming disadvantage. In such programs, race is but one of a number of "diversity factors" university officials may use in making decisions.

Fair argues that none of the affirmative-action policies adopted in these cases had the purpose or effect of excluding all whites, and therefore cannot legitimately be compared to the discriminatory circumstances they were enacted against. He also addresses several of the most common complaints against affirmative action, including the belief that such policies push unqualified people up the ladder of success. What makes this claim pernicious, Fair says, is the implication that affirmative action is the only process by which unqualified people ever get hired, promoted, or admitted to college. In fact, incompetent people are advanced over more competent people all the time, in every segment of our society.

Look at Dan Quayle. Imagine how Americans would respond to a black politician who couldn't spell potato and who bumbled his way through debates. "An inarticulate, poorly educated African American who was catapulted to high national office owing not to his family's political connections or his supposed ability to appeal to women (as Quayle was) but to affirmative action and his ability to draw black votes would be seen as a vindication of and a justification for every critique of affirmative action."

The debate over affirmative action is one

in which most people have long ago chosen sides. Fair's book may not change many minds on the subject, but his well-reasoned arguments will give opponents and proponents alike food for thought.

—Kimberly McLarin

McLarin '86 is a former reporter for *The New York Times* and a member of the Duke Magazine Editorial Advisory Board. Her first novel, *Whatever Doesn't Kill You, will be published by William Morrow* next year.

UNDER THE GARGOYLE

Continued from page 20

many of you are surely memories of particular spaces—Cameron Indoor Stadium, the Gothic Reading Room, Gross Chem, and, of course, this very chapel, both its external prominence as the heart and soul of this campus architecturally, and its intricate internal play of light, stone, and shadow. Other adornments of the back room of your mind will surely include memories of the beauty of the campus, from the first blur of soft pinks and whites in the gardens in spring, through the lush green heaviness of early summer, into the crisp fall afternoons and the clear lamp-lit silence of a winter evening.

As you leave Duke, I urge you to keep a firm grasp on the best pieces of that furniture you have assembled in the back room of your mind. Work hard/play hard is not a bad guideline for the world outside the Gothic Wonderland, as long as you balance it with some other bits of mental readiness that you will also need. Working hard and playing hard will not, alone, bring you happiness and fulfillment in the years ahead. You will also need to love well, think clearly, and serve some principles and interests larger than you are, in order to have a rewarding life over many decades.

In the years ahead, your university will be defined and judged by your accomplishments and your character—by your well-known deeds, of course, but just as much by how you handle the smaller and less visible parts of life. You will carry Duke forward into the world, and those who become part of your own life will, when they think of Duke, think first of you.

That may seem a daunting responsibility, but we are confident that you will represent this university very well. I urge you to use the skills and mental habits that you have acquired at Duke, both to preserve those things in the world that you believe are worth preserving and to work boldly and passionately to change those that you think need to be changed for the better. ■

This is an adaptation of the address President Keohane delivered in May.



Heard Around Campus

"We have been given a treasure in our life, of all those things, some greatly magnified—particularly the graduates of Duke—and we rarely share. How many of us know a poor family well enough to go to their house and have a cup of coffee and get to know the names of their teenage kids? Or—God forbid—invite them to our house and maybe take them to a baseball game or a movie with our children? Very few of us."

—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in his Commencement address to the Class of 1997 in May

"In general, the people in China are very excited and the people of Hong Kong are very calm. The media in Hong Kong are much more upbeat about the change-over. The media in the U.S. are very negative and that's what's shaping the way Americans think. Somehow, the Western world has more interest in the future of Hong Kong than Hong Kong itself."

—Wei Li, an assistant professor in Duke's Fuqua School of Business, on the different perceptions of China's acquisition of Hong Kong on July 1

"My concern is that patients are not encouraged to make decisions that are consonant with their values and real goals for care. Physicians tend to talk about treatments and how we can extend life. I believe we need to be learning about our patients' values in order to help them plan their deaths to be in accordance with how they live their lives."

—James Tulsky, M.D., co-director of medical ethics at Duke Medical Center, who is teaching doctors how to communicate with dying patients; Duke is one of only five in the country to offer such courses

"People are thinking in terms of the burden of slavery, but if it was just that, it would have ended with the 13th Amendment. The burden is the ideology of race that began in the seventeenth century, was perfected in the American Revolution, and was elaborated through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries."

—John Hope Franklin, J.B. Duke professor emeritus of history, on the public national debate over the government's issuing an official national apology for slavery



Pop Quiz

We asked a dozen summer school undergraduates:

Do you think that Title IX—the 1972 educational amendment that mandates equal distribution of scholarship money to women and men at schools receiving federal funds—has adequately opened athletic opportunities for women?

Yes: 3

No: 5

Yes, but...: 4

While most students, male and female alike, agree that the attempt to level the playing field for women in sports has been given the old college try, there's still a long way to go before true equality can be reached. "Title IX has provided the opportunity for women but not the support," says one rising senior.

Many of those polled attribute any unequal funding between men's and women's sports to the

assumption that men's sports are a revenue source for institutions. "It's not really a matter of equality," say one rising junior, "but a matter of business. From an economic perspective, if a men's sport brings in more money, then it's all right to provide that program with more scholarships and funding." Another junior concurs: "Title IX has definitely done its job, if not overstepped its boundaries. You shouldn't measure sports in terms of [scholarship money]. Sometimes men's sports—football, for example—simply require more scholarships than any women's sports do."

Several students, however, consider the anti-discrimination law a success because it has elevated the level of women's sports since 1972. One student mentions the recent debut of the Women's National Basketball Association as an example of an indirect effect.

Other students point out that opportunity doesn't equal popularity. "Men's sports are always on a larger scale and more highly publicized than women's sports. You never hear about who won the field hockey game: It's always men's basketball and football that you hear about," claims one rising junior. Another junior says, "Title IX has moved us in the right direction and given women a solid foundation. But the whole process is moving too slowly. It shouldn't have taken so long to come this far."

Point/Counterpoint

"SHARE recently submitted a report to President Keohane and others: twenty-two of twenty-six freshmen who have lived in Epworth strongly preferred its cross-sectional nature to a homogenous 'freshman experience.'"

Ending SHARE's unique experiment on East Campus can only damage the credibility of the president's experiment.

SHARE was made for Epworth, and Epworth was made for SHARE. No other group understands more about the history of Epworth House than SHARE. Epworth has a rich history of housing SHARE-like groups, and SHARE takes care of its home. Among the first people to sign our petition to save Epworth were our housekeepers. One look at Epworth convinces us of its uniqueness. This place was not meant as an ordinary freshman dorm, or as offices for Student Development."

—Austin Chang, Trinity junior and president of Student Housing for Academic and Residential Experimentation (SHARE), a selective living group housed in Epworth House on East Campus (now an all-freshman campus) for the last decade, responding to the Office of Student Development's decision to move its members to East Campus' Wilson dorm



"Student Development continues to support SHARE as a living group, but we need to do so in an environment that is in keeping with the size of its membership and in a location that complements the residential profile of campus. We hope SHARE will work during the coming academic year to solidify its program focus and membership. Based upon the outcome of their work, we will work with SHARE members to find a new home on West, Central, or North campus."

—Barbara A. Baker, dean of the Office of Student Development and Residential Education



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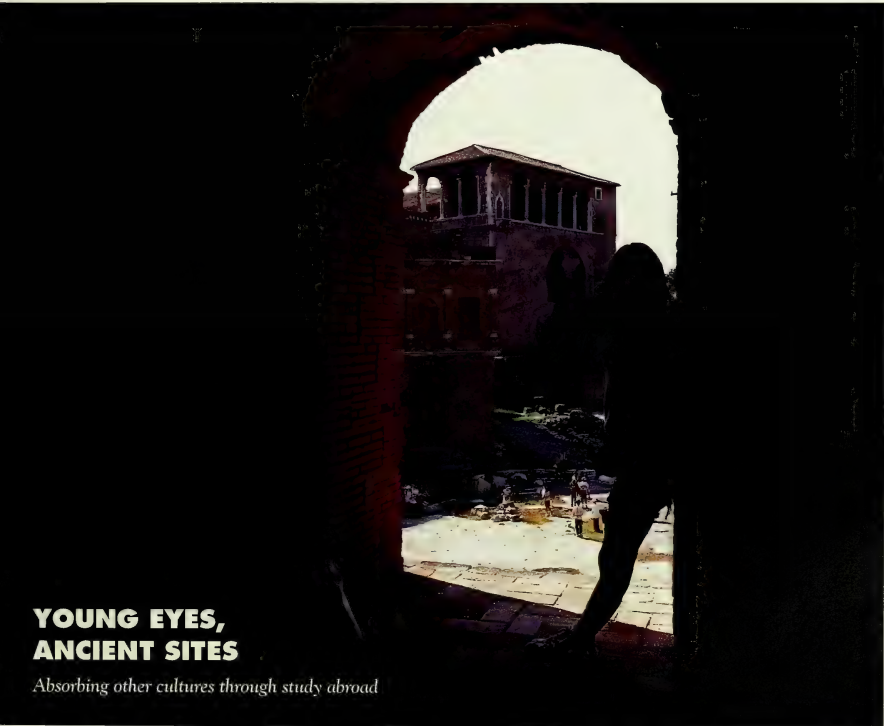
MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1997

**COLLECTING DUKE'S PAST
TOURISM AND THE ARTISAN
CONQUERING COTOPAXI**

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ANCIENT SITES**

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A HOME FOR HISTORY

RECORDING DUKE'S EVOLUTION

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

From private correspondence and departmental memos to photographs and ephemera, University Archives manages the materials that illustrate where the university has been, and where it's going.

Trust William King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70 to know the certain truths and the persistent rumors about Duke's past and present. As university archivist, he handles inquiries ranging from the scholarly to the superficial.

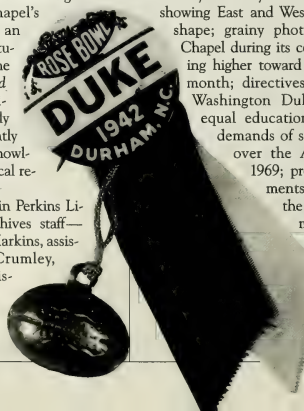
Whether it's a fifth-grader seeking details about Duke Chapel's stained glass windows, an undergraduate perusing student publications from the turbulent Sixties, or *Hard Copy* hoping to find evidence of Doris Duke's early eccentricities, King patiently shares his encyclopedic knowledge and available historical resources with all comers. From a third-floor office in Perkins Library, King and the archives staff—associate archivist Tom Harkins, assistant archivist Todd Crumley, and administrative assistant Carol Walter—keep track of where the university has been, and where it's going.

Its 7,000 linear feet of records dating from 1838 to the present are a repository for a wealth of materials. Annals from the pre-Duke days of Union Institute and later, Normal and Trinity colleges, give poignant testimony to the university's modest yet hopeful rural beginnings. There are written and visual accounts of turning points in the university's history: architectural drawings

showing East and West campuses taking shape; grainy photographs of Duke Chapel during its construction, reaching higher toward the heavens each month; directives from benefactor Washington Duke regarding the equal education of women; the demands of students who took over the Allen Building in 1969; presidential appointments. And there are the curious items that most visitors will

never see: a supposed remnant of Christopher Columbus' flag, donated by Trinity students; a beaver top hat

The collector: Archivist King, opposite, among the annals; a rare souvenir, left, of the only time that the Rose Bowl was played outside California







years but can be accessed by gaining permission from the head of the office of origin and the archivist. (Naturally, a department can review its own records.) "If people on campus write a memo or a letter to an administrative officer and then see it quoted in *The Chronicle*, they might be hesitant to express themselves. So it's a protective policy as well as a collections policy," he explains. (The board of trustees has set its own policy at fifty years.)



Throughout the year, visitors come in search of answers. Visiting scholars from other universities have pored over the meticulously organized files and boxes of letters, newspaper clippings, and old yearbooks looking to fill in the missing pieces of their research projects. King says it is always exhilarating to be part of someone's "Eureka" moment, as when historian Margaret W. Rossiter, researching what would become her two-volume *Women Scientists in America*, finally found evidence of explicit discrimination in a letter written by a renowned physicist to President Few in the Thirties. "She literally shrieked when she found it," says King. "She knew that there was a prejudice against hiring women faculty in the sciences, but she hadn't been able to find written proof. She told us she'd been looking for [such proof] for years." King proudly points out that Few ignored Robert A. Millikan's advice and hired Hertha Spomer, who had a successful career at Duke.

Older records can also assist present-day obsessions. There was the undergraduate who wanted to know—ostensibly for a statistics class he was taking—the results of every men's varsity basketball game between Duke and the University of North Carolina at Chapel

Hill to determine if there was a home-court advantage. "We ask anyone who uses our materials in a paper to deposit it with us, but we never heard from him again," says King. "We would have liked to have known what he found."

Other students have weightier topics in mind. *Chronicle* reporters and first-year writing course members, for example, delve into themes ranging from campus controversies to the histories of Duke Gardens and student drama productions. History professors emeriti Irving B. Holley and Anne Firor Scott have asked students to explore topics in higher education using Duke as a case study. "We've gotten excellent research papers from those efforts," says King. "We have an honors paper on the desegregation of Duke that's as good as any Ph.D. dissertation. When it's a supervised research project, like an honors paper, we will recommend to the office of origin that they permit use of those records." So while it's possible to access closed records for specific, focused projects, "we do not allow fishing



expeditions—where people come in and start rummaging for items of interest.” (Archives maintains a copy of departmental senior honors theses.)

Among the familiar faces to the Archives staff is history professor emeritus Robert Durden, author of *The Dukes of Durham, 1865-1929* and *The Launching of Duke University, 1924-1949*. As a scholar and historian, Durden says he appreciates the thoroughness of the collections and the helpfulness of the staff. “It is an absolutely magnificent facility, and I couldn’t have written my books without it,” he says. “But most people don’t realize that there’s a great deal more there than just the history of the university. They have a number of excellent collections, including many from our faculty members. Given the fact that the interests of faculty are far-ranging, there’s a lot there you wouldn’t necessarily expect to find.”

About a hundred people per month find their way to Archives. Most visitors are students and off-campus folks, either alumni, independent researchers, or members of the media. Staff looking at their own departmental records account for about a quarter of the average traffic, and faculty use hovers around 5 percent. December is the only slow month; during the summer, King and his staff are busy processing the end-of-academic-year changes. E-mail requests are beginning to come in at the rate of about fifteen per month.

One of the most persistent queries is the origin of the Blue Devil. “Questioners are universally surprised to discover its origin is more military and patriotic than religious,” says King of the university mascot. It traces

back to a 1921 campaign by the student newspaper, *The Trinity Chronicle*, for a “catchy name, one of our own possession that would be instantly recognizable nationwide in songs, yells, and publicity.” After an inconclusive campus vote, student editors pushed the Blue Devil, a reference to a French Alpine fighting unit in World War I. Their military successes were modest, but, notes King, the Blue Devils’ “distinctive blue uniforms with flowing cape and jaunty beret captured the public imagination.”

Given the volume of information already housed in Archives, and that continues to pour in every month, King says he still discovers overlooked chapters in the university’s history. Correspondence from the early Thirties between President Few and Edward R. Murrow, then the assistant secretary of the Emergency Committee of Displaced German Scholars, reveals that Few agreed to employ six émigré faculty members. Not only did the arrangement provide safe haven for such professors as psychologist William Stern and scientist Fritz London, but it also elevated the still young university’s status to have such prestigious international faculty on campus. King wrote up

Pieces of the past: clockwise, a pennant from the Rose Bowl; the Duke bow and tie, identification required by Traditions Board for entering freshmen (it could be removed only if Duke beat Carolina in football); an initial rendering of Woman’s College by architect Horace Trumbauer; detail from an erroneous post card—the ultimate insult; heralding the Dead’s performance on campus in 1982

the account for the Center for the Study of the American South. This fall, a collection of King’s informative *Dialogue* columns, plus additional materials, will be published in a book, *If Gargoyles Could Talk: Sketches of Duke University*.

Every now and then, someone on campus will call Archives to tell them a box of papers or assorted memorabilia has been located during an office renovation or relocation. Other times, older alumni or their family members will offer to donate personal mementos. While such items are often of interest, King says that Archives has to be prudent when considering potential donations. This fall marks the office’s twenty-fifth anniversary, and the stacks are nearly full. Tom Harkins estimates that the office is now receiving about 250 feet of records per year—visually, that’s more than the height of Duke Chapel.



tifacts that have display value, but we do not have the space to be a museum and we do not keep a large number of items as a museum would." Off-site storage helps ease some of the burden, and an expanded off-campus facility—available several years down the road—will further alleviate crowded conditions.

An expansive website (www.duke.edu/web/Archives/) managed by Harkins allows browsers to learn about holdings in general, as well as specific episodes

King says he's a bit mystified why the Duke-Princeton rumor persists in outside circles, as well as within the university community itself. "It was President Few's idea that the school should be called Duke University, not James B. Duke's," he says. "So it was Few's insistence—persistence—that caused Duke to reluctantly agree, but only with the understanding that it was to honor his father, Washington Duke, his brother Benjamin, and his family."

Duke University has also been in King's family for generations. His father graduated from the last class of Trinity College in 1924; his mother, Mary Elizabeth Eskridge, was in the first class of Duke University in 1925; his brother, Carl, graduated in 1954; and his wife,



"We accept materials if it's understood that we have the say-so on whether to retain it," says King. "It's touchier with artifacts than it is with written or paper records. We collect ar-

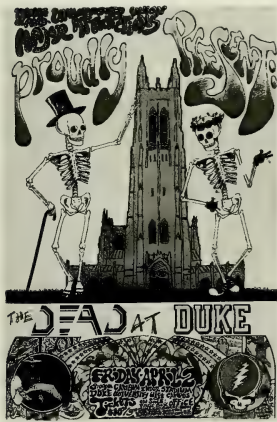
and overviews of Duke's history. A virtual visitor can learn, for example, that the Richard M. Nixon collection contains "correspondence, memoranda, transcripts, printed matter, ephemera, and other materials," including a term paper he wrote for a legal ethics course ("Automobile Accident Litigation: The lawyer versus the public"); the debate over the proposed Nixon library; and assorted caricatures and cartoons. Or, you might learn more about the mostly Italian immigrants who built Duke Chapel, the last of whom, Louis Fara, died in July 1990. There's also a handy guide to help people learn (or remember) for whom particular buildings are named, or how they came to be called what they are. The East Campus Ark, originally named the Angier Buchanan Duke Gymnasium in 1899, earned its modern moniker in the Thirties "because stairs leading to it were so narrow that only two people at a time could use them." And then there are essays about the enduring Duke myths: that James B. Duke offered his money to Princeton on the condition it be renamed for him (other versions substitute Yale for Princeton), and that the statue on East is Johnny Appleseed (it's the Sower).

Helen Brewer King, and son, Carl, earned graduate degrees in 1979 and 1995, respectively. "It's the only school I applied to," he says. "I've been Duke blue all my life."

Despite his personal and professional investment in the university, there are still a few questions that remain unanswered. "We haven't been able to determine when Graffiti Bridge began," he says, referring to the popular East Campus painting site for student groups. "Some alumni do not remember it from the Thirties and some do remember it from the Forties. Our guess is that it took off when the crush of students arrived after World War II. The one other thing we do not know is why the *Chanticleer* is called the *Chanticleer*."

If you can answer that question, you'll earn a place in history—or at least in the well-tended environs of the Duke Archives. You'd be in good company. ■

Inquiries can be mailed to Duke Archives, 342 Perkins, Box 90202, Durham, N.C. 27708-0202, or e-mailed to archives@acpub.duke.edu. The website is www.duke.edu/web/Archives.



ECOLOGY AND THE TOURIST MARKETPLACE

CONSERVING PARKS AND PEOPLE

BY MONTE BASGALL

Why is Robert Healy, a professor of environmental science, devoting his professional attention to Mexican arts and crafts?

It's an effort to protect the environment.

During Mexico's dry winters, visitors to the bustling city of Cuernavaca will likely meet the Nahuas. Nahu children will be combing the streets for people to buy their brightly colored bracelets. And their older brothers, sisters, and parents will be busy hawking rainbow-hued assortments of fabrics, jewelry, pottery, baskets, carvings, and paintings. In the age-old ritual of the market, these Native Americans will extoll the quality and uniqueness of their indigenous wares, while bargain hunters from Dallas, Chicago, or Bangor will try to haggle down the price another dime.

Such highly impersonal exchanges may leave Nahua vendors bewildered, and the experience may also leave tourists feeling somehow unfulfilled. Robert Healy, a professor at Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment, thinks both parties would profit from a little knowledge of each other's lives and tastes. He feels this need strongly enough to make regular trips to Cuernavaca and other sites in the Ameri-



cas, where he is subjecting both buyers and sellers to the latest tools of economic research. In the process, Healy is learning many things about souvenir makers like the Nahuas. Some of the stories sadden him, some surprise him, and some leave him feeling hopeful.

Healy will tell you that the Nahuas who sell in Cuernavaca live along the Balsas River, tucked in the mountains of the Mexican state of Guerrero. Their faces still bear the imprint of their Aztec forebears, as do the tongue-twisting names of home villages like Oapan, Talamacazampa, and Ameyatepec. In fact, many of them still speak the ancient Aztec tongue—also called Nahuatl—along with modern Spanish.

During the rainy seasons, Nahua families support themselves by cultivating fruit trees and growing corn, beans, chiles, and squash. But when the rain stops, as it does from October until May, they become artisans and marketeers. Autumn sees Nahua men, women, and children filling cardboard traveling boxes

The keeper and the leopards: Herby, opposite, with a leoparded piece that combines the "retro" painting style with a modern coat inspired by an El Salvador craft left a powerful, curved wooden crest from Danes.



with the colorful wares they have made in their homes. Then they begin the long, hard trek to tourist centers like Cuernavaca. Their journeys may begin on foot, though those who are lucky catch welcome lifts in the backs of passing trucks. After several hours, all converge at the town of Iguala, jamming low-fare buses to the cities.

Cuernavaca does not exactly welcome this annual invasion with open arms. According to Healy and to VAMOS!, a local nonprofit that seeks to improve the lives of Mexico's poor, Nahua craftspeople face open discrimination and police harassment as they seek to sell their wares. Even the children work twelve-hour days that end well after dusk in the dangerous streets. "Traditionally, they have been robbed by the police," Healy says. "They have no place to sleep. They have no place to go to the bathroom. They are regarded as an uneducated, poor, and backward people that many in the city look down on. In fact, they are people who just have very few options. And many of them are enormously talented."

The power and appeal of the craft makers' folk art are evident in samples Healy has bought in Cuernavaca. A wooden serving tray, for example, is painted in vibrant greens, reds, yellows, pinks, and blues that depict the sim-

ple pleasures of everyday village life. On one part of the tray, people tend their crops and gardens as geese swim in a sparkling river. Elsewhere, a wedding is under way in a courtyard. Nearby trees, tile-roofed houses, and a church dome all shimmer in the semitropical sunlight, underneath a soaring flock of birds. A second, less-utilitarian keepsake was made in the shape of a Maltese cross. It, too, displays a similar primitive landscape topped by a bright red sun emerging from a cloud.

According to Healy, these kinds of iridescent paintings of local living are done in what is now known as the "amate" style. The Nahua initially painted them onto pottery, but about thirty years ago they switched to paper made from the tawny bark of the amate tree—an import from the state of Puebla. Recently, Nahua craftsmen have begun painting on more durable wooden dishes and trays, which they then coat with polyurethane for added protection and a pleasing sheen. In another adaptation imported from El Salvador by an Ursuline nun who works with VAMOS!, they have started using wooden crosses as their canvases.

Whatever the presentation, Healy says the amate style remains firmly rooted in centuries-old tradition. To emphasize that point,

he pulls out a cross painting he bought last December. "This shows the Spanish conquering the Indians in the sixteenth century. And those who painted it are the direct descendants of these people." The folk-art version includes armor-clad, mounted conquistadores pressing the attack, and a black-robed friar attempting to intercede for the Aztecs. A deadly Spanish cannon is allegorically represented by a fire-breathing dragon.

But why is a professor of environmental science devoting his professional attention to Mexican arts and crafts? It's an effort to protect the environment, Healy says. "The fundamental problem is what is generally called the 'parks and people issue.'"

That issue begins with a paradox, he says. Yes, Earth's inventory of unsullied natural environments is declining rapidly in the face of global development. But, according to Healy, the number of areas officially designated as "protected" by various governments has actually almost tripled in the past two decades. In most cases, though, these nominal sanctuaries are not true refuges that allow wildlife some breathing room from humans. In developing countries, poor people frequently live near or even inside the boundaries of national parks and reserves, creating what he calls

"one of the world's great and rather intractable long-term problems."

"Park managers from around the world complain about the difficulty, or even the impossibility, of protecting nature in situations where you have large numbers of people settled in the same place and using the same resource," he says. "When government tries to prevent people from using their land, one of two things happens. One is that they are successful in protecting nature, but at the expense of an often-significant reduction in the welfare of the people. And, in the Third World, those are some of the planet's poorest people."

"But, in developing countries, what typically happens is that you pass a law that isn't enforced. So people now clandestinely extract resources. And any informal social controls that may have existed before are now broken down," says Healy. In their effort to truly "protect nature in this sea of people," experts are now increasingly turning to the "biosphere reserve" concept. That model not only sanctions human residents around nature preserves; it also seeks ways for people to make a living there that also sustains the environment.

One possibility is tourism. "International tourism accounts for about \$550 billion a year worldwide. And the proportion that goes to developing countries is now 23 percent and growing," he says. Moreover, an increasing proportion of tourists "are sensitive to both environmental and cultural issues. They tend to be educated, affluent, and in many cases are really seeking a different kind of experience than the traditional sun-and-sand tourist."

A number of researchers have explored tourism as a source of local revenue. But virtually all of those studies, says Healy, have limited their focuses to the hotel, restaurant, and tour-guide markets. His work indicates "that the bulk of those revenues goes outside the community," he says. "Local people don't do much more than provide basic labor services, such as cleaning rooms and running boats."

Probing further, Healy found that basically no research has focused on souvenir sales' potential to improve the economic well being of local people. "Tourists do not buy only services," he says. "They also like to buy tangible things to bring back with them. There is essentially no scientific literature at all on what tourists buy and why, and how one can increase the amount of money that goes into local economies through this kind of purchase."

That's why Healy—who studies land-use policies and sustainable development in both the U.S. and developing nations—has been investigating the tourist handicraft and food trades in places like Cuernavaca. He and Jorge Rivera, a Guatemalan with a business administration background who's pursuing a Ph.D. at the Nicholas School of the Environment, are subjecting them to the latest in scientific mar-

keting research tools, including the use of focus groups, conjoint analysis, buying simulations, and factor analyses of buyer preferences.

"Can we use the techniques of modern market research to find out what the tourists want?" he asks. "Imagine yourself in a market in a developing country. People say, 'Buy my weavings' and 'Buy my pottery.' And you say something to the effect of, 'I'm just looking around.' In fact, you are making decisions all that time. You think 'I like this' and 'I don't like that.' But you never tell the person why you don't like something. One of my hypotheses is that a reason many things don't sell is that they're inappropriate in ways that are relatively minor."

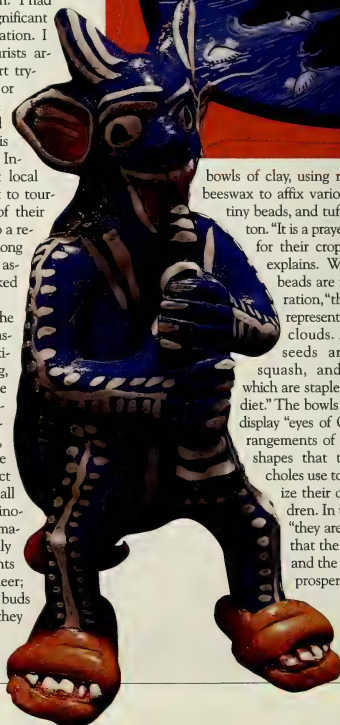
Healy explains that a sale may be lost simply because a souvenir appears too bulky to fit into a passenger jet's overhead compartment. Or it may seem too delicate to survive jostling by baggage handlers. Those requirements may not register among people who have never been near an airport.

Another shortcoming of a handicraft may be sufficient authenticity, he says. On that score, though, Healy has been pleasantly surprised by what he has not seen. "I had assumed there would be a significant danger of cultural contamination. I thought that as soon as tourists arrived, local people would start trying to make Mickey Mouses or other things like that because they thought tourists would want those. I have found this has tended not to be true." Instead, Healy discovered that local craftsmen are trying to adapt to tourism within the frameworks of their native traditions. "It has led to a remarkable surge in creativity among craft producers as they have assimilated new ideas and worked with new material."

Take the Huicholes, whom he calls "perhaps the most unsimulated Indian group in Mexico." Known for their striking, embroidered, white clothing, the Huicholes live along mountainous, roadless stretches northwest of Guadalajara. Each year, they make an annual 135-mile pilgrimage on foot to collect mescal plants. Mescal is a small cactus containing the hallucinogenic drug peyote. And it is "a major part of their religion," Healy says. "They believe the plants are the tracks of an invisible deer; when they see the first little buds coming out of the ground, they shoot them with arrows."

The Huicholes also have long made special ceremonial

bowls of clay, using resin and beeswax to affix various seeds, tiny beads, and tufts of cotton. "It is a prayer for rain for their crops," Healy explains. While the beads are for decoration, "the cotton represents the rain clouds. And the seeds are corn, squash, and beans, which are staples of their diet." The bowls may also display "eyes of God," arrangements of diamond shapes that the Huicholes use to symbolize their own children. In this case, "they are a prayer that the children and the corn will prosper."





EXPERTS ARE NOW TURNING TO THE "BIOSPHERE RESERVE" CONCEPT THAT NOT ONLY PUTS HUMAN RESIDENTS AROUND NATURE PRESERVES, BUT ALSO SEEKS WAYS FOR THEM TO MAKE A LIVING THERE THAT SUSTAINS THE ENVIRONMENT.

The art of crafts: Blue Devil, lower left, from Ocumichu, Michoacan, typifies a creative ceramic form invented no more than three decades ago; left, a painted bowl from the VAMOS! Workshop in Cuernavaca depicts a village scene ordinarily painted on bark paper

Intricate yarn paintings are another Huichol tradition. In the last two decades, though, the Huicholes have begun updating their crafts to produce hybrids designed for the tourist market. As substitutes for breakable clay, they are fashioning colorfully decorated bowls out of gourds, which they decorate with synthetic yarns and beads bought in bulk from the Czech Republic or Japan. Although altered, these tourist versions still remain traditional. "They take the same resin and wax and press the beads in to make the designs," he says, picking up an example. "Now look at this design more carefully. See that green there? Those are peyote buds. Here's the corn plant. Here's an eye of God."

The same kind of "creative" adaptations are at work elsewhere. About thirty years ago, an established Mexico City artist invented a style called "alebrije" to depict what Healy calls wooden "demons." Rural craft makers in Oaxaca have since started making their own adaptations on that theme, moving the alebrije style from the art museum to the tourist marketplace, and expanding the representational theme beyond demons to include a range of animal figures as well. "This is an interesting switch," he says. "We always talk about an elite culture ripping off indigenous peoples. In

this case, thousands of indigenous people have ripped off his idea. But they changed it. They are not copying him. They just took an idea and made it into something new that is a source of income, now, for thousands."

In northern Mexico, a tribe called the Seri live on a Gulf of California island that is abundant in the very dense wood called ironwood. About thirty years ago, one Seri carved a sea animal out of ironwood. When a tourist complimented the piece and bought it, the craftsman started carving more, "and more tourists started buying," Healey says. "And other people started imitating him. Now it is a major enterprise. And non-Seris are clearly imitating that style."

In the southern Mexican state of Chiapas, local women have traditionally made and sold small dolls. But the dolls Healy displays are anything but traditional. They come donned in ski masks and bandoliers. "This is Subcomandante Marcos, and this is Subcomandante Ramona," he says, referring to the guerrilla leaders who staged a well-covered local insurrection in support of indigenous Mayas. "Within a month after journalists arrived, they started making these dolls. The journalists were potential customers."

Indeed, Healy finds that the craft makers

do try to pay attention to what tourists want, within the framework of their own native traditions. That is, if tourists aren't too obsessed with bartering to care. "Bargaining is a tradition that Mexicans do themselves," Healy says. "I don't think there is anything wrong with bargaining. Sellers are not going to sell for less than they believe they can get. But many tourists spend most of their time trying to get that last ten cents from the poor seller, instead of looking at which of the objects is best for them." He calls this obsession with nickles and dimes "a shame," especially since he hypothesizes that tourists don't actually walk into a souvenir market with a fixed budget. "Or if they do, they are very easily swayed into buying additional things."

He suspects that, although they might not realize it, tourists are actually looking for more. "I think tourists are not just bringing back some item. They are really bringing back knowledge." Craft makers could make more money, he says, if they also provided tourists with interesting background information on themselves and their products. "It makes it much more meaningful if I can tell you that this is a doll of Subcomandante Marcos, and this is the history of how these came about."

That's why a store in Puerto Vallarta, a city

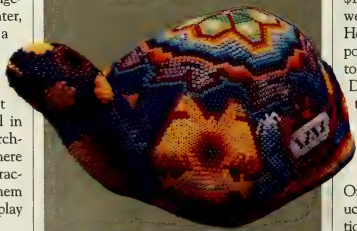


Mexican media mix: a "yam painting," left, of cultural and religious themes from the Huichol Indians; right, a village's cycle of planting and harvest in the "amate" style by an artist from Guerrero; below, a Huichol turtle, which uses beads to draw ancient, religious symbols, is a tourist version of a rattle used in healing ceremonies.

on Mexico's Pacific coast, is now selling Huichol crafts complete with three pages of background information on Huichol legends. And in Santiago Ixcuintla, a town where the Indians descend annually from the mountains to pick tobacco, a Huichol Center has been started where "Huicholes can sell their wares to tourists and tourists get to understand the producers' stories," Healy says.

Back in Cuernavaca, the Nahuas are benefitting from a similar effort run by VAMOS! Under the guidance of Patty and Bill Coleman, a North American couple who advocate Latin-American-style liberation theology, VAMOS! has set up a center and a studio to improve the lives and the art of the indigenous craftspeople. The thirteen-room center, called Casa Tatit, provides day-care and a kindergarten for toddlers, as well as literacy and English classes for all ages. A new kitchen serves 1,300 meals a week. There is even a computer room. Across the street is the craft studio Casa Romero, named in honor of the assassinated El Salvadoran archbishop. It includes a "paint cooperative" where artisans can buy colorful pigments for a fraction of the normal cost, table space for them to work, and an attractive shop to display their wares.

**HEALY FOUND THAT
BASICALLY NO RESEARCH
HAS FOCUSED ON
SOUVENIR SALES'
POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE
THE ECONOMIC
WELL BEING OF
LOCAL PEOPLE.**



Casa Romero also provides classes in art techniques and product development. And the crafts produced there come with literature describing the studio and the amate art style. The atmosphere is not the typical tourist marketplace: Instead of just haggling over price, artisans and sellers share a little of their lives and culture with visitors. "My hypothesis is that, properly presented, you can actually charge more for a product because you give more to the visitor," Healy says. "It's not just a product that you see in a store in the U.S. It's part of your experience."

Healy has calculated that Nahuatl craftspeople who work through VAMOS! are earning \$1.50 an hour, about five times more than they were averaging before. In that same vein, Healy's teenage son used a computer to compose the "hang tag" labels that are affixed to vanilla and honey products sold at the Duke Primate Center, a not-for-profit facility that maintains groups of lemurs and other animal species endangered in the wilds. "They're rather attractive, with lemurs on them," Healy says of the labels. "And on the back there is either a story or a recipe. One of the ideas is not only to make a product attractive but also to give people information that will explain it and add value."



Vanilla and honey are both examples of environmentally-sustainable food products made in developing countries like Mexico. "I'm interested in crafts, but I'm especially interested in food and forest products, because this gets right back to the use of the land," Healy says. "The area that I'm studying in Cuernavaca is one of the honey centers in Mexico. Local peasants extract the honey and sell it in bulk to a modern factory that sells it to supermarkets."

"It's a fine product," he says. Examining that business in further detail, though, Healy discovered that the unique flavor of each individual honey gets lost in the processing. Bees from individual hives may gather nectar from particular flowers. But all these different honeys get blended at the factory, depriving consumers of a special gustatory experience.

Local peasants might fare better if they learned how to sell each type of honey directly to tourists, Healy suggests. "It could be packaged in attractive containers, with labels that tell the story of the flower and the people who extract it. Is it possible to sell the same honey at several times the price by creating an image and selling the tourists something they want?" He "value added" sales approach could benefit local people as well as gourmets around the

world without harming the environment. Focus groups and survey instruments help pinpoint what tourists are most likely to buy.

"The more you think about it, the more you realize that there is a tremendous amount of this kind of product," he says. As evidence, he cites the 103-million Canadian dollars' worth of maple-sugar goods that Quebec sells each year, or the \$100-million-plus worth of macadamia nut products that Hawaii producers market annually.

"My hypothesis is that, by selling directly, you can leave a much larger proportion of the

money in the country with the rural producer. If properly presented, you can also actually charge much more for the product, because you give more to visitors. You give them the interaction with the person who sold it, with the person that made it, maybe even their participation in the process of making it, and their understanding of how this benefits nature."

Basgall is a science writer in Duke's Office of Research Communications.

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LIVING AND LEARNING ABROAD

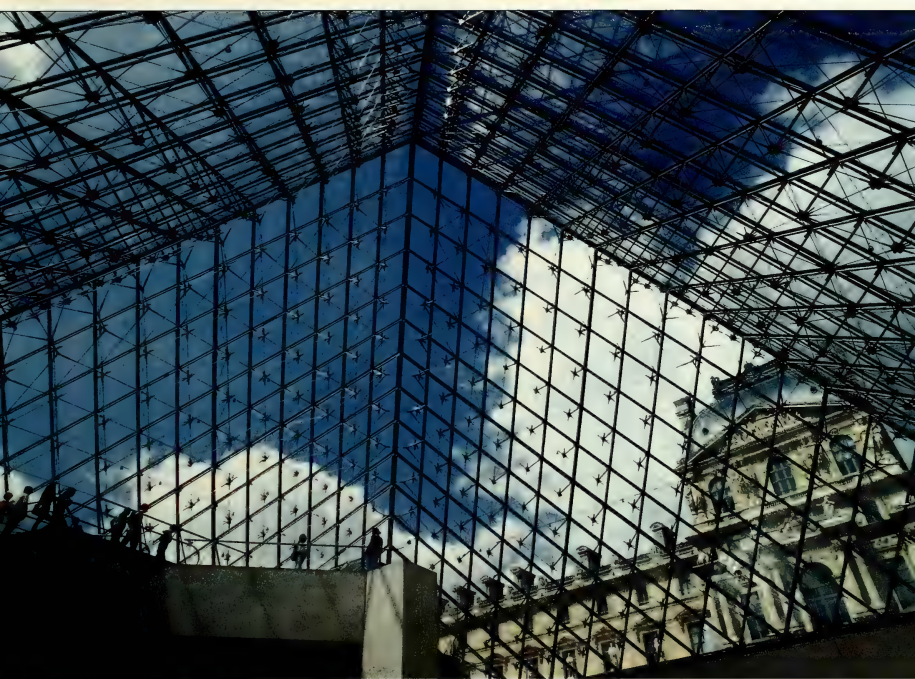


From late June to early August, 214 Duke students attended the ultimate summer school: a six-week, educational sojourn in one of a dozen foreign countries, under Duke's Study Abroad program. Led by Duke professors and local faculty members, students chose biogeology and environmental history in Sydney, Australia; an archaeological dig in Galilee, Israel; drama or media studies in London, England—or British literature, history, and politics at Oxford; or a seven-week course in St. Petersburg on the language and culture of Russia. Study Abroad even helped one student arrange an independent study project in Morocco.

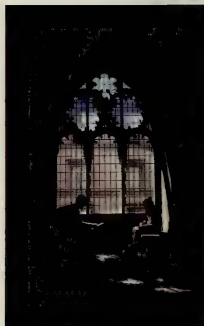
Here the ambiance of Europe is captured by Chris Hildreth, director of University Photography at Duke, who put France and Italy on his itinerary after completing a project in Madagascar. Explore "Aspects of Contemporary French Culture" in Paris, "History of the City" in Rome, and "History of Renaissance Italy" in Florence and Tuscany. But for the viewer, none of this will be on the final.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRIS HILDRETH





Paris: clockwise from left, students stroll through Luxembourg Gardens on the Left Bank; raison d'être for the term "City of Light"; the view from inside I.M. Pei's glass pyramid in the courtyard of the Louvre; a reflection of the French version of "hanging out"; le Metro, the French underground; a Louvre lecture



Rome: top, a view of the ancient capital as seen from the Janiculum Hill; bottom, left to right, the towering Column of Trajan; deities in the details of Roman sculpture; a study space in the archaeological museum of Tarquinia

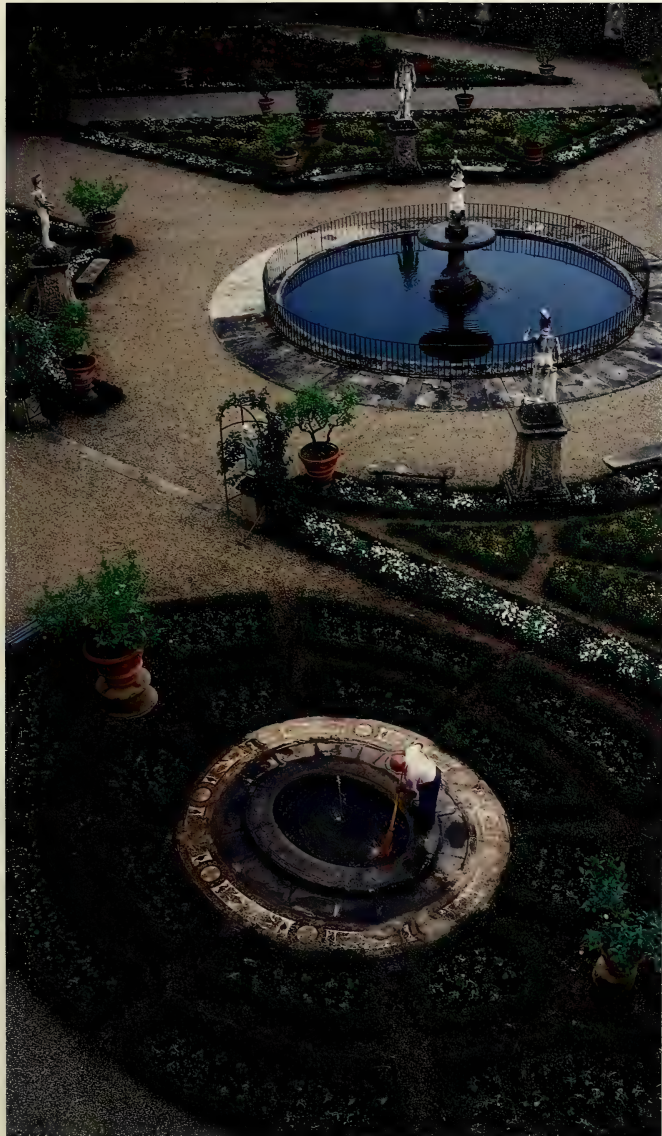


The Eternal City: the Colosseum, above, doubles as a classroom; left, romping and posing among the ruins of the Forum of Augustus



Light baths: the glorious and glowing Trevi Fountain at night, above; an enlightened moment beneath the dome of the Pantheon, left





Florence: the grounds of the Villa Corsi-Salviati, the home of the Duke in Florence program, where students also have rooms and meals; opposite, a night at a local restaurant to experience the cuisine of Tuscany



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ALUMNI REGISTER

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS

He is a man of breadth, of compassion, and a scientist of the highest order" was one statement of praise among many from nominations received for William Bevan A.M. '43, Ph.D. '48, LL.D. '72, former Duke provost, psychology professor emeritus, and a past vice president of the MacArthur Foundation. Bevan is the 1997-98 recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association. The annual honor recognizes graduates who have distinguished themselves by contributions in their own particular fields, in service to the university, or in the betterment of humanity.

Before joining the Duke faculty in 1974, Bevan had taught at Heidelberg College, Emory University, and Kansas State University, where he was psychology department chair



Former Duke Provost Bevan: for science and service

from 1959 to 1962, arts and sciences dean in 1962-63, and vice president for academic affairs from 1963 to 1966. He then went to Johns Hopkins University, where he was vice president and provost from 1966 to 1970 while teaching in the psychology department. He was executive officer at the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1970 to 1974 while serving as publisher for *Science*.

During his tenure at Duke, the William Preston Few professor of psychology chaired the department in 1977-78. Before being named provost in 1979, Bevan founded the Duke Round Table on Science and Public Affairs and directed it from 1974 to 1983. He also initiated the Talent Identification Program, which brought middle-school-aged scholars to campus for summer college-level study. In 1983, he left Duke to join the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation as vice president and director of its health program.

The recipient of seven honorary degrees, Bevan is a past president of the American Psychological Association and the American Psychological Foundation. He has served in various advisory and trustee positions for nearly fifty educational, scientific, and research organizations, including the Association of Ameri-

can Universities; the U.S. Department of Labor; the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, and National Research Council; the National Science Foundation; American University; Harvard University; the University of Chicago; and the University of Virginia. He has also been a consulting editor, adviser, or reviewer for more than a dozen publications and journals in his field.

In 1989, Bevan was given the American Psychological Association Award for "distinguished contributions to psychology in the public interest." In 1991, he was honored with the American Psychological Foundation's Gold Medal Award for distinguished lifetime achievement. The foundation established a William Bevan annual lecture on psychology and public policy in 1994, and a book, *Psychology, Science, and Human Affairs: Essays Honoring William Bevan*, was published in 1995.

COMMITTED TO COMMUNICATE

Michele Clause Farquhar '79 had just returned from an international telecommunications conference in Brazil, but she was ready to discuss her finely tuned vision for the Duke Alumni Association's year ahead. The new DAA president has honed the number of commitments down to four, given them specific agendas, and set some goals of her own that look to the future, and to the past. "Times and needs change," she says. "We always need to re-evaluate in light of these changes."

Attorney Farquhar, who recently joined the Washington, D.C., firm Hogan & Hartson as a partner, completed her job this year as chief of the Federal Communications Commission's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, where she oversaw the implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Before that, she was acting deputy assistant secretary and chief of staff for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration at the Department of Commerce, where she had a leading role in developing the Clinton administration's positions on telecommunications reform.

After earning her law degree at the Uni-

Duke Alumni Association Distinguished Alumni Award

Recipients

- 1982-83: Juanita M. Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48
- 1983-84: William C. Styron '47, Litt.D. '65
- 1984-85: Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58
- 1985-86: Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39, LL.D. '83
- 1986-87: Reynolds Price '55
- 1987-88: Edwin L. Jones Jr. B.S.C.E. '48
- 1988-89: W. David Stedman '42
- 1989-90: Isobel Craven Drill '37
- 1990-91: L. Neil Williams '58, J.D. '61
- 1991-92: John H. Adams LL.B. '62
- 1992-93: Lenox Baker M.D. '34
- 1993-94: Les Brown '36
- 1994-95: John A. Forlines '39
- 1995-96: J. Alexander McMahon '42
- 1996-97: Jay M. Arena M.D. '32
Eugene F. Corrigan '52
Margaret Taylor Smith '47
- 1997-98: William Bevan A.M. '43, Ph.D. '48, LL.D. '72

versity of Virginia in 1984, since served as a judicial clerk for a U.S. District Court judge in Louisiana before joining a D.C.-based corporate law firm. She then became involved with the FCC: in its Mass Media Bureau's policy and rules division, as special assistant for mass media issues in its Office of General Counsel, and as senior adviser and media legal adviser for FCC Commissioner Ervin S. Duggan.

Farquhar says her volunteerism with the Duke Club of Washington was a training ground. "It's a wonderful opportunity for young



Farquhar: Duke Alumni Association's new president

people to have leadership roles outside the workplace," she says. "For me, it was a great way to do something entrepreneurial at a high level, to start something from scratch. It gave me confidence and skills I used later on in my career."

Her "something entrepreneurial" was the Partnership in Education (PIE) project. While a member of the D.C. club's community service committee, Farquhar came across an editorial in *The Washington Post* about an adopt-a-school program. "That rang a bell with me as the kind of thing Duke should be doing," she says. The board was hesitant at first, she says, since the program was geared more to business ventures. Was it more than local alumni club volunteers could handle? A survey was sent to D.C. alumni. "We had decided that if we got a critical mass of fifty positive responses, it would be feasible." Eighty volunteered. Project PIE was launched, with Farquhar in charge. Within a few months, a school, Ludlow Taylor Elementary, was selected and arrangements for mentors, tutors, supplies, and after-school activities were made.

Farquhar lives in D.C. with her husband, William T. Farquhar '80, and their three children: nine-year-old Douglas, seven-year-old Julia, and three-year-old Charlotte. In addition to working with the PIE project, she has interviewed prospective Duke students through the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee since 1986.

Eventually, she came on to the DAA board, and chaired the technology communications committee, where she got the ball rolling for the association's presence on the Internet. As president, she would like to "reintroduce community service as an important goal of the

alumni association," she says, "and to generate ways to increase voluntary service to the university. A new committee was formed this year for this." Her other goals: to enhance the campus presence of the alumni association (Farquhar has invited *The Chronicle* to board meetings for newspaper coverage); to reinvigorate the reunions program (which will be moving from fall to spring gatherings in 1999); to continue to pursue new communications vehicles, such as the Internet, to keep alumni connected to Duke; and to encourage greater participation from groups less involved (young alumni, professional schools, and minority alumni).

The latter will be "pursued by the committees [communications, community service, awards and recognition, and lifelong relationships]," she says. "I've asked for each of the four to look at enhancing participation in their programs by these constituencies."

Connection is the key word: electronic and personal, both in the field and on campus. "There's a great opportunity for young alumni early on through clubs, admissions interview committees, and other volunteer programs," says Farquhar. "Down the road, as you get to know the Duke people locally, you re-establish friendships and make new ones. In that way, your 'Duke connection' can be a constant, a nice thread that's interwoven throughout your life."

TEACHER OF THE YEAR



Malouf: an advocate of students' interests

Melissa Malouf has found her literary voice: She's written plays, short stories, a novel; she's even translated and adapted the libretto of a Donizetti opera. And, as a teacher, she helps students find theirs. "She is able to create a space for her students that allows them to learn and, in turn, nurture their own creativity," wrote a former student in nominating her for the Duke Alumni Association's top teaching honor.

Malouf, an associate professor of the practice of English, was selected from a field of fifty-one nominations for forty-three different Duke faculty members for this year's Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award. Presented during Founders' Day ceremonies in September, the award was selected by the DAA at the recommendation of a student committee working from student-generated nominations. The award includes a \$5,000 stipend and \$1,000 for a Duke library to purchase books recommended by the recipient.

"She communicates respect and affection for her students to a remarkable degree, and is an advocate of their interests," wrote one student she advised in the Master of Arts in Liberal Studies program. Of Malouf, another student described how she changed her life: "She encouraged me to write fiction, to tell my own stories, to explore a creative side that had been dormant for a long time."

Malouf, who joined Duke's English department in 1985, had lectured at Rice University and at the University of California, Irvine, where she earned her bachelor's and Ph.D. and directed its expository writing program. She was managing editor of the *South Atlantic Quarterly* from 1987 to 1994 and has served on the advisory committees for both the M.A.L.S. program and the A.B. Duke Scholarship Award program since 1993.

She is the author of a book of short stories, *No Guarantees*, published in 1990. Her latest book, the novel *It Had To Be You*, was published this spring, and is reviewed in this issue of *Duke Magazine*.

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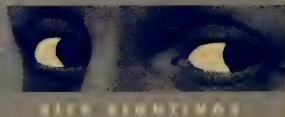
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All nominations should be addressed to the Awards and Recognition Committee, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27708. Nominations received by August 31 will be considered by the Committee. *All background information on the candidates must be compiled by the individual submitting the nomination.*

Nominee

Class

Address

Field of Achievement

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Please attach curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents):

Submitted by

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Day

Evening

Address

It is essential that the person submitting the nominations send all materials pertinent to the nominee.

The Awards and Recognition Committee will not do further research.

For additional information call: Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, Duke University
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Alumni are urged to include spouses'
names in marriage and birth announce-
ments. We do not record engagements.

20s, 30s & 40s

T. Rupert Coleman '28, A.M. '30, B.D. '31 writes
that he continues preaching as a Baptist minister in
Lakeland, Fla., and spends summers at his mountain
home in Jonas Ridge, N.C.

Mary D.B.T. Semans '39, Hon. '83 and her hus-
band, James Semans, received the 1997 North Carolina
Philanthropy Award in recognition of their support for
a broad range of philanthropies throughout the state.
The award is given annually by North Carolina's
Philanthropy Journal.

Harry Kittner B.S.M.E. '44 received the 1996
Outstanding Citizens Award for Halifax County, N.C.,
from the Boy Scouts. He lives in Weldon, N.C.

Ronald E. Mintz '47 was awarded the *Ordre Pour
Le Merite* in recognition of his extraordinary achieve-
ments. He lives in San Antonio, Texas.

Celia Pickens Shankle '49 was honored when a
transitional housing unit for refugees was named for her
by Lutheran Family Services. The Celia Pickens Shankle
Welcome House, or Celia's Place, recognizes her 10
years of service to refugees in Guilford County, N.C.

50s & 60s

George B. Foss Jr. J.D. '51 has attained *imma-
grado* status, having moved to Mexico after practicing
with the law firms Fowler, White in Tampa, St.
Petersburg, and Miami. He assists foreigners, working
with Mexican *abogados* and *licenciados* in Spanish and
English. "When not practicing law, I'm a landlord," he
writes. He rents a guest house on his property in
Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Harold Simon '52, M.D. '55, who retired as chair-
man of radiology at the Newton Wellesley Hospital, is
still clinical professor of radiology at Tufts Medical
School. He is also a consultant in radiology, teaching
residents at the V.A. Hospital in Boston. He and his
wife, Jane, live in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Nolan H. Rogers '53 was inducted into the
National Lacrosse Hall of Fame. He works for the
Maryland Stadium Authority and lives in Baltimore.

John J. Allen '54, a professor of Spanish at the
University of Kentucky in Lexington, was awarded the
Albert D. and Elizabeth H. Kirwan Memorial Prize for
his work on Cervantes and Spanish theater of the

Golden Age. He is president of the Cervantes Society
of America.

William Ray Bailey B.D. '56, a chaplain and
director of the department of pastoral care at the
Kansas City, Kan., Hospital, was honored at a benefit
for Cancer Care and Detection in April. He was also
featured in *The Kansas City Star* in recognition of his
ministry and teaching over the past 36 years.

William McKinley Smiley Jr. '57, a professor
at Stetson University's law school, received the in-
augural Professor W. McKinley Smiley Jr. Lighthouse
Award, presented by the Southern Trial Lawyers
Association. The award is given annually to America's
most outstanding lawyer in the field of academics,
legal scholarship, and advocacy teaching and training.

Edward M. Copeland III '59, an Edward R.
Woodward professor and chairman of the department
of surgery at the University of Florida College of
Medicine in Gainesville, Fla., is interim dean of the
College of Medicine and director of the University of
Florida Shands Cancer Center. He was voted presi-
dent of the Society of Surgical Oncology in March.

Walter E. Boomer '60, president and CEO of
Rogers Corp. in Rogers, Conn., is a member of its
board of directors and of Baxter International, Inc. He
was president of Babcock and Wilcox Power
Generation Group.

Phil Johnston Sr. '61 is president and CEO of
Digital Records, a high-technology developer of digi-
tal communications systems. He was awarded the
NCEITA 21 Award for Industry Volunteer of the Year,
recognizing dedication and commitment to further the
goals of the North Carolina Electronics and
Information Technology Association.

Frank Norton Jones Ph.D. '62, a chemist, is
director of Eastern Michigan University's Coatings
Research Center and has 100 publications to his cred-
it. He lives in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mary Turner Lane Ed.D. '62 received the
1997 Cornelia Phillips Spencer Bell award for her
contribution to the advancement of women at UNC-
Chapel Hill.

Richard J. Sandulli '62 is on the board of direc-
tors for Able Telcom Holding Corp., a service company
that plans, develops, builds, and maintains commu-
nications infrastructure for various applications. He was
a managing director for Berwind Financial Group in
Philadelphia.

Sally Spratt Andrews '63, board certified attor-
ney in estate planning and probate law, has her own
law firm in Houston. She was named one of the 1996
Women on the Move by Texas Executive Women and
The Houston Chronicle.

Charles Frank Zimmer '63 is the tenth head-
master of Episcopal High School in Jacksonville, Fla.
He was headmaster of Virginia Episcopal School in
Lynchburg, Va.

Rebecca Trent Kirkland '64, M.D. '68 received
the 1997 Golden Oak Award from The Parish School,
a Houston school for children with communication
and learning difficulties. A pediatric endocrinologist,
she received the award for her dedication to children
and education.

Jerry Bryan Lincecum A.M. '64, Ph.D. '67 is the
Henry L. and Laura H. Shoap Professor of English
Literature at Austin College in Sherman, Texas.

Elizabeth H. Locke '64, Ph.D. '72 is president of

The Duke Endowment. She was executive director and vice president and retains duties as director of the endowment's education division. She lives in Charlotte.

Roger Bruhwal '67, M.A.T. '73, president of the N.C. Council of Teachers of Mathematics, is also the mathematics department chair at David Butler High School in Matthews, N.C. He was mathematics department chair at West Charlotte High School.

Royce P. Jones B.D. '67, a philosophy professor at Illinois College in Jacksonville, Ill., received the Ernest G. Hildner Jr. Award.

J. Christian Wilson '67, M.Div. '70, Th.M. '72 is a professor in the department of religious studies at Elon College in North Carolina.

Ronald J. McAllister A.M. '68, Ph.D. '71 is provost and dean of the faculty at Elizabethtown College in Elizabethtown, Pa., and a professor of sociology and peace and conflict studies. He taught sociology at Northeastern University.

MARRIAGES: Stephen P. Barnes '65 to Breda M. Shanny on Sept. 28, 1996. Residence: Indianapolis, Ind.

MISSION OF MERCER

Like many things in life, Florrie Smythe Mercer's involvement with medical outreach missions to Bolivia came about by chance. Mercer B.S.N./R.N. '42 and her husband, Charles Henry Mercer B.D. '43, had moved to Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, to enjoy their retirement years. Shortly thereafter, Charles was approached by physician Henry Perry III '69 to work part-time at Andean Rural Health Care (ARHC), the organization he founded to help communities lacking access to basic health services.

"Charles declined because he felt the need was for a full-time person who was not retired. But he did ask me to sort through all the supplies people had donated," says Florrie. Before she knew it, Mercer was given the volunteer position of coordinator of medical supplies.

Because ARHC serves more than 68,000 people in four project sites in Bolivia, Mercer must be resourceful and organized. Since she started in 1989, she has been to Bolivia three times and supervised the delivery of more than 700 boxes of supplies with a cumulative value of nearly \$1 million.

ARHC sends physicians to train local people in charge of medical care and has been cited as a model for teaching and pro-



Mercer: an international helping hand

viding primary health care in developing countries. College students and other volunteers, from professionals to blue-collar workers, also embark on the quarterly group trips to teach residents such techniques as boiling unsafe water to help prevent diarrhea, the leading cause of infant death. (ARHC's other Duke connections include John Wesley Jones '72, M.D. '76, who contributes his surgical skills every summer as part of a medical work team; and founder Perry's son Baker Perry '96,

who was a co-leader of a Duke work team under the direction of campus minister David Jenkins '75, Ph.D. '94.)

"When I visited in 1989 and asked the health-care workers what they needed most, I thought they might say antibiotics," says Mercer. "But what they really wanted was boots—they have to walk miles and miles due to poor transportation—and towels."

Another request came for toothbrushes, but Mercer couldn't find anyone to donate the quantity needed. Four hours before she

was supposed to finish packing the boxes with other materials, 200 toothbrushes were donated. With an annual budget of less than \$4,000, she has to persuade vendors to contribute everyday supplies that most Westerners take for granted.

On her third trip to Bolivia this spring, Mercer was taken by surprise when the local volunteers, staff, and citizens formally honored her contributions by declaring May 9 "Florrie S. Mercer Day" in the town of Montero. The recognition followed on the heels of her being chosen to receive the North Carolina Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service in 1996.

Back in Lake Junaluska, she continues to supervise the good works of the ARHC as it looks to expand into Guatemala, South Texas, and northern Mexico. Even though she considers the Bolivians among the most "enchanting and industrious" people she's ever met, Mercer says she's not planning any return trips to the country. "I'd love to go on another work team because it's one of the most thrilling experiences you'll have. But I'm seventy-six years old. When the Bolivian people ask me when I'm coming back, I tell them I'll send my ashes in ten years."

MINI-PROFILE

70s

John R. Sanders '70, a Navy captain, is the senior Naval adviser to the USAF Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Ala.

Jeffrey K. Smith '70 is president of Kluwer Academic Publishers in Dordrecht, the Netherlands. He was senior vice president at its Boston division. He and his family live in Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

Russ McDonald '71, a professor of English at UNC-Greensboro, was elected a trustee of the Shakespeare Association of America, which promotes the teaching and study of Shakespeare.

Randall T. Wallace '71, the Oscar-nominated screenwriter for the movie *Braveheart*, is in Paris directing *The Man in the Iron Mask*.

Jayne McGuire Booker '73 is director of Deloitte & Touche Consulting Group, an international lending agency service that channels funds to developing countries and is based in South Africa. She is also the agency's U.S. coordinator.

Gerald T. Cecil M.Ed. '73, who earned his M.A. in history at the University of Kentucky, is teaching American history at Lexington Community College. He was in the Army for 31 years and a member of the staff and faculty at West Point. He lives in Winchester, Ky.

Dianna G. Jones '73, a fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry of the United Kingdom, is a founder and president of SciOptics Corp. in Orlando, Fla., as well as director of B.J.M. Ltd. in the United Kingdom.

Robert Dwight Peltz '73 published his article, "The Myth of Uniformity in Maritime Law," in the *Tulane Maritime Law Journal*. He practices maritime law with the firm Canning, Murray & Peltz in Miami.

Sarah Rock Shaber '73 is the author of *Simon Said*, a mystery novel published by St. Martin's Press. She won the 1996 St. Martin's seventh annual Malice Domestic Contest for the Best First Traditional Mystery Novel. She lives in Raleigh, N.C.

R. Melvin Keiser Ph.D. '74, professor of religious studies at Guilford College, has had several papers presented at professional conferences and published in professional and scholarly journals, including "The Quaker Vision and the Doing of Theology" in *Quaker Religious Thought*; "I Know Him Not but by Revelation: A Hermeneutics of Inwardness and the Ethics of Same-Sex Love" in *The Bible, The Church and the Future of Friends*; and "Answering That of God: Authority in Community and Tradition in the Doing of Quaker Theology." He lives in Greensboro, N.C.

Stephen A. Hildebrandt J.D. '75 is vice president and general counsel for CBS Radio, responsible for overseeing the legal affairs of the radio group. He and his wife, Una, and their family live in Poolesville, Md.

Marshall Thompson Bassett '76, M.B.A. '89 is vice president and portfolio manager at the Delaware Management Co., based in Philadelphia. He was a vice president in Morgan Stanley Asset Management's Emerging Growth Group.

Wayne H. Crow '76, a Navy commander, recently completed the Naval War College National Decision Making Course at the Naval War College in Newport, R.I.

Peter W. Farner '76 is president of SAFARI Technologies, a multimedia networking hardware and software manufacturing company. He and his wife, **Betsy Meyers Farner** '78, and their children live in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Henry W. Jones III '76 is vice president of

duke alumni association

pregame

BBQS

(featuring nationally renowned Bullock's BBQ!)

Homecoming: September 27 (Duke vs. Navy)

Levine Science Research Center Lawn

Parents' Weekend: October 25 (Duke vs. Wake Forest)

Cameron Indoor Stadium

Reunion Weekend: November 15 (Duke vs. Georgia Tech)

West Union Building's "Great Hall" (Blue and White Room)

Pregame BBQ tickets are \$11 each. Please reserve your spot ahead of time by returning the registration form (below) with your payment. You will be able to pick up your tickets at the door. Questions? Call the Reunions Office at (800) FOR-DUKE or (919) 684-5114. For football tickets, call (800) 672-2583 or (919) 681-2583.



Events will start
two hours before kickoff

...registration...

PLEASE INDICATE WHICH PREGAME BBQ(S) YOU WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND
BY PLACING A CHECK NEXT TO THE DATE(S)

☐ SEPTEMBER 27

☐ OCTOBER 25

☐ NOVEMBER 15

NAME

CLASS

PHONE

NUMBER OF TICKETS

x\$11=

MC/VISA

EXPIRATION DATE

PRINT NAME ON CARD

SIGNATURE

PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO DUKE UNIVERSITY AND MAIL TO:
ALUMNI AFFAIRS PREGAME BBQ, DUKE ALUMNI HOUSE, 614 CHAPEL DRIVE, DURHAM, NC 27708

alumni reunions

Whether it's been five years or 50 years since graduation, you won't want to miss the weekend your Reunion Planning Committee has in store! Reminisce with friends, relive the old days, and get the inside scoop on what's new around campus. Look for your registration forms in late summer, and sign up to be part of the fun.



HOMECOMING WEEKEND

September 26-27, 1997

Classes of 1987, 1992, and Young Alumni Classes of 1992-1996

All classes are invited back for Homecoming events, including the Homecoming Festival on the Quad, the traditional Duke Alumni Association BBQ, and a football game against Navy. The fifth and tenth reunion classes will celebrate at reunion parties on Friday night. Don't miss the best chance all year for Young Alumni to come home to Duke!

REUNION WEEKENDS

September 12-14, 1997

Classes of 1947, 1957, 1967, 1977, and the Half Century Club

Come join your classmates and relive the Duke experience. Spend time in the classroom at Duke Directions, the academic mini-college, enjoy numerous tours, hear about the course Duke is charting at "A Conversation with the President," and spend an afternoon under the "big top" at the Duke Alumni Association luncheon. Most importantly, reconnect with your classmates and renew old ties at your class events. This promises to be a weekend you don't want to miss!

November 14-16, 1997

Classes of 1952, 1962, 1972, and 1982

Members of these returning classes will be gathering on campus to meet with good friends and create new memories while recalling old ones. Make sure to register so you can enjoy class parties, Duke Directions (an academic mini-college), a plethora of tours, a football game (Duke vs. Georgia Tech), and "A Conversation with the President." There is no better time to return to Duke and to visit with your classmates—it won't be a party without you!

'97



intellectual property development at U.S. Robotics, based in Skokie, Ill. He lives in Wilmette.

Randall D. Ledford Ph.D. '76 is a senior vice president and chief technology officer for St. Louis-based Emerson Electric Co., which manufactures electrical and electronic products for commercial, industrial, and consumer markets. He supervises corporate technology and the Advanced Material Center. He was vice president and deputy general manager of the Digital Imaging Group at Texas Instruments.

David G. LeGrand '76 is a partner with the law firm Dinsmore & Shohl. He lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Archie Doyster Logan Jr. Th.M. '76 was elected leader of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina. He is the pastor of Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church in Kittrell, N.C., and an adjunct professor of theology at Shaw Divinity School in Raleigh.

Thienchay Kiranandana A.M. '77, Ph.D. '78 is president of Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand.

Richard Hugh Lumpkin '77, a partner in the law firm Keith Mack in Miami, received the "Put Something Back" Pro Bono Award for Child Advocacy for his dedication to abandoned, abused, and neglected children. He is responsible for Keith Mack's appellate, insurance litigation, and environmental law practices.

Betsy Meyers Farmer '78 is a management and marketing consultant and principal with BHC Inc., based in San Francisco. She is also a member of the local school board. She and her husband, **Peter W. Farmer** '76, and their children live in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mary Sandra Hingston '78 writes the "Pop Quiz" feature for the Microsoft Network's on-line women's magazine, *Underwire*. She wrote her thirteenth historical romance novel, *Beloved Heart*, published by Zebra/Pinnacle Books, under the name of Mallory Burgess. She is also a staff writer for *Philadelphia Magazine*. She and her husband, Doug Slick, and their children live in Potstom, Pa.

Elizabeth Swails Matteson '78, who earned her M.A. in exercise science from UNC-Chapel Hill in May, is an exercise physiologist with Orange County Veterans Foundation. She and her husband, **William Hillary Matteson** Ph.D. '83, and their children live in Durham.

Keith R. Vesper M.Div. '78, Th.M. '82, ACPE supervisor and hospital chaplain, is the vice president of mission and ministry for the Ohio Health Corp. in Columbus, Ohio. He and his wife, **Carolyn Cater Glover Vesper** '75, M.Div. '83, and their two daughters live in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Carol E. Wiley '78 is an anesthesiologist practicing in Bremerton, Wash. She and her husband, Stephen Cassella, and their two sets of twins live on Bainbridge Island, Wash.

William C. Nordlund J.D. '79 is executive vice president and chief financial officer of Panda Energy International, Inc., a Dallas-based developer of independent power projects. He was senior vice president and general counsel at Panda. He lives in Plano, Texas.

MARRIAGES: Gary K. Berman J.D. '75 to **Elizabeth A. Jackson** '77 on Feb. 2. Residence: Durham.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Thomas Cameron Hillsman** '77 and Emily Watson Hillsman on Aug. 14, 1996. Named **Agnieszka Watson**. Second child and first son to **Janet Rhodes Friedman** '78 and Daniel Friedman on March 4. Named Benjamin George.

A WEIGHTY DIVERSION

Ill his life, Arnold Pope '54, M.Div. '58 has shown spunk. As an undergraduate, non-scholarship weight lifter who bankrolled his own travel and expenses to tournaments, Pope was dismayed his senior year when he learned he wouldn't be excused from Saturday classes to compete. Instead, he decided to join the team at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His athletic allegiance was discovered when he won a meet and a local paper ran Pope's photo and a headline declaring that a "UNC student" had won the title. "Eddie Cameron was not amused when that headline came out," says Pope, referring to the legendary Duke athletics director.

Around the same time, Pope found himself hungry and broke and decided to take up a restaurant's challenge to finish off the "H-Bomb Special." If he could, it was free. "Well, they brought out this punch bowl with twenty-one scoops of ice cream, bananas, crushed pineapple, butterscotch syrup, whipped cream, nuts, and cherries. And I had to eat it because I didn't have the \$3.50 to pay for it."

More than forty years later, Pope still shows the resourcefulness he had as a young man. He con-



Pope: pumped and in his prime

tinued competing in weight lifting events while working as a Methodist minister, high school teacher, and athletics coach. After an eight-year hiatus in the early to mid-Eighties, he resumed competing when a new master's division was established. He's entered and won the national title competition every year since 1988.

His tenth straight National Weight Lifting Championship in the master's division in April automatically qualified him for the Weight Lifting Hall of Fame. This honor was added to his twenty-seven North Carolina championships, as well as his accomplishments in the Scottish Games, in which participants compete in seven gu-

elting tests of strength and endurance. (Pope became the first American to win an open caber-tossing championship by throwing an eighteen-foot-long, 120-pound pole.)

"One thing I've really enjoyed about master's competition is the fellowship," says Pope, who lives with his wife, Barbara Wilson Pope '54, in Stedman, North Carolina. "All the guys are competitive, but at this stage, we're just grateful to still be doing something. We all know what the others have been through."

He says he's looking forward to his induction into the Hall of Fame next year in California, but has already started thinking about easing out of weight lifting. "An X-ray of my back

looks like a Japanese horror movie. With all those curvatures and spurs, it makes you queasy just to look at it," he says. "It's a trade-off between the amount of pain and problems you're willing to go through and the fun you get out of it. At this point, I'm starting to ask myself what else there is to accomplish end over end."

But Pope continues to share his winning philosophy with younger athletes, refereeing for high school football games and officiating at weight lifting competitions. "I feel a responsibility to give something back, and I've been able to touch a lot of kids' lives through sports. It's not just a private hobby for me."

80s

Tina Sherry Alster B.S.N. '81, M.D. '86 is director of the Washington Institute of Dermatologic Laser Surgery, a clinical assistant professor at Georgetown University, and a lecturer at Harvard Medical School. Her textbook, *Manual of Cutaneous Laser Techniques*, was published by Lippincott Publishers, and a book for the public, *The Essential Guide to Cosmetic Laser Surgery*, by Alliance Publishers. She and her husband and their son live in Washington, D.C.

Siobhan Darrow Valesenkov '81 is a correspondent based at CNN's London news bureau. She

was CNN's Moscow correspondent and producer, reporting from inside the White House and the Kremlin during coverage of the October siege in 1993. She was nominated for an Emmy award in 1994.

Joseph D. Fehrbach A.M. '82, Ph.D. '86 is an associate professor in the mathematical sciences department at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass.

Monica Donath Kohnen '82 was elected to the executive committee at the law firm Graydon Head & Ritchey. She practices in the areas of corporate law, construction, general individual law, real estate, and zoning. She lives in Cincinnati.

Anne Elizabeth Lubbers Ph.D. '82, a plant ecologist, is an associate professor and received academic tenure at Centre College in Danville, Ky. She teaches in the biology program and is in charge of the college greenhouse.

Jed Louis Simmons '82 is managing director of Excite International and senior vice president of Excite, Inc., a major network and directory service for the Internet. He was international executive vice president for Hanna-Barbera, based in London.

Cyndi Dondlinger Schnupper '82 is a project manager at SAS Institute. She and her husband, Michael, and their children live in Raleigh.

Arnold Gene Cobb M.Div. '83, pastor of Winstead United Methodist Church in Wilson, N.C., was assistant grand chaplain for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was named assistant director for the Scottish Rite Valley of Greensboro.

Suzanne Rich Folsom '83, an attorney with the Washington, D.C., office of O'Melveny & Myers, is a member and officer of the board of directors for SOS Children's Villages, an international children's organization assisting abused, abandoned, neglected, and orphaned children. She lives in Bethesda, Md.

Alice Elaine Gould B.S.E. '83, M.B.A. '90 is the founder of Management Achieve, a consulting firm that assists companies in achieving profitable growth through strategic planning, marketing, product strategy, and business process improvement. She lives in Durham.

Jill Goldberg Granoff '83 is senior vice president of strategic planning, finance, and information systems for Estee Lauder in the U.S. and Canada. She and her husband, Richard, and their children live in Greenwich, Conn.

Wendy Lynn Jaffe '83 is associate publisher for CMP Media Inc.'s *InformationWeek* magazine, based in Manhasset, N.Y. She works out of the CMP San Mateo, Calif., office.

Michael Francis Jakubik '83 is a managing director and head of Project Finance for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa for Bankers Trust Co. He was a vice president in the Project Advisory Group for JP Morgan. He lives in Dover, Mass.

William Hillary Matteson Ph.D. '83 is a senior engineer at IBM in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Swails Matteson** '78, and their children live in Durham.

Jonathan Bryan Rosenberg Ph.D. '83 is vice president of product engineering for NovaSoft Systems, Inc., a leading supplier of document management and workflow software, based in Burlington, Mass.

Ketan Kumudchandra Sheth '83 presented the keynote address and conducted individual sessions at the International Symposium on Occupational Asthma and Allergy in Arkhangelsk, Russia, in June. He is an allergy and asthma specialist at the Arnett Clinic in Lafayette, Ind.

Howard Marshall Bear '84, who completed a two-year neurodiology fellowship at the University of Maryland, is in a diagnostic radiology practice. He and his wife, Juli, live in Athens, Ga.

John Christian Glover B.S.E. '84 is director of investor relations for Barnett Bank in Jacksonville, Fla. He was a corporate finance associate for JP Morgan in New York.

Eve Myers Herman '84 is a clinical nurse specialist at Children's Hospital in New Orleans. She has lectured to local and national groups on latex allergy.

Kathy Joanne Ivey '84, an associate professor of

English at Lenoir-Rhyne College in Hickory, N.C., was approved for tenure for 1998. She teaches rhetoric and composition, directs the Writing Center, and has served as acting coordinator of the Visiting Writers Series. She lives in Hickory.

Sara Marks '84 is director of alumni affairs and special events for Duke's Fuqua School of Business. She has worked in the alumni and the development offices at Duke.

Mark D. Miller '84 is dean of the School of Academic Enrichment and Lifelong Learning and director of the Interdisciplinary Studies Program at the College of West Virginia in Beckley. He and his wife, Dedra, live in Shady Spring.

David Charles Baker '85, M.B.A. '90 is a manager of market development for osteoporosis in the Northeast for Merck & Co. He and his wife, Irene, and their children live in Cheltenham, Pa.

Stuart Gaynes B.S.E. '85 is an emergency physician in the Kansas City area. He and his wife, Marcy, and their two children live in Overland Park, Kansas.

Gregory Joseph Glover M.D. '85 is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of the law firm Dorsey & Whitney. He is a registered patent attorney and licensed physician with experience in food and drug law, intellectual property law, and technology licensing.

Tanya Lind Johnson B.S.E. '85 is assistant secretary of Digital Recorders Inc., a developer of digital communications systems in Research Triangle Park, N.C. She was director of program management and operations for Digital's Transit Communication Systems group.

Matthew H. Koch '85, a Navy lieutenant commander, departed on a six-month deployment to the Persian Gulf as part of the Pacific Fleet Middle East Force 1-97 aboard USS Paul F. Foster.

Jonathan Evan Perlman '85, president of the Duke Club of South Florida, is a founding partner in the law firm Blum Perlman & Cherdack in Miami. He specializes in commercial, employment, securities and franchise litigation, and arbitration. He and his wife, Lauren, and their son live in Miami.

Michael Bennett Siller '85, who earned his J.D. at Boston University in 1989, is an assistant attorney general for the State of New York in the Litigation bureau. He lives and works in New York City.

Ana Maidique Bogusky '86 is production director for Crispin, Porter & Bogusky Advertising. She and her husband, Alex, and their son live in Miami Beach.

Thomas Allan Broce '86 is senior vice president of marketing for MTV in New York. He was director of advertising and program marketing for ESPN and ESPN II.

Eric Desman '86 has completed his training in plastic and reconstructive surgery at Albany Medical Center and is now a member of the Lewis Gayle Clinic in Virginia. He and his wife, Lisa, live in Roanoke, Va.

Peter Wade Flur B.S.E. '86 is a research engineer in the school of electrical and computer engineering at Georgia Tech. He and his wife, **Dorlisa King Flur** '87, M.B.A. '88, live in Atlanta.

Marybeth Levin Lapham '86 is vice president of the corporate finance placement group at Bankers Trust in New York City. Her husband, **Steve Lapham** M.B.A. '86, is a vice president in the real estate national lending group at the Bank of New York. They have two children and live in Westfield, N.J.

Peter Lawrence Lublin '86 is a senior litigation attorney with the Atlanta law firm McCalla, Raymer, Padrick, Cobb, Nichols, and Clark. He and his wife, Mi-

1997-98 MEN'S BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Oct. 25	BLUE-WHITE SCRIMMAGE	TBA
Nov. 1	UPSTATE ALL-STARS	7:30
8	AUSTRALIA	7:30
16	at Army	1:00 (HTS)
20	DAVIDSON	6:30 (espn2)
MAUI INVITATIONAL, Lahaina, Hawaii		
Nov. 24	First Round	7:00 (espn2)
25	Semifinals	9:30 (ESPN)
26	Championship Game 1	10:00 (ESPN)
(Other teams: Arizona, Boston College, Chamaine, DePaul, George Washington, Kentucky, Missouri)		
Dec. 1	S.C. STATE	7:30 (HTS, Sun)
3	UNC-GREENSBORO	7:30
6	VIRGINIA	2:00 (RJ)
10	VILLANOVA	7:30
13	at Michigan	4:00 (CBS)
21	MERCER	2:00
30	PORTLAND STATE	7:30 (FSS)
Jan. 3	at Maryland	8:00 (ESPN)
7	N.C. STATE	9:00 (ESPN)
10	at Florida State	7:30 (ESPN)
14	at Wake Forest	7:00 (ESPN)
17	CLEMSON	1:00 (ABC)
24	at N.C. A&T	7:30
24	at Virginia	12:00 (CBS)
29	MARYLAND	8:00 (RJ)
Feb. 1	GEORGIA TECH	1:30 (RJ)
4	at North Carolina	9:00 (RJ, espn2)
8	at N.C. STATE	9:30 (ABC)
10	FLORIDA STATE	9:00 (RJ)
14	WAKE FOREST	4:00 (RJ, espn2)
18	at Clemson	9:00 (ESPN)
22	UCLA	1:30 (ABC)
25	at Georgia Tech	7:00 (ESPN)
28	NORTH CAROLINA	2:00 (ABC)

Mar. 5-9 ACC TOURNAMENT, Greensboro, N.C.

All times are Eastern Standard and subject to change. Check local listings on game day. RJ=Raycom/JP Sports; HTS=Home Team Sports; FSS=Fox Sports/South; Sun=Sunshine Network.

1997-98 WOMEN'S BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Nov. 7	RUSSIAN DYNAMO MOSCOW (exhibition)	7:00
12	HUNGARY (exhibition)	7:00
19	UNC-GREENSBORO	7:00
22	NOTRE DAME	2:00
Nov. 26-Dec. 1	SAN JUAN SHOOTOUT San Juan, Puerto Rico (Duke, Detroit, Illinois, Southern Illinois, Providence, University of Puerto Rico)	
Nov. 28	Detroit Mercy (Atlantic Standard)	5:00
29	Southern Illinois	5:00
30	5th and 6th place game	2:00
	3rd and 4th place game	4:00
	1st and 2nd place game	7:00
DUKE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CLASSIC Durham, NC Benefiting the Durham Ronald McDonald House		
Dec. 6	Duke vs. Florida A&M	6:00
	Michigan vs. Ohio University	8:00
7	Game without Duke	6:00
	Duke game	8:00
13	at Clemson	2:00
20	UCLA	7:00
22	MARYLAND	7:00
THE STATE FARM CLASSIC Gainesville, Florida		
Dec. 28	Duke vs. Kent	4:30
	Florida vs. Rhode Island	7:00
29	Game without Florida	4:30
	Florida game	7:00
Jan. 2	at Wake Forest	7:00
4	GEORGIA TECH	12:00
12	at North Carolina	TBA
16	FLORIDA STATE	7:00
19	at N.C. State	7:30
23	VIRGINIA	7:00
25	CLEMSON	2:00
30	at Maryland	7:30
Feb. 2	WAKE FOREST	7:00
5	at Georgia Tech	7:00
12	NORTH CAROLINA	7:00
15	at Florida State	2:00
19	N.C. STATE	7:00
22	at Virginia	TBA

Feb. 26-March 1 ACC TOURNAMENT Charlotte, NC

For information about other sports programs, call Sports Information at (919) 684-2633, or visit Duke sports' website at www.GoDuke.com

chele, and their three children live in Alpharetta, Ga.

Anthony A. Silva M.B.A. '86 is principal at Hewitt Associates LLC, an international human resources consulting firm that specializes in compensation and benefits. He and his wife, Wanda, have two sons and live in Marietta, Ga.

Michael Bruce Syrop '86 has a private law practice in Atlanta and deals primarily with injured workers and personal injury claims. He and his wife, Nancy, and their daughters live in Marietta, Ga.

Daniel P. Arian '87 is vice president of retail and entertainment development for Catellus Development Corp., a real estate company based in San Francisco. He was the director of entertainment properties development with Forest City Enterprises, Inc.

Katherine Johnson Armstrong '87, manager of public relations for Johnson & Johnson World Headquarters in New Brunswick, N.J., was honored at the Eighteenth Annual Tribute to Women and Industry (TWIN) Awards Dinner in May. The TWIN award is presented to outstanding executive, professional, and managerial women who have made significant contributions to the success of their companies.

Dorisa King Flier '87, M.B.A. '88 is a principal with the law firm McKinsey & Co. She and her husband, **Peter Wade Flier** B.S.E. '86, live in Atlanta.

Megan Lucille Foster '87 is an attorney practicing marketing and regulatory law in the legal department of Unilever United States in New York City. She was with the FDA in Washington, D.C. She lives in New York City.

Elizabeth Aldrich Gillespie '87, M.B.A. '91 works in direct marketing for the Danbury Mint division of MBI, Inc. She was in finance at American Express TRS Co., Inc. Her husband, **Philip M. Gillespie** '87, is a consulting engagement manager at Mitchell Madison Group in New York. The couple lives in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Laurence Bryan Isaacson J.D. '87 is an attorney practicing structured finance with the New York law firm Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. He was a partner in the New York office of the law firm Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe.

Erik Norris Johnson '87, a Navy lieutenant, participated in Exercise "Thrust Jander" off the coast of Australia while assigned to the aircraft carrier USS *Independence*, based in Yokosuka, Japan.

Evan Llewellyn Jones '87 is president and CEO of TSI Soccer, a retail mail order business specifically focused on the soccer market. He and his wife, **Suma Rumaiah Jones** '87, A.M. '95, have a son and live in Durham.

Sarah Dotson Mathews '87 practices environmental law for the firm Blackwell, Sanders, Matheny, Weary & Lombardi in Kansas City, Mo., and serves as co-chair of the Kansas City area Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee for Duke. She and her husband, Scott, and their son live in Leewood, Kan.

Karri Neuschatz Parola '87 is a computer telephone specialist for New York Life Benefits Services Inc. in Norwood, Mass. She and her husband, Stephen, and their children live in Westwood, Mass.

Edward Dean Brown III B.S.E. '88 is a software developer for Metasys, Inc., a major provider of software solutions for Enterprise Transportation Management. He and his wife, Melanie, live in Charlotte.

Lisa Lee Poole J.D. '88 is a partner in the law firm Hogan & Hartson in Washington, D.C.

Gleenn Richard Skutt M.S. '88, who earned his Ph.D. in electrical engineering at Virginia Tech, is a

senior engineer with Va. Power Technologies Inc. Blacksburg.

Jay Paul Zavada M.B.A. '88 is director of product marketing at Day-Timers. He and his wife, **Yvonne Yancey Zavada** M.H.A. '89, and their son live in Lansdale, Pa.

Allison Elmore Thornton '89 practices employment law as an associate with the firm Fisher & Phillips. She and her husband, Steve, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Patrick Hilary Zaeplf '89 is an associate in the environmental law group of the Philadelphia firm Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll. He was an assistant counsel with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Yvonne Yancey Zavada M.H.A. '89 is vice president of medicine at Allegheny University Hospital, Medical College of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, **Jay Paul Zavada** M.B.A. '88, and their son live in Lansdale, Pa.

Laura Zavelson '89 works in licensing and acquisitions at Guidant Corp. in the San Francisco Bay area. She lives in Mountain View, Calif.

MARRIAGES: Howard Marshall Bear '84 to Juli Anne Schwartz on Aug. 31, 1996. Residence: Athens, Ga. **Barbara Jean Wiley** '86 to Derek S. Deskey on Nov. 2, 1996. Residence: Marietta, Ga. **Lidia Comini** '87 to **Michael C. Turzai** J.D. '87 on May 3. Residence: Bradford Woods, Pa. **Edward Dean Brown** B.S.E. '88 to Melanie Gaye Trail on April 8, 1995. Residence: Charlotte. **Richard Alan Friedman** '88 to Cheryl Ina Hurwitz on April 20. Residence: Summit, N.J.

BIRTHS: Second child and first daughter to **William Richard Russell III** '80 and Mary Jo Russell on Feb. 10. Named Lindsay Christine. Third child and second daughter to **Karen Trigg Wood** '80 and Jim Wood on Sept. 20, 1996. Named Susan Trigg. Twin daughters, second and third children, to **Kathleen Conway Alperin** '82 and **Mark Richard Alperin** M.B.A. '82 on April 4. Named Tracy Christine and Carly Anne. Third child and son to **Kathleen Anderson Giannuzzi** '82 and **John Louis Giannuzzi** '83 on Jan. 19. Named Michael Christopher. Second child and son to **Cyndi Dondlinger Schnupper** '82 and Michael Schnupper on Sept. 30, 1996. Named Christopher Charles. Third son to **John Louis Giannuzzi** '83 and **Kathleen Anderson Giannuzzi** '82 on Jan. 19. Named Michael Christopher. Second child and son to **Jill Goldberg Granoff** '83 and Richard Granoff on April 9. Named Noah Ray. Second child and first daughter to **Diane Parfy Farn** '84 and **Warren Wightman Farn III** '84 on Aug. 22. Named Andrea Lindstrom. Fourth son to **Gary Burton Gunst** M.B.A. '84 and Sue Gunst on Feb. 26. Named Joseph William. Second child and first daughter to **Eve Myers Herman** B.S.N. '84 and Jonathan M. Herman on Nov. 23, 1996. Named Stephanie Claire. Second child and first daughter to **David Charles Baker** '85, M.B.A. '90 and Irene Levy Baker on Sept. 7, 1996. Named William Molly. Second child and daughter to **Gregory William Carney** B.S.E. '85 and Laura Carney on July 5, 1996. Named Caroline Williamson. Second child and daughter to **Stuart Gaynes** B.S.E. '85 and Marcy Gaynes on Dec. 8, 1996. Named Shan Rose. Third child and son to **Lisa Brecker Hartstein** '85 and Alan Hartstein on April 30. Named Brett Brecker. Second child and daughter to **Lorrie Marie Marcol** J.D. '85 and Christopher R. Holmes on Feb. 16. Named Meredith Leyden. Second child and daughter to **Debra Pistorino Parrish**

B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 and **Alexander Wells Parrish** '87 on April 30. Named Heather Erin. First child and son to **Jonathan Evan Perlman** '85 and Lauren Sterling Perlman on Jan. 1. Named Zachary Daniel. Third child and first son to **Catherine Andur Small** '85 and Scott McCavley Small on April 2. Named Blake McCavley. First child and son to **Ana Maidique Bogusky** '86 and Alex Bogusky on July 26, 1996. Named William Ezekiel. First child and son to **Robert Efrim Carter** M.B.A. '86 and **Judith Freed Carter** M.B.A. '86 on March 1. Named William Jacob. Second child and first son to **Marybeth Levin Lapham** '86 and **Steve Lapham** M.B.A. '86 on May 6. Named Brian Andrew. Twin daughters, second and third children, to **Peter Lawrence Lublin** '86 and Michele A. Lublin on Jan. 23. Named Rebecca Paige and Jessica Ryan. First child and daughter to **Lisa Granozio Martila** '86 and **Kurt David Martila** '86 on Sept. 17, 1996. Named Susanah Michele. First child and daughter to **Kimberly Janine McLarin** '86 and Matthew S. Robinson on Feb. 17. Named Samantha Grace. Second child and first daughter to **David Norman Rich** '86, M.B.A. '90 and Noelle Rich on Feb. 3. Named Camille Anne. Second child and daughter to **Michael Bruce Syrop** '86 and Nancy Howard Syrop on Dec. 19, 1996. Named Rachel Lora. First child and son to **Frank Norris White** '86 and Dawn Smith on March 28. Named Henry Smith. Third child and second daughter to **Kyle Schweiker Hard** '87 and James Hard on April 16. Named Savannah Rachel. Second child and daughter to **Karen Havens Leont** '87 and Eugene J. M. Leone on March 28. Named Dominique Lueth. First child and son to **Sarah Dotson Mathews** '87 and K. Scott Mathews on Sept. 20, 1996. Named Parker Dotson. Second child and daughter to **Karri Neuschatz Parola** '87 and Stephen Parola on March 20. Named Lauren Rose. Second child and daughter to **Alexander Wells Parrish** '87 and **Debra Pistorino Parrish** B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 on April 30. Named Heather Erin. First child and daughter to **Stephanie Gordon Posner** '87 and Ethan Posner on May 15, 1996. Named Marissa Leigh. Twins, first and second sons, to **Julie K. Strickland** '87 and Todd W. Strickland on Dec. 10, 1996. Named Kyle Riley and Evan Cole. A son to **Gregg Aaron Hollenberg** '88, M.B.A. '92 and **Christine Rangel Hollenberg** '88, Ph.D. '89 on Oct. 2, 1996. Named Justin Davis. First child and son to **David Samuel Lorry** '88 and Elizabeth Lorry on April 5. Named Benjamin Josef. Second child and first son to **Shari Berger Maurer** '88 and Matthew Maurer on Feb. 14. Named Joshua Ryan. First child and son to **Jay Paul Zavada** M.B.A. '88 and **Yvonne Yancey Zavada** M.H.A. '89 on Feb. 8. Named Zachary Cole. First child and son to **Karen Sawyer Baptiste** '89 and James Jeffrey Baptiste on Feb. 27. Named Alexander George. First child and son to **Christopher Ciccone** '89 and Laurie Ciccone on Jan. 23. Named Christopher Jacob. First child and son to **Frank Owen Fitzgerald III** '89 and **Kerston Marchese Fitzgerald** '90 on March 1. Named Owen Patrick. First child and daughter to **Eugene Herr Gardner Jr.** '89 and **Bernadette Miller Gardner** '90 on March 21. Named Caroline Curtin. First child and son to **Dana Alice Krug** '89 and Stephen Lichtenstein on April 27. Named Samuel Adam. First child and daughter to **Allison Elmore Thornton** '89 and Steve Thornton on Jan. 25. Named Rachel Elizabeth. Second child and daughter to **Rodger Sheldon Williams** '89 and Christine Williams on March 27. Named Leah Elizabeth. First child and son to **Yvonne Yancey Zavada** M.H.A. '89 and **Jay Paul Zavada** M.B.A. '88 on Feb. 8. Named Zachary Cole.

SUPPOSITIONING THEMSELVES

Some December, Justin Heimberg '95 and David Gomborg '95 are going to have their Jewish surnames slipped into Christmas stockings nationwide. They have just published an abrasive little humor book, *Would You Rather...?*, and the absurd dilemmas it poses can make a person laugh out loud. Which is why the publisher, Plume, a Penguin imprint, is pushing the book so hard.

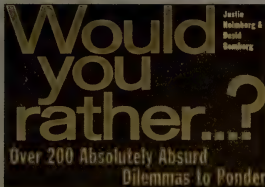
The jacket's seething pink and electric chartruese jacket is meant to grab the attention of impulse shoppers at point-of-purchase displays. There are radio spots and a website (www.wouldyourather.com). In Penguin's fall catalogue, Heimberg and Gomborg got more play than the Pope, a two-page spread matched only by other big-time money-makers like Stephen King and Joyce Carol Oates.

Like many humor books, *Would You Rather...?* has no plot and fewer words than many magazine articles. Nor is it concept a new one. Basically, the book is no more than a series of questions. And if you need a footnote to grasp their tone, chances are you won't get it.

Best defined as a sort of cure for twenty-something pre-millennial ennui, the book's driving force is pop-culture obscurity. Deciding whether you'd

rather appear in the mirror as Yasin Arafat or be accompanied by the Darth Vader death march upon entering the room can tie a mind in knots, especially if it's 3 a.m., which is when most of the questions were concocted.

A few examples: "Would you rather...
• have veins on the



outside of your skin, or have your mood directly dependent on how high your socks are pulled up?"

• add your name to the Declaration of Independence, or preface the U.S. Constitution with 'Freakazoids, please report to the dance floor!'"

• watch a porno movie with your parents, or watch a porno movie starring your parents?"

Whether or not they intended it, Heimberg and Gomborg (who now work for the toy development company Nextory) have put together a remarkably playful, funny exercise in post-structuralism.



Taking the laugh track: Heimberg, left, and Gomborg

they sent query letters to five publishers and were elated to get five responses. They landed Jay Mandel '94 as their agent, and a year later, the book is on the shelves.

"They just started selling copies at Barnes & Noble, and it's a great feeling seeing your name on the cover," says Gomborg. "There's only one other feeling that compares and that's the feeling of warm Underoos fresh out of the dryer."

The young authors have big plans for their concept, which they have already trademarked. "Next come the T-shirts, newspaper columns, comic strips, pants, pens, pens, an opera, the 'Would you Rather' fly dancers, dioramas, and a movie starring Tom Bosley," says Heimberg. "What I really want to see is a copy of *Would You Rather...?* in every hotel room."

—Tyler Thoreson '95

associate in the employment law department of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker in Atlanta. Her husband, **Sean Michael Green** B.S.E. '91, who graduated from Georgia Tech with a master's in architecture, works for Stanley, Besman & Sears Architecture. During the 1996 Olympics, he worked as staging and scenic coordinator for the opening and closing ceremonies. The couple lives in Atlanta.

Adriano Montinola Hernandez J.D. '91 represented Duke in May at the investiture of the president of Manuel L. Quezon University in Manila, the Philippines.

Terry J. Meyerson B.S.E. '91, president and CEO of Interse Corp., has sold his website analysis software company to Microsoft Corp. He lives in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Brett Christian Wood M.E.M. '91 is in veterinary school at N.C. State University. He lives in Apex, N.C.

Margaret Ruth Coleman '92, who earned her D.D.S. degree at UNC-Chapel Hill in May 1996, is a general dental practice resident at Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

Christopher Lawrence '92, who earned his M.D. at the University of Mississippi's medical school in May, has begun a residency in internal medicine at Georgetown University Hospital. And his wife, **Sally Brand Lawrence** '94, live in Washington, D.C.

Christina Ann Link '92 was named an associate of the Casualty Actuarial Society. She is a senior actuarial assistant at Travelers Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn.

Dean Gordon Smith '92, who earned his M.A. in international relations at Yale University in May, is in Bulgaria for two years with the U.S. Peace Corps. He is focusing on small business development.

Scott Mark Bradfield '93, who earned his M.D. at the University of South Florida's medical school, is in a pediatric residency at Massachusetts General Hospital. He is pursuing a career in pediatric oncology.

Alyson Amonette Eberting '93 graduated from Villanova Law School and passed the Tennessee State Bar exam. She completed Officer Indocination School and Navy Justice School in Newport, R.I., and is a lieutenant stationed at the Navy Legal Services Office at Naval Station, Norfolk, Va. She and her husband, **Jeffrey Jennings Eberting** '91, live in Norfolk.

Katrina Smith Korfmacher, M.S. '93, Ph.D. '96 is an assistant professor of environmental studies at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. She was named as one of nine 1997 Mitchell Young Scholars for her research proposal entered in this year's competition.

Amy Stoakley Sebring '93 is a budget analyst with the education section of the Va. Department of Planning and Budget. She and her husband, Roy, live in Richmond.

Nathan James Wood '93 is pursuing a Ph.D. in geology at Oregon State University.

Craig Stephen Arneson '94, a Navy lieutenant, departed on a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean aboard the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy.

Stephanie Elizabeth Doyal '94, who earned her J.D. at the University of Texas' law school in May, is in Siena, Italy, on a Fulbright Scholarship studying the legal aspects of stolen art restitution between Italy and the U.S.

Charles William Johnson J.D. '94 is an associate in the law firm Briggs and Morgan, based in Minneapolis, where he practices business and corporate transactions, commercial law, and mergers and acquisitions.

90s

Jon Michael Spencer M.T.S. '90 is a Tyler and Alice Haynes Professor of American studies and a music professor at the University of Richmond. His book, *The New Negroes and Their Music: The Success of the Harlem Renaissance*, published by The University of Tennessee Press, examines the music and people that emerged from and shaped the Harlem Renaissance.

Daniel William Wright Ph.D. '90 is an associate professor in the chemistry department at Elon College in North Carolina.

Margaret Siem Dowgwilla M.B.A. '91 is vice

president of Wachovia Bank of North Carolina in Winston-Salem. She is marketing manager in the personal financial services division.

Jeffrey Jennings Eberting '91, a lieutenant in the Navy Dental Corps, completed his residency in the Advanced Education in General Dentistry program at the Naval Dental Center in San Diego. He is head of the dental department and officer of morale, welfare, and recreation for the USS *Trenton*, based in Norfolk. He and his wife, **Alyson Amonette Eberting** '93, live in Norfolk.

Regan McCarthy Greene '91, who graduated from Emory University's law school, with distinction, in 1996, is a member of the Order of the Coif and an

CELEBRATE SUCCESS!

The following Reunion Gift volunteers raised almost \$2.5 million for The Duke Annual Fund. Reunion classes committed more than \$19 million to all areas of the University to mark this milestone year. The Duke Annual Fund would like to thank everyone who participated, especially our loyal volunteers listed below. Let's celebrate your success on campus this fall!

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 Kashi Sterzbach Hurst
 Fred T. Luf
 Neal S. Kye
 Susan Darow Marchase
 Diane Burn Mossavits
 Barbara H. Morray
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 Dale C. Robbins
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 G. Winslow Stillman
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 Carol Crouman Housberg
 Linda Ram Kohut
 Peter W. Kremers
 Peter A. Levinson
 Cynthia Seabrook
 Maureen Denauer Ward
 Anna Gunnarsson Pfeiffer
 Sarah Woods Garland Potts
 Jane Walberg Rankin
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 Patricia Bernhardt Macdonald
 Valerie Mosley-Diamond
 Emanuel R. Pearlman
 Jane Sikonski Santinelli
 Ann Schneider Shelton
 Charles E. Squires
 Susan Priscilla Swan
 William Burwell Tarr III
 Richard Scott Zimman
1987—10th Reunion
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Class Chair
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True Blue Gifts Chair
Mark Anthony Augusti
Leadership Gifts Chair
Hollace Saxe Rhodes
Engineering Agent
Timothy Justin Walsh
Affinity Co-Chair
Carol Ferrante Walsh
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 Allison Weinberger Bernan
 Julie Pease Buranoley
 Ann Sharpe Collins
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 Cathleen Glenn Edwards
 Christine Catherine Edwards
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 Michael Edward Fitzgerald
 Janice A. Gault
 Lourdes Ebra Gili
 Martha Dresser Irons
 Ellen Fichuk Kador
 Daniel Gookin Karslake
 John David Krueger
 Barbara R. Lentz
 Douglas James McCartney
 John Mark Musolino
 Alexander Wells Parish
 Harriet Michelle Ruskun
 Neil Masaki Shisato
 David Anton Skidmore, Jr.
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1992—5th Reunion
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 Katherine B. Bernard
 Tiffany Jones Berling
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 Yvette Maria Gonzalez
 Brian Jan Kaplan
 Brian Paul Kaufman
 Jennifer Lynn Keating
 Laura Elizabeth Keating
 Scott Haden Kloss
 Katherine Be Lublin
 Daphne Mofet Markow
 William Cook McCratchy
 Lynn Wadhwan Morris
 Elizabeth Honeycutt O'Leary
 Susan O'Callahan Pratt
 Henry Williams Pyle
 William J. Rasmussen
 Bret Robert Sokoloff
 Katherine Mary Spencer
 Erin Denise Sullivan
 Wendy Wan-Ti Tsai
 Steven Cleveland Vickery
 Ashley Wilkes Warren

1997—40th Reunion
Wilhelmina M. Reuben-Cooke
Class Chair
Jack Oliver Boverder, Jr.
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 M. Lawrence Francis
 Joseph A. Hall
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 A. Stuart McKaig III
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 Barbara Patterson Miller
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 Kathy Irwin Schuster
 Bernadette F. Scott
 Raleigh A. Shoemaker
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 Robert E. Thore
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1997—40th Reunion
Joe Grills
Class Chair
E. Blake Byrne
True Blue Gifts Chair
William J. Rasmussen
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Jean Elder Anlyan
Affinity Chair
 R. William Beamsberg, Jr.
 J. William Beamsberg
 O. Charlie Chewning, Jr.
 Thomas Grouver Colney
 W. Langston Holland
 E. Joseph LeBauer

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Joe Grills
Class Chair
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True Blue Gifts Chair
William J. Rasmussen
Engineering Agent
Jean Elder Anlyan
Affinity Chair
 R. William Beamsberg, Jr.
 J. William Beamsberg
 O. Charlie Chewning, Jr.
 Thomas Grouver Colney
 W. Langston Holland
 E. Joseph LeBauer

Christy Brown Lloffe J.D. '94 is vice president of human resources for Lutheran Social Services of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, based in Milwaukee. The service agency operates counseling clinics and residential and community programs for people of all faiths and backgrounds. She was an associate attorney with a Milwaukee law firm.

Brian Scott Mahoney '94 is director of the customer surveying services division at Jackson and Associates, Inc., a management consulting firm based in Hickory, N.C. He is also manager of the data processing department at its Hickory office. He lives in Taylorsville, N.C.

Michael Shannon McNamara '94, a second-year student at the Washington University in St. Louis School of Law, won the regional mock trial competition in Iowa City, Iowa.

Amanda Katherine Riseden '94 is the development coordinator at The Parish School in Houston, Texas.

Alan Michael Speert '94 was named an associate of the Casualty Actuarial Society. He is an assistant actuary at CIGNA Property & Casualty in Philadelphia.

Gregory E. Staton '94, a Navy lieutenant, participated in Exercise Tandem Thrust off the coast of Australia while assigned to the destroyer USS *Fife*, based in Yokosuka, Japan.

David John Gill '95 works for the department of pathology, immunology, and laboratory medicine at the University of Florida's Miller Health Center. He and his wife, **Beth Ellen Newman '95**, live in Gainesville, Fla.

Sarah Elizabeth Holden '95 is an environmental associate economist for Triangle Economic Research in Durham, N.C., a company that does natural resource damage assessments.

Nicholas Chastain Howland '95 is aboard the U.S. Navy guided missile destroyer USS *Chandler* after having participated in a pre-deployment exercise in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

Beth Ellen Newman '95 is a student at the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine. She and her husband, **David John Gill '95**, live in Gainesville, Fla.

Benjamin Jay Pearce '95, who completed his first year of medical school at the University of Texas, is in the top 10 percent of his class. He spent the summer in Europe and will dedicate the next seven years to becoming a surgeon.

Anita Emmert Strachota M.B.A. '95 is manager of materials management for Contech Construction Products Inc., based in Middletown, Ohio. The company produces steel, aluminum, geosynthetic, and plastic. She was production control manager and distribution manager for Cincinnati Microwave.

Stefan Joseph Kasian '96 writes that he began his adventures as a real-estate mogul when he bought a house for \$100. He also writes, publishes, speaks, teaches, and studies "Consciousness Technology." He works with the Mind-Body Medicine Study Group at Duke Medical Center.

Rebecca S. Miller Ph.D. '96, an assistant professor of chemistry at Siena Heights College in Adrian, Mich., is co-author of an article that appeared in the February issue of the *Journal of Chemical Physics*. She lives in Toledo.

Amanda Elizabeth Montgomery B.S.E. '96, a Navy ensign, graduated from the Basic Civil Engineer Corps Officer School in Port Hueneme, Calif.

Uttam Marpadga Reddy M.B.A. '96 is the technical advisor to the senior state executive for IBM

in North Carolina. He works for the IBM PC Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

MARRIAGES: **Natasha Leigh Chefetz** '90 to Stephen Nordahl. Residence: Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.... **Christopher Lawrence** '92 to **Sally McRae Brand** '94 on Dec. 28. Residence: Washington, D.C.... **Thomas Scott Eppinger** B.S.E.E. '93 to **Tara Nicole Schooley** '94 on Aug. 10, 1996. Residence: Atlanta.... **Sally McRae Brand** '94 to **Christopher Lawrence** '92 on Dec. 28. Residence: Washington, D.C.... **Tara Nicole Schooley** '94 to **Thomas Scott Eppinger** B.S.E.E. '93 on Aug. 10, 1996. Residence: Atlanta.... **Joanna Tracey Stern** '94 to **Anthony Joseph Valdes Jr.** M.B.A. '95 on May 17. Residence: Cincinnati.... **David John Gill** '95 to **Beth Ellen Newman** '95 on March 8. Residence: Gainesville, Fla.... **Sarah Elizabeth Holden** '95 to Daniel Morgan Brown on April 26. Residence: Durham.... **Beth Ellen Newman** '95 to **David John Gill** '95 on March 8. Residence: Gainesville, Fla.... **Anthony Joseph Valdes Jr.** M.B.A. '95 to **Joanna Tracey Stern** '94 on May 17. Residence: Cincinnati.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Kersten Mar-chese Fitzgerald** '89 and **Frank Owen Fitzgerald III** '89 on March 1. Named Owen Patrick.... First child and daughter to **Bernadette Milner Gardner** '90 and **Eugene Herr Gardner Jr.** '89 on March 21. Named Caroline Curtin.

DEATHS

Martha Wiggins Ross '21 of Morganton, N.C., on April 9. President of the student body while at Duke, she was a retired school teacher for the Burke County school system. She is survived by two daughters, including **Katharine Ross Patton** '56; a brother; two sisters; eight grandchildren; and 11 great grandchildren.

Frances Ledbetter Hunter '24, A.M. '31 of West Hartford, Conn.

Lucius Stacy Weaver '24, LL.D. '71 of Lakeland, Fla., on March 25. He was founder and first president of Methodist College in Fayetteville, N.C., and past superintendent of Statesville city schools and Durham city schools. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and three sons, including **Lucius Stacy Weaver Jr.** '51, '54, '53 and **Walter P. Weaver** '56, B.D. '62.

Helen Covington Blanton '26 of Kings Mountain, N.C., on Feb. 13. She is survived by a son.

Harriett Lewis Sikes '26 of Tabor City, N.C., on Aug. 13, 1996.

Elizabeth Card Lyon '27 of Durham, on April 23. Her late father was "Cap" Card '00, for whom Card Gym was named. She is survived by her daughter, **Marianna Lyon Meredith** '57; a son; a sister, **Helen Card Upchurch** '33; four grandchildren; and three great grandchildren.

Alma Wilhemina Swindell '27 of Engelhard, N.C., on April 18. She was a teacher in Hyde County and later worked with the Social Security Administration in Washington, D.C., before retiring in 1964. She is survived by a sister.

Edith Keistler '28 of Davidson, N.C., on Dec. 26.

Ralph B. Morrow '29 of Birmingham, Ala.

Ruth M. Eberly Hunt B.D. '30 of Yukon, Okla., on Feb. 2, of complications from surgery. Before retiring, she worked with Methodist Church youth programs. She was active in the Women's Society where she held numerous offices and organized mission

courses. She was a past president of the Craig County Extension Homemakers. She is survived by a daughter, two sons, eight grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren, and a great-great grandchild.

Elizabeth Montgomery '30 of Wilmington, N.C., on April 17. She was a teacher and administrator in the New Hanover County school system.

Samuel B. Underwood Jr. '31 of Greenville, N.C., on Feb. 24. He was an attorney.

George H. Parker Jr. '32 of Franklin, Va., on March 4. He practiced law with the firm Parker & Clark. He is survived by a son.

Frederic B. Huber '33 of Rustburg, Va., on Feb. 3. He is survived by a daughter.

Kenneth Howard Garren '34, A.M. '37, Ph.D. '38 of Suffolk, Va., on Oct. 29, 1995, of cancer.

Elizabeth Norwood Reid '34 of Richburg, S.C., on April 12, of cancer.

Samuel Allen Wilson L.L.B. '34 of Charlotte, on March 3. A World War II veteran, he was awarded a Bronze Star, a Presidential Unit Citation, and a Campaign Ribbon with Five Oak Clusters. He retired as a claims supervisor for Traveler's Insurance Co. and was a deacon of First Presbyterian Church in Charlotte. He is survived by his wife, Betty, a son, a daughter, and a grandchild.

Dorris Fish Coyne '35 of Albuquerque, N.M., on March 1, of pneumonia. Secretary of New Mexico's Democratic Party, she received the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce's Civic Award and the Jane Addams Award, which recognizes individuals who make dramatic contributions to social welfare. She is survived by a daughter and two sons.

Mary Voorhies Reisch '35 of New Orleans, on Dec. 30. She is survived by a son.

Joe Milton Van Hoy '35, M.D. '38 of Charlotte, on May 4. He is survived by his wife, **Helen Spangler Van Hoy** Ph.D. '36; and a son, **Philip M. Van Hoy** '70.

Bernard A. Wagner '35 of York, Pa., on Feb. 24. A veteran of World War II, he was a retired real estate broker and appraiser. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn; a daughter; five sons, including **Nicholas Wagner III** '59; and nine grandchildren.

Clyde M. Clapp '36 of Cockeysville, Md., on Feb. 20. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy.

Margaret Zirkle Luck RN '36 of Richmond, Va., on March 1. She is survived by a daughter, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Herbert Nash Cheek '37 of Durham, on April 24. He graduated from Bryant College, the American Institute of Banking, and the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University. A World War II veteran, he worked in commercial finance, utility contracting, banking, and hospital controlship. He retired as secretary-treasurer of the Va. Mirror Co. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, three sisters, two brothers, and three grandchildren.

Charles B. Murphy '38 of Longwood, Fla., on Feb. 10, of complications from pneumonia. He had retired as owner and operator of Cornell Roofing Co. of Miami. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

Thomas Edgar Davis Jr. '39 of Rockingham, N.C., on May 5. A World War II veteran, he retired as a cost accountant for Burlington Industries and president of No-Mar, a gardening products company. He is survived by his wife, Jane; a daughter, **Lowe Davis** '63; a brother; and two grandchildren.



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Ingving B. Wexler M.D. '39 of Newton, Mass., on April 5. He was a retired pediatrician, researcher, and clinical professor at SUNY Downstate Medical Center, now the Health Science Center, in Brooklyn, N.Y. In the 1940s, he pioneered the use of blood exchange transfusions as treatment for infants born with jaundice and anemia.

George Neil Daniels L.L.B. '40 of Greensboro, on March 11.

Harold K. Smith '41 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 30. At Duke, he was a member of Delta Sigma Chi fraternity. A World War II Medical Administrative Corps officer, he had retired as president and CEO of King Edward Cigar Co., where he developed the Swisher Sweet brand, now the largest selling cigar in the world. He was named to the Tobacco Industry Hall of Fame in 1974. He was past president of the Jacksonville Symphony Association, the Multiple Sclerosis Society, the English Speaking Union, and Volunteers of America. He is survived by his wife, Mary-Ball, a daughter, a sister, a brother, a grandson, and two great grandchildren.

David M. Crichton '42 of Durham, on April 11. He had retired as head golf professional at Hopy Valley Country Club. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two sisters.

John Roy Hege Jr. B.S.M. '42, M.D. '42 of Mountain Brook, Ala., on Sept. 13, 1996. He had retired from a private medical practice. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy.

John Robert Kernode M.D. '42 of Burlington, N.C., on April 13. As a captain in the Medical Corps during World War II, he was awarded the Silver Star with Cluster, Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and Merit Citation. He helped establish the Robert Seibel Laboratory in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Duke, and began a private practice in 1948. He also helped organize the Bayard Carter Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Duke Davison Club, the Robert A. Ross Obstetrical and Gynecological Society at UNC-Chapel Hill, and the Southeastern Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He was president of the Medical Society of North Carolina, president of the Alamance/Caswell Medical Society, vice chief of staff and chief of the obstetrics and gynecology department at Alamance County Hospital, president of the State Obstetrics and Gynecology Society, instructor at Duke Medical School, and clinical assistant professor in obstetrics and gynecology at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school. In 1996, he received the American Cancer Society Capitol Dome Award for outstanding service on public issues. He served on the board of trustees at Elon College, where he received the Outstanding Alumnus of the Year Award, an honorary degree, and the Elon College Medallion. He received distinguished service awards from the N.C. Public Health Association, the American Cancer Society, the N.C. Mental Health Association, and UNC-Chapel Hill Medical School. In 1970, he received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Duke Medical Center and the School of Medicine. He is survived by his wife, Etherey, a daughter, **Ann Kernode Umstead** '67, a sister, and three grandchildren.

J. Melville Broughton Jr. '43 of Raleigh, on April 17. A World War II veteran, he earned his law degree at UNC-Chapel Hill and was a prosecutor in Raleigh Municipal Court before practicing general law. He was nominated by President Ford to the national Legal Services Board. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, two sons, and five grandchildren.

Thomas C. MacDade Jr. '43 of Pebble Beach, Calif., on Feb. 12. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ann.

Joyce Celia Piper '43 on April 20. She is survived by a daughter.

Richard Sawyer Brown '44 of Carmichael, Calif., on Dec. 30. He is survived by his wife, Lois, two children, and a sister.

Claude Bittle '45, L.L.B. '50 of Durham, on May 6. He was an attorney and received the "Kiwanian of the Year" award for outstanding service to the community. As a lieutenant in the Air Force during World War II, he received the Purple Heart and an award for bravery in action. He is survived by his wife, **Camilla Rikert Bittle** '45; two sons; two daughters; and eight grandchildren.

Dorothy Louise Boring R.N. '45, B.S.N. '47 of Plant City, Fla., on March 24. She had retired as a registered nurse and an officer at the Hillsboro Bank. She is survived by two sisters.

Hugh Dortch Jr. M.D. '45 of Jensen Beach, Fla., on March 21, of cancer of the pancreas and liver. He is survived by his wife, **Joyce Whitfield Dortch** R.N. '46.

Betty Ann Wilson Elder '45 on March 22, 1996.

Sophie Alexander Andrews '46 of Durham, in January. She is survived by a son.

George E. Burwell III '46 of Spartanburg, S.C.

David Coley Black '47 of Durham, on Feb. 28, of pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Eussell Black** '43; two sisters; a brother; and a niece, **Sue Forbes Watson** '66.

Parks McCombs King Jr. '47 of Charlotte, on Dec. 9, of congestive heart failure. A World War II veteran, he had retired as a life insurance agent. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a daughter, three sons, a sister, and four grandchildren.

William Robert Jahnke B.S.M.E. '48 of Manhattan, Kan., on March 7. He was a professor and former assistant dean at the College of Architecture and Design, Kansas State University. He was twice selected Outstanding Teacher of the Year.

Anne Smith Stewart '49 of Charlottesville, Va., on Feb. 28. She is survived by her husband, John.

John Blair Waugh '49 of Galax, Va., on March 17. He was in the retail business, president of the Galax Rotary Club, and director at First National, Dominion, and now First Union Bank. He was a past exalted ruler of the Galax Elks Club. He is survived by his wife, Nanette; a son; a daughter; a brother; an aunt, **Celene Phipps** '28; and three grandchildren.

G. Bruce Wilson B.S.M.E. '49 of Lansdale, Pa., on April 20, of complications from emphysema. He worked in the design and marketing business of automotive and aviation bearings. He is survived by his wife, Bettie; two children; and a brother, **F. Sherwood Lewis** B.S.E.E. '58, J.D. '66.

Virginia Mims Vorder Bruegge '50 of Memphis, on April 11, of heart failure. At Duke, she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and Chi Delta Phi honorary literary fraternity. She was also a member of the Maternal Welfare League, the Duration Club, Le Bonheur Club, and the Symphony League, and she was a duchess of Memphis. She is survived by her husband, Mark, a daughter, a son, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Clifford Meade St. Clair J.D. '50 of Columbus, Ohio, on April 20. A World War II and Korean War veteran, he was past executive vice president of the Ohio Home Builders Association and the Ohio Motel Association, and he practiced law. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, two daughters, two sons, and 10 grandchildren.

David Critcherson Miller M.D. '50 of Lavana, Ga., on March 27, of lymphoma. He earned his mas-

ter's degree from Harvard and was a retired epidemiologist and leader of famine-relief and other humanitarian projects. Before 1965, he worked with philosopher Albert Schweitzer. He is survived by his wife, Rhena; four daughters, including **Madeline M. Harrington** M.D. '77; a son; and two sisters.

Franklin E. Dickerson A.H. Cert. '51 of Redford, Mich., on March 29. He had retired as an account executive for the sales division of Ford Motor Co. in Detroit. He is survived by two sons and a sister.

Howard M. Russell J.D. '51 of Santa Monica, Calif., on March 14, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Dont.

Earl Kay Gibson B.D. '53 of Greensboro, on June 24, 1996. A World War II veteran, he was a United Methodist minister in the Western North Carolina Conference. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen; a son, **Kenneth Earl Gibson** M.Div. '81; a sister; and three grandchildren.

Mary Weigel Ritchie '53 of Houston, Texas, on Jan. 29. She is survived by her husband, **Robert Ritchie** '52.

Sarah Pohl Tjoflat '56 of Jacksonville, Fla., on March 16, of a heart attack. She is survived by her husband, **Gerald B. Tjoflat** L.L.B. '57.

Perry Thompson Jones '59 of Thomasville, N.C., on April 26. After earning his M.S. in health care administration at Northwestern University, he served his residency at Watts Hospital in Durham, where he was later assistant director. He was also evening administrator of Louis A. Weiss Hospital in Chicago, assistant director of Moses Cone Hospital in Greensboro, and president of Community General Hospital in Thomasville. He also served in the U.S. Army and Naval Reserves. He is survived by his wife, Linda, two daughters, and two sons.

Jacquelyn Pyles Kannan '61 of Richmond, Va., on April 28. She is survived by her husband, **Michael M. Kannan** H.S. '71.

Richard Ervin Densmore '64 of Charleston, S.C., on Nov. 30, of a heart attack. He was co-founder and secretary-treasurer of Coen & Densmore Inc. investment firm. He is survived by his wife, Sharon, a son, a daughter, and a brother.

Armand Leo Bellavance M.A.T. '65 of Cookeville, Tenn., on Jan. 20, of chronic pneumonia. A veteran of World War II and the Korean War, and supervisor of military contracts, he retired from the Army Ordnance Corps in 1961. He taught in the school systems of Durham and East Lansing, Mich. He is survived by two brothers and a long-time companion, Jere Mitchem.

Watson T. Scott '66 of Rockville, Md., on April 11, of cancer. A Washington intellectual property lawyer for the firm Bell, Boyd & Lloyd, he was the organizer and chair director of Concord St. Andrews Methodist Church, held numerous positions within the Washington Rotary Club, and was active in youth hockey organizations. He is survived by his wife, Sally, two sons, a daughter, his mother, and two brothers.

Charles Lowe Rogers Ph.D. '67 of Auburn, Ala., on July 21, 1996. He was a retired professor at Auburn University, where he was selected Outstanding Electrical Engineering Professor three times and received the College of Engineering Birdsong Teaching Award. He is survived by his wife, Jackie, a daughter, a son, a brother, and a grandchild.

Gregory Baird '72 of Anderson, S.C., on June 10, 1996, of cancer. He was a family practitioner. He is survived by his wife, **Carolyn Grover Baird** '73; two daughters; his parents; and a brother.

Manuel Savage '72 (known as Manuel Savatgy at Duke) of Denver, Colo., on May 13, after being struck by a car while trying to catch one of his dogs. He earned his law degree at the University of Denver and a master's of taxation at New York University. A Denver attorney, he was an international tax specialist for multinational corporations.

Stephen M. Barron '77 of Sumter, S.C., on Nov. 16, of a heart attack. He earned a master's degree from Boston University. A retired Air Force major, he received the Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Force Medal, and an Air Force Commendation Medal, among other awards. After retiring, he taught fifth grade at Wilder Elementary School in Sumter. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, a son, a daughter, his parents, a brother, and a sister.

Donald Kent Clary M.H.A. '78 of Gaffney, S.C.,

on Sept. 8, 1996, of complications from AIDS. He was a health-care administrator who participated in numerous bicycle marathons, including the Assault on Mount Mitchell race. He is survived by his parents, a sister, and a brother.

Linda Bradsher Singletary M.Div. '93 of Chapel Hill, on April 20. She was pastor of Union Bethel AME Church in Cary, N.C. She is survived by two sons, her mother, two sisters, a brother, and her grandmother.

Eye Center Founder Wadsworth

Nationally known ophthalmologist **Joseph A.C. Wadsworth** M.D. '39, the founding father of the Duke Eye Center, died May 7 at his Durham home. He was 84.

Wadsworth did his internship at New York City's Bellevue Hospital. He then served as an Army Air

Corps flight surgeon in World War II. From 1945 to 1948, he was a resident in ophthalmology at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. In 1948, he began teaching at Columbia University and established a private practice in New York.

In 1965, he came back to Duke Medical Center as its first chairman of ophthalmology. He is credited with shepherding the Duke program through its early years when it had a handful of physicians and about 5,000 square feet of space in Duke Hospital. Eight years later, the \$3.5-million eye center opened. By 1996, Duke's eye program ranked ninth in the nation, according to a U.S. News & World Report survey of hundreds of eye specialists across the country.

When he retired in 1983, the Duke Eye Center was renamed the Joseph A.C. Wadsworth Building.

He is survived by his wife, Martha, a son, two daughters, and five grandchildren.

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PRESUMPTUOUS?

Editors:

I enjoyed reading "Duke After Dark" in your March-April 1997 issue, but I was disturbed by a passage in the "Hillel House" section written by Joanna Cohn '99. Having lamented that Hillel services typically draw even fewer than the twenty-five people then in attendance, Cohn writes, "The regular attendees don't celebrate their heritage and religion for their parents—they do it for themselves."

What are we to make of this statement? Does Cohn mean to say that those students who go to Hillel infrequently or not at all lack a genuine, personal Jewish faith? That students cannot "celebrate" elsewhere, such as at the local synagogue on Cornwallis Road? That one's faith must be exhibited publicly and regularly to "count"? How can she pretend to know "for whom" certain Jews attend services?

Perhaps Cohn should consider the possibility that Hillel House does not fulfill the spiritual needs of all of Duke's Jewish students. In my six years in Durham, I went to Hillel services several times and simply was never comfortable worshipping there. I preferred to go to the local synagogue for occasional Shabbat and high-holiday services when I was unable to join my family in Pennsylvania. I understand that Hillel has evolved since I left Duke, and I hope that it will be able to attract more students to its services. Yet the possibility undoubtedly remains that many will choose to worship in places or ways other than those offered by Hillel.

As a worshiper who claims to be cognizant of "the common bond of a 3,000-year-old religion," Cohn must also be aware of the way that adherents to that religion have long suffered from the assumptions, prejudices, and condemnation inflicted by others. I can only hope that she will think twice before she thoughtlessly applies similarly disparaging labels to Jews again.

Michael F. White '92, A.M. '94
Charlottesville, Virginia

ABCs OF GRADING

Editors:

Robert Bliwiese's article ["Where Are the C's of Yesteryear?," May-June 1997] on the Duke grading system hit home to me. My student

years at Duke preceded the era of grade inflation; but as a law professor at Duke and New York University (1962-1990), I experienced grade compression in full flower and grew progressively pessimistic about the outcome.

We academics love to hear each year that our incoming students are brighter than ever, scoring higher on SATs and LSATs, etc. It seems reasonable to believe that each group will earn a higher percentage of good grades than their predecessors. We are also reminded that competitive schools are granting more A's and B's these days; if we don't respond in kind, their graduates will have an unfair advantage in the job hunt. We go with the flow, because we perceive no downside risk.

Suddenly it's 1997, and many departments are giving A's to more than half of their students and granting B's to almost all of the others. The A signifies only that the recipient ranks somewhere around the top half of the class. (What's left for the B to signify?) The more A's we give, the less information each A actually conveys to students, their families, to graduate schools, and prospective employers. And if everybody gets an A, in effect, we have abolished grades!

Graduate schools and employers are looking for our very best students. If grades don't tell them what they wish to know, they will pursue other means. National achievement test scores, personal appearance, family connections, and recommendations from favored professors will fill the vacuum left by the faculty's abdication of its responsibility to teach and grade rigorously.

Apparently, professors who understand that their profession has diminished its authority as the arbiter of academic merit are searching for new standards. Maybe they should consider radical grading reform: A through F by way of C.

John D. Johnston Jr. '54, LL.B. '96
Asheville, North Carolina

Editors:

The article on grade indexing and grade inflation seems to miss an important point, one possibly not fully appreciated by students until they go into the real world. The purpose in taking any course is not to get a good grade but to learn something. No matter how difficult or easy the course is, it should only be taken because mastering that particular bit of

information is important to the future of the student.

Each course is an entity, not to be compared with another course. If you earn an A in Economics I, it indicates to you and to the world that you now understand the material covered in that course. The fact that it is not as difficult a course as astral navigation has no bearing on either the grade or the achievement.

When you seek entrance to postgraduate study, or when you seek employment, that A tells your interviewer that you have accomplished some definite thing. Your mastery of Economics I should not be degraded by comparison with any other course. And your A should indicate mastery of the subject, just as a C would indicate a nodding acquaintance.

I see no reason why professors cannot be trained to grade properly; after all they are highly paid professionals. It should be possible to have all Economics I courses taught using the same criteria. If all the members of one class earn A's, that should mean that they all mastered the course, not that the instructor is an easy grader.

As expensive as a university education is nowadays, students should expect it to prepare them to venture forth into the world of business and have success. But any business owner will tell you that most graduates are poorly equipped to do the job for which they are supposedly prepared. This is not necessarily the fault of the students, who cannot be good judges of how much they are learning. It is the fault of the institution that misled them with inflated grades into thinking that they were learning.

I think the failure of the indexing proposal was the best thing that could have happened to your students. Now you might start addressing the other problems in grading.

Fred Dennerline '48
Palm City, Florida

CORRECTION: The May-June story "Faith in the Future" on the divinity school attributed this statement to Priscilla Pope-Levison, assistant professor of the practice of evangelism: "They [the students] insist on using 'God the Father' even though there are other, more acceptable metaphors in the Bible." The statement should read, "...there are other as acceptable metaphors in the Bible."

MINDING MOTHER JONES

PUBLISHER JAY HARRIS

BY TODD KRIEGER

Quick. Think of a leading media brand known for in-depth investigative reporting that has an award-winning website, publishes a bimonthly magazine, and is currently making strong inroads into broadcast television. *WIRED*, the upstart cyber darling of the Nineties? Nope. *Rolling Stone* maybe? Not even close.

Try *Mother Jones*, the twenty-one-year-old progressive voice of the Foundation for National Progress, a nonprofit organization founded in 1974 to educate the public on relevant issues of the day. After having fallen off the collective radar during the white-collar mania and arch-conservatism of the Reagan era, *Mother Jones* is once again being seen as a publication with considerable impact. "It's at the height of its credibility," says Clay Felker '51, director of the Felker Magazine Center at the Graduate School of Journalism of the University of California at Berkeley. The roots of this boost in the magazine's profile can be traced almost directly to the arrival of current publisher Jay Harris '75, who has been at the helm since departing *Newsweek International* and Hong Kong in 1991.

At that time, Harris inherited a magazine with a strong pedigree, one that had vaulted into the national consciousness with hard-hitting corporate ex-

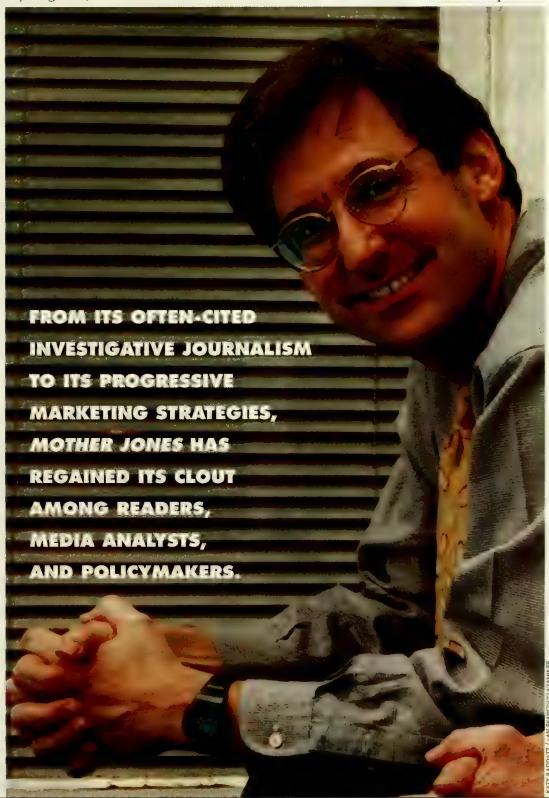
posés on the dangers of the IUD Dalkon Shield and the exploding Ford Pinto, yet one whose reputation had, over the years, fallen into disrepair. "What struck me about the

magazine was the disjointed presentation of the product," says Harris. "There was the face presented to advertising that said, 'We're hip. We're cool. We're Liberal.' There was the magazine itself, which was very brave, even courageous. And then the circulation efforts had a sweepstakes-like mentality, this almost Ed McMahon quality of 'You may already be a winner!'"

Harris says he set a goal of repositioning the organization, one which would better capitalize on its core equities of integrity and investigative prowess. "I wanted to shift the orientation from being completely centered on a subsidized bimonthly magazine of limited circulation, to being an investigative reporting organization with an influence on how important issues are framed and debated in this country."

Executive editor Kerry Tremaine, who has been with the magazine for ten years, remembers Harris' first days: "When Jay came in, he had a long-range game plan that involved putting us on a much sounder footing in our core business, and then recasting *Mother Jones* as a wider media organization. Financial record-keeping at that

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JAY HARRIS: JEFFREY M. HARRIS

time was decidedly uneven; Jay brought accounting and reporting into line."

Harris was well equipped to engineer change, having arrived with a solid understanding of the economics, politics, and vagaries of the magazine world, one that had been earned through years of work for a variety of publications. For Harris, returning to the Bay Area also brought his publishing career full circle. His first job out of college had been with William Kaufmann, Inc., a small firm in the South Bay suburb of Los Altos. That experience sparked his interest in the field and led him to the Yale School of Management, where he graduated in 1982 with a master's in public and private management. Degree in hand, he moved to New York City to enter the world of big-time corporate publishing at *Newsweek International*, where he thrived for the rest of the decade.

Harris' tenure at *Newsweek* was marked by a series of triumphs. Beginning as assistant special projects manager, he quickly became special projects manager, where his crowning glory was the advertising supplement devoted to "The Greatest Bars of the World." The promotional piece marked Harris' earliest efforts as a publisher, requiring him to work with advertisers to sponsor the supplement and to hire editors to oversee the writers and photographers who would fill the editorial pages. "The supplements let me learn the ins and outs of ad sales, marketing, and production with a first-rate sales team in a position of some significant visibility," he says.

His successes led to a posting in Hong Kong as publisher of the Asian edition of *Travel & Leisure* (a joint venture between *Newsweek* and American Express that eventually ended) and then, finally, general manager of the Pacific edition of *Newsweek International*. Although this series of jobs may seem a far cry from his current duties at the lower-profile *Mother Jones*, the same skills that helped fatten *Newsweek's* bottom line have served to keep the presses running in his nonprofit home.

What is perhaps more revealing is the depth of Harris' commitment to journalists in his care and his can-do spirit. With tanks rolling into Tiananmen Square during the student riots of 1989, it fell to him to smuggle into Beijing \$10,000 in hundred-dollar bills. "The reporters needed the money to give to the cabs. They had to get around somehow," he recalls. He remembers his salad days in Hong Kong fondly, the good life with his wife Marcia Cohen, who was enjoying a successful career as a consultant. Yet with the birth of their first daughter, Amelia, and with his own mother aging, the Bartlesville, Oklahoma, native began to look at getting back to the States. Enter *Mother Jones*.

Moving from the heady corporate whirl of *Newsweek* to the more workaday pace of a lib-



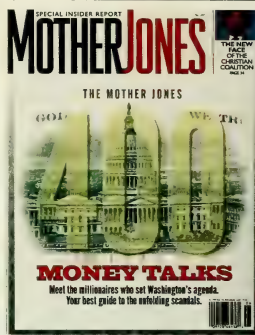
eral magazine in San Francisco may seem something of a stretch, but Harris was no stranger to the progressive politics that lay at the heart of *Mother Jones*. Before getting his undergraduate degree in English, he had dropped out of school—at the urging of some of his professors, he's quick to point out—to work at the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group (NC-PIRG).

One of NC-PIRG's first employees, Wib Gulley '70, became mayor of Durham and says he was impressed even then by young Harris' passion and drive. "He had tremendous focus for an undergraduate," says Gulley. "Jay really was the glue for the organization, bringing new people in, making sure everybody enjoyed what they were doing."

Two key elements underscore *Mother Jones'* existence and direct Harris' energies as publisher. First, the magazine is devoted to furthering the cause of democracy rather than serving as a glossy, lifestyle blurb sheet. "The magazine was founded to take a message of progressive politics and concern about social justice to as large an audience as possible," says co-founder Adam Hochschild, who worked at the magazine regularly until 1981 and has been the largest single donor to the magazine for some time.

Since many of the leading magazines today are focused more on entertaining than informing, Harris is in rare company in articulating the message. "I find myself really having to explain and make a case for this thing that *Mother Jones* does, which I thought would be self-evident," he says. "*Mother Jones* is an extremely valuable alternative voice to the conventional wisdom, and democracy needs these alternative voices," says Clay Felker.

The other critical factor is that the editorial content more often than not runs counter to the desires of major national advertisers, something that makes keeping a healthy bottom line significantly difficult. For example, a com-



pany like R.J. Reynolds, whose ads extolling the virtuous cool of smoking appear in nearly every national publication, would be loath to consider paying for large-scale spreads inside the pages of *Mother Jones*, a magazine that just last year devoted an entire issue to the pervasive ills of Big Tobacco.

"No ideological magazine has ever been commercially successful," says Felker. "Advertisers will not support a magazine that takes a strong point of view. They're not in the business of irritating potential customers."

While a commercial publication might fill its coffers with a fifty-fifty revenue mix of ads and circulation, *Mother Jones* receives a little more than 50 percent from its circulation, in the neighborhood of 10 to 12 percent from advertisers, and the rest made up by foundations and individuals. Companies like The Body Shop, which creates and distributes environmentally minded beauty and health-care products, and the long-distance telephone company Working Assets, which donates a percentage of its revenues to worthwhile charities, are among those who pay to grace the pages of the magazine.

"It comes down to identifying other industries whose principles, methodology, and open-mindedness are similar to *Mother Jones* and its audience," says marketing director Eric Weiss. Another advertiser that Weiss mentions is the natural foods company Eden Foods. "These three organizations advertise in every issue, and they do that because the advertising works. *Mother Jones* has a very thoughtful, intelligent, and loyal audience, and one that respects people who advertise within the magazine." He goes on to suggest that the socially minded, ethically responsible businesses are the ones slated for the greatest growth in the years to come. "Just look at the financial services that consider social responsibility. They're the fastest growing segment within their industry."

Co-founder Hochschild, whose father



amassed a fortune in mining and minerals, has long been the publication's patron saint, making significant donations and establishing a diminishing trust from which the magazine will draw an ever decreasing amount over a ten-year span. Harris has been instrumental in assembling a strong board of directors that, through individual efforts and combined strength, is able to promote the magazine's initiatives. "We may have been over-reliant on a single donor but now, under Jay, we have a more diversified and powerful board of directors," says executive editor Tremaine. Its current roster includes Anita Roddick, founder of The Body Shop and considered one of the most successful female entrepreneurs in the world; Rob Glaser, a one-time Microsoft employee who has brought sound and audio to the Internet with his leading-edge company Progressive Networks; and longtime Demo-

cratic Party activist Marjorie Benton, whom Harris credits with helping to build a bridge to important partners in southern California.

Since Harris' arrival, the magazine has experienced growth to the point of paid circulations hovering near 150,000, up from 115,000 when he arrived. His professional acuity in dealing with direct-mail initiatives and massaging the editorial and promotion sides has helped garner new subscriptions while retaining long-term subscribers as well.

Harris is quick to point out that the editorial direction of the magazine is largely the domain of Jeffrey Klein, who, along with Adam Hochschild and a few others, co-founded the magazine. After a hiatus of several years at the *San Jose Mercury News*, Klein returned to the magazine, and it is the combination of his prowess as an editor and Harris' as a publisher that fuels *Mother Jones'* growth.

"Jay enables me to do my job," says Klein. "He's just wonderful to work with and I can't imagine a better partnership. I value his editorial suggestions, he's a great copy editor and headline writer, and has a major involvement in the magazine's editorial direction." Under Klein's direction, the magazine has managed to launch a series of investigative reports that garnered considerable attention. "Three national investigations came to fruition: Newt and the special counsel tract, Dole and tobacco, and the privatization of Social Security," he says. The Dole and tobacco issue was nominated as one of the best single issues at this year's National Magazine Awards. Under Klein's direction, the "Mother Jones 400," a comprehensive list of the biggest political contributors in the country, has been launched with considerable impact.

Success for *Mother Jones* is defined as much

by its size and revenues as by the fact that it continues to exist while wielding considerable clout. "The magazine continues to do what its original charter said it would do, which is to puncture the established political order with rhetoric and investigative reporting," says Tom Goldstein, former journalism dean at Berkeley and now dean at Columbia University's journalism school. For example, other leading news organizations frequently cite the magazine's contents, from a full-page story in *USA Today* discussing the "Mother Jones 400" to columnist Frank Rich quoting from the investigative report on "Big Tobacco" in the op-ed pages of *The New York Times*.

It was at Harris' urging that a deal was struck with the nightly TV tabloid *Inside Edition* to air investigative news segments. At first blush, the quick-and-dirty, sometimes exploitative style of the syndicated half-hour show might seem to run counter to the aims of *Mother Jones*. But magazine insiders insist that the exercise more than serves its purpose. "One of the things we talked about during the magazine's founding was the immense importance of the multiplier effect—promoting through many, many means," says Tremaine.

Editor Klein concurs. "Do I like that they appear after a piece on John-John and before Diana? Not necessarily, but it's very much in tune with the populist side of the magazine. They're solid, daring pieces with good investigative work at their core." And Harris reminds us that an additional seven or eight million people get exposed to what *Mother Jones* is about, as opposed to the print publication's 150,000 circulation. (In each airing, there is a mandated cover shot of the magazine, as well as a pointer to the website at the bottom of the screen.)

The three *Inside Edition* segments also earned *Mother Jones* a shot at producing an hour-long news show, in collaboration with PBS' *Frontline*, on the growth of gambling as a business in the U.S. The special, which aired in June, may even lead to a weekly series. "This will be the first real multimedia presentation that will encompass the organization," says executive editor Tremaine. "We'll have a twelve-page section in the magazine with several different components, the hour-long television documentary and, finally, extensive coverage on our website. There you'll find databases, where you can look up state by state to see how gambling has grown and how much money has been donated to which state legislatures and by what company."

Regardless, then, of how a person may choose to get his or her news, whether it's TV, print, or the World Wide Web, *Mother Jones* will be there.

Krieger '90 is a freelance writer living in San Francisco.

MOTHER WEB

While the World Wide Web has often been criticized for the sometimes adolescent quality of its contents, there are the occasional diamonds in the rough. Take MojoWire, the *Mother Jones* website (<http://www.motherjones.com>), which hints at the possibilities of this new medium. For an organization like *Mother Jones*, it is an ideal forum for communicating ideas of substance to the populace, and occasionally having fun along the way.

As the first webmas-

ter of the site, Joel Truher, puts it, "*Mother Jones* has the potential to reach more people over the Web than through its paper magazine, at vastly lower cost."

Launched under publisher Jay Harris '75, the website was the brainchild and pet project of Truher, who had signed on as a magazine intern. Ironically, his previous employer happened to be Lawrence Livermore National Labs, and his funding there came out of the Reagan-era defense budget, specifically a project called

Brilliant Pebbles, part of the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") project.

After successfully setting up the internal computer system, Truher looked to bigger and better things. Although he has since gone on to work with *Hotwired*, one of the leading content providers on the Web, his creation lives on under the guidance of editor Eric Umansky and his team.

A real kicker is the online presentation of the corrupting influence of money in politics. "Right now, we've

got a searchable, on-line database of all the Clinton coffees," Umansky says with pride. "You won't find that anywhere else."

Nor will you find the comprehensive, interactive presentation of the "Mother Jones 400" (the biggest fund raisers in the nation), the frequent-fliers database of those elite public citizens who have gone for rides on Air Force One, and the names of those who slept over in the Clinton White House—and how much it cost them.

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JOURNEY TO THE TOP OF THE ANDES

THE QUEST TO COTOPAXI

BY ALAN BEST

**A RECENT GRADUATE PURSUES HIS DREAM OF ASCENDING
THE WORLD'S HIGHEST ACTIVE VOLCANO,
"THE MOST AMBITIOUS MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TRIP OF MY LIFE."**

My flight to Ecuador leaves in twenty-four hours, and I am wading through a knee-deep pile of unpacked duffel bags and clothes. I go through the checklist one last time: a pair of shorts, a few T-shirts, plenty of sun block, SPF-45 lip balm, sunglasses—it will be great to return to the U.S. endowed with a mid-January tan—Gortex jacket, fleece pants, crampons, ice axes, helmet, ice screws, and spare carabiners. No, I am not going down to Ecuador to sit on some beach like a baking potato, but to climb mountains in the Andes with two friends, Sean and Chris. The planning has sapped my spare time and energy for half a year, and the final preparations have grown into a Godzilla-sized leech.

The idea for this trip came to me when I graduated from Duke in May 1996; I view this vacation as a graduation present from my credit card. A photograph I once saw of a mountain climber on an icy peak with tropical jungles in the distance has burned in my mind's eye for six months. This will be the most ambitious mountain climbing trip of my life, involving an

ascent of the world's highest active volcano.

Sean and Chris are both students at the University of New Mexico, and the trip coincides with their winter vacation. None of us has done any mountaineering in the Andes, but Sean has climbed 2,000-foot vertical rock faces in Yosemite National Park, Chris was born and raised in the Yukon of northern Canada, and I have plenty of glacier travel experience in the Cascades and the Rockies. We should be able to adapt to South American mountaineering pretty quickly.

Only twenty-four hours before my flight out of the country, I find a sponsor for our climb, a new brew pub near my house in Santa Fe. "Take some pictures of yourselves on the summit wearing our T-shirts," they said, "and we'll give you some free beer when you get back." It is flattering to be sponsored, but the prospect of changing clothes in howling wind on top of a glaciated 20,000-foot mountain still doesn't sound very appealing. Chris and Sean are more willing than I am to suffer for the cause of Free Beer.

Peering out the oval window of the 747, I watch the landscape change with the slow but continuous pace of a 1960s lava lamp. I hope this trip will give me a comparable overview

of my life and its direction since I finished college. But for the moment, more pressing questions fill my mind. Do I know enough Spanish? Are our ice axes ripping holes in our luggage? How about the disturbing fact that the airline, Lloyd Aerolínea Boliviano, has its initials "LAB" stamped on everything in sight? It makes me feel like a guinea pig in some horrible transportation experiment. In Quito airport, I spy a fleet of planes from the Ecuadorian airline "TAME." Perhaps I should re-book my return flight with them.

Once in Ecuador, we catch a bus and begin the journey to *Volcan Cotopaxi*. Driving is a very informal affair in South America. There must be written laws concerning passing lanes, turn signals, and speed limits, but these documents are probably hidden in a dusty desk in a government office somewhere. Nobody knows where these official papers were last seen, and the driver's own whimsy is the only principle that's obeyed.

Once off the main highway, we hire a four-wheel drive *camioneta* to take us up to the stone climbers' hut on the flanks of Cotopaxi. The scenery changes from a warm valley setting to cool, misty hills. Shrubs give way to lichen and rock, a barren landscape vaguely reminis-

of the American Southwest. Suddenly the mountain breaks out of its cloudy veil and announces itself to us, a proud peak standing tall above the humble hills. Sean yodels triumphantly to warn the mountain of our approach.

Its classic volcanic cone shape and perfect symmetry look like an illustration from my sixth-grade geometry textbook. The air thins as we gain elevation, and I sympathize with the truck's howling engine. I glance across the truck bed toward Sean to see how he is getting along with less oxygen to breathe. He snaps away contentedly with his camera, apparently not adversely affected. Chris is practicing his Spanish with the driver, and is growing frustrated by the bumpy road while he tries in vain to roll a cigarette.

Everyone reacts differently to altitude. In general, effects can include The Good (cardiovascular conditioning), The Bad (headache, nausea, death), and The Ugly (increased flatulence). Some indigenous groups in the Andes chew coca leaves to alleviate symptoms of acute mountain sickness. These leaves are pharmacologically different from the cocaine that can be derived from them, and their effect is said to be the same as a strong cup of coffee. In a dark hotel lobby in Bolivia a week earlier, I traded a Myrtle Beach T-shirt for a small bag of the leaves and chewed them with expectations of some transcendental euphoria. After two hours, all I had was bad breath and a mouth full of soggy, green mush.

The climbers' hut is a plain mortar box with broken windows, and from the outside it resembles a large outhouse. From the inside, it looks more like a respectable shelter. It is a two-story building with multiple bunk beds, a gas stove, and a faucet that provides running glacial melt water whenever the pipes aren't frozen. None of the present occupants has seen a drop come from the faucet, although the sight of it is still a reassuring reminder of civilization.

We chat with the other denizens of our deluxe outhouse and find out that the refuge guardian sells cold beers at exorbitant prices. The beers must be easy to keep cold, because nothing inside the building ever gets warmer than 35 degrees. Because of this, nobody would ever want a cold beer when he could cook up some hot chocolate on the stove. But, like the permanently frozen faucet, the important thing is knowing that we are still within arm's reach of such modern conveniences.

Alpine climbs typically start at midnight in order to take advantage of the hard-frozen snow conditions of the night and early morning hours. Of course, this means going to sleep at seven the day before the climb. As the last preparation before going to bed, we carefully lay our crampons, ice axes, and coiled rope next to the door in ritualistic fashion. I set my watch alarm to wake me about the same time I normally go to bed, and then hit the hay.

In all probability, sleep is not going to happen for anyone tonight. Nevertheless, we are all going to participate in an unspoken ruse. Everyone will close his eyes and lie quietly in his sleeping bag just the same, afraid to move around too much and wake up all the other supposedly sleeping climbers.

French, German, Spanish, and English whispers reverberate through the cavernous shelter. I can occasionally pick out a word or two

**Summit meeting:
Best atop Volcan
Cotopaxi at
19,348 feet**



in the dense jumble of foreign language, like "Cotopaxi," "glacier," or "crevasse." The wooden floor creaks under heavy plastic double mountaineering boots. The smell of Ben Gay sports cream permeates the room. It is a pleasant odor, or at least preferable to my own body aroma. I run my tongue over my grimy lips and teeth, and I think back to my last few meals. Getting up to brush my teeth is out of the question since I have already made some progress toward a relaxed, restful state. I do need to get up to relieve myself, though, and it will be another four or five hours until we get up to climb. I remain huddled in my sleeping bag.

A slow, irregular, muffled tapping of sleet or snow emanates from the roof. The sound conjures up memories of warm, safe comfort and thankfulness for protection from the elements. Then comes the rude realization that this weather doesn't bode well for the climb. I roll in my sleeping bag. Sean and Chris lie motionless feigning sleep, but they must be worrying about the weather, too.

A moment later silence reigns once again, and I feel confidence spill over me. Dammit! I have to go to the bathroom. I check my watch. It's only been twenty-seven minutes since I lay down. That means four and a half hours more. Waiting. Impatient. I get out of bed, put

on my shoes, and make the bold step outside.

The cold night air slaps me hard in the face, but my concern about the weather is immediately placated by what I see. Countless stars glimmer above the peak, and the uppermost glaciers are splashed with a dying alpenglow. Down in the valley, storm clouds tumble and flash violently. It is hard to believe we are almost a vertical mile above them, safely out of their reach. I sneak back inside, crawl in-

side my still-warm bag, and close my eyes.

A torrential beeping of watch alarms disturbs my thoughts, and the entire room comes to life. Although I don't want to move from my cozy cocoon, I'm glad the waiting is over. Chris and Sean are already gearing up, and I don't want to slow the group down. I grab a quick bite, snap on my crampons, double back the belt on my harness, tie into the rope, and head out the door into the night. The climb begins.

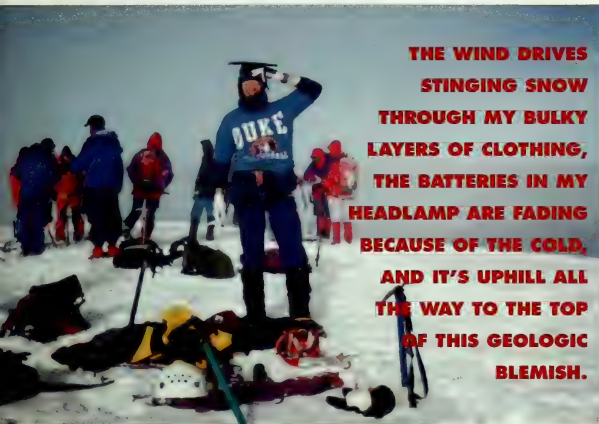
Hollywood tends to romanticize dangerous sports like mountaineering, but reality is a bit different from the movies. The time feels like zero-dark-thirty at night, the wind drives stinging snow through my bulky layers of clothing, the batteries in my headlamp are fading because of the cold, and it's uphill all the way to the top of this geologic blemish.

I take a step, then another step, move the ice axe, rest, and repeat. This rhythm slowly ticks the hours away, in time with my steady panting. We stop to rest at about 17,500-foot elevation, where Chris is already at work on some culinary concoction. I remember the chocolate fudge cookies in my pocket. I shove them down my throat, and then nearly vomit them back up. Although sugar and chocolate are a tasty source of instant energy, hypoxia has made the prospect of swallowing food simply revolting.

A long fracture in the ice to the left hints at the hidden crevasse we must be about to cross. The route crosses the crevasse via a snow bridge of unknown strength. If one of us were to fall through, the other two would arrest the fall by pulling against the rope, in theory anyway. I glance back at my two partners to make sure they are aware of the crevasse hazard. Chris looks alert, and Sean's six-and-a-half-foot frame has enough inertia to compensate

for any lack of awareness.

the last steep pitch. There is nothing in my world but the slope in front of me, an 8.8-millimeter-diameter, fluorescent-yellow umbilical rope, and agonizingly slow progress. Nothing else matters. Drops of clear liquid fall from my runny nose and I don't bother to snuffle. An icicle has formed on my ski mask. The summit lies only 100 feet away. That means at least five or ten minutes of hard climbing. The sun is rising.



**THE WIND DRIVES
STINGING SNOW
THROUGH MY BULKY
LAYERS OF CLOTHING,
THE BATTERIES IN MY
HEADLAMP ARE FADING
BECAUSE OF THE COLD,
AND IT'S UPHILL ALL
THE WAY TO THE TOP
OF THIS GEOLOGIC
BLEMISH.**

The footprints we have been following lead directly to a 65-degree ice ramp and then disappear in the wind-driven snow. From here, climbers must find their own route. The steeper grade is actually fun to climb. I kick the front two points of my metal crampons into the ice and transfer my weight to my toes. Instead of using my ice axe like a cane, I now swing the pick deep into the slope at head level for more support. It is satisfying to gain substantial elevation in just a few steps, but I'm gripped with vertigo the instant I look down. I stop to twist an ice screw into the slope and run the rope through it before continuing upwards.

Eighteen-thousand, five-hundred feet. The wind is settling down. I force myself to drink some water from the ice-encrusted bottle. I sit down in the snow and rest my head in my hands for a few seconds. With a sudden jerk, I wake up and realize that I was asleep! I hadn't been simply subconscious, but nearly unconscious! The prospect frightens me. The eastern sky hints at approaching dawn, and the smell of sulfur reminds me that we are on an active volcano. Why, I wonder, do we spend money and risk death for the privilege of this discomfort? We move on.

I kick my crampons into the crusty snow of

I feel drugged. Over the last hour, my scope of vision has narrowed to a black-and-white tunnel. My rubbery legs don't work like they did back home when I was in training. I feel betrayed by them. Perhaps my mind, too, is deserting me. My lungs are the only organs that remain with me, but they are the most vociferous complainers.

The summit, 19,348 feet above sea level. The sun is already high in the sky. That means we need to hurry down soon. But we can enjoy our accomplishment for a minute or so. It almost surprises me to see Sean and Chris up there, too; I had forgotten about them during my period of tunnel vision. We communicate in short phrases or grunts, all that can fit between the panting. Beautiful views and camera clicks. We all shake hands and try to appreciate the painful euphoria. The scenery simply can't fit in my field of view at the same time. My mind and body spin around as I try to absorb all of the blinding white expanse.

We are viewing the entire Earth all at once. To the east, I see the Amazon. To the west, the Pacific Ocean and warm beaches beckon us down. Clouds slowly develop far below, down there where we started. Someone reminds me that we should take pictures of ourselves wearing the brewery's T-shirts to get

free beer back in Santa Fe. We don the shirts without even taking off our warm jackets. We should go down now. I think I can see the curvature of the Earth, but the effect may just be a result of my dizziness. Last views, enough to last me until the next big climb.

It is painfully obvious that we living beings are simply not meant to be here. This particular point on the planet is so perfectly desolate. We stand above 55 percent of the atmosphere of the Earth. It is so tempting just to lie down and rest. I imagine Icarus flying too close to the sun, and I think about what happens to climbers who don't know their limits.

The descent. Gravity is now a good traveling companion, and he points the way home. The thicker air of lower altitude immediately makes me feel more human. Within an hour and a half, I've lost the punch-drunk feeling and the hangover. I can recognize the stark beauty of our surroundings, which had been hidden by the darkness of the ascent. One-hundred-foot-wide yawning crevasses in the glacier lined with icicle teeth, rolling hills tapering into the steamy Amazon, and the singular majesty of the mountain itself all compete for the attention of my bulging eyes. This is the justification for our predawn ant march.

That evening, we are back in the world of the Living. The climb and the lack of sleep have taken their toll on me, and this seat on the Quito-bound bus is as comfortable as any bed. The chocolate fudge cookies are much more appetizing this time around, and I burp contentedly as I close my eyes. I don't even mind the frequent bus stops to pick up more passengers. I hear Chris ask the driver to let him get a water bottle from his pack on the luggage rack. The driver agrees, and at the next stop Chris jumps out and climbs up to the roof.

One of the new passenger arrivals is selling fried banana chips for a thousand sucres per bag, or about 20 cents in American currency. I want to buy some, but I'm too tired to get my wallet or talk in Spanish. The door closes, we begin driving again, and I tip my hat down over my eyes.

A few minutes later, I reach for my own water bottle to wash down the last of the cookie crumbs. Chris! His seat is empty. Sean is fast asleep. The driver is oblivious. "Señor," I shout to the driver, "where is my friend?" We screech to a halt and the door opens. Footsteps can be heard on the roof. Chris emerges from the dark, water bottle in hand, and hair swept back by the wind. "Es una buena noche," Chris announces with a smile. The bus erupts with laughter as we pull out onto the highway. ■

Best '96, a former Alumni Scholar, lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is attempting to earn a living through brew pub climbing sponsorships. His e-mail address is Alan@Colorado.net.

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ADDING NEW DIMENSIONS TO VOLUNTEERISM

SERVICE-LEARNING

BY JOHN MANUEL

George Bush says it. Colin Powell says it. Even Bill Clinton says it. Government cannot solve all of society's ills. The costs are too great, the instruments of government too blunt. For there to be any hope of curbing such problems as youth violence, these leaders say, ordinary citizens must get involved—lots of them. A literal army of volunteers is needed to engage in such diverse tasks as mentoring at-risk youth, driving meals to home-bound seniors, and building low-cost housing. But is this likely to happen?

While Americans are known for their spirit of volunteerism, it's also true that the same 10 percent of the population seems to do most of the volunteering. The rest of us simply lack the time or motivation to participate in service activities. And cynics question whether a call to arms, even from the likes of Colin Powell, will change long-ingrained habits.

But what if at an early age (high school or college), we were expected to perform public service as part of our formal education? What if in the process of performing that service, we found that we learned as much as we taught? Might we not develop a level of understanding and a commitment to action that could lead to some genuine solutions to these problems? That is the hope behind a concept known as "service-learning."

Service-learning is a term that entered the educational lexicon in the late Sixties. The use of both words is intentional, and is based on the premise that when service and learning are

linked, each is enhanced and each enhances the other. In this respect, a service-learning approach is different from traditional volunteerism. The latter carries with it an attitude of superiority—the volunteer gives and the client receives. In fact, most people who have performed volunteer work find that they learn as much as they have taught. Service-learning is a way of formalizing that notion by designing into any provision of service a *disciplined reflection*. By doing this, providers of service should gain a deeper respect and understanding of those served, and should develop an ethic they will carry with them throughout life.

Robert L. Sigmon '57 is a long-standing champion of service-learning. He came to his belief through an extensive career of service, beginning in 1958 as a missionary in Pakistan. There, he was challenged by Pakistanis who questioned his authority to preach to them, when they knew people of color were being denied equal rights in the United States. Sigmon found himself "torn by the idea of going and inflicting something on someone else before I had dealt with stuff at home."

He returned to the United States and earned a master's of divinity from Union Theological Seminary. He spent the next forty years working for various service and educational organizations, refining his notion of service-learning and incorporating it into his employers' program designs. In 1994, he was hired by the Council of Independent Colleges (CIC) to work on the largest externally funded program in that organization's history—on service-learning.

CIC president Allen Splete is convinced that the nation's independent colleges and universities are uniquely suited by virtue of their missions, histo-



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ries, and connections with communities to lead higher education to a next generation of service-learning. Splete hired Sigmon to pull together the service-learning experiences of CIC-member faculty and staff. Published as a series of essays in *Journey to Service-Learning*, the book is intended as both an inspiration and a guide to those interested in incorporating service-learning into higher education.

"There is in this book...an overarching sense that service-learning works," Splete writes in the book's introduction. "It transforms and enriches student learning. It can have the same effect on faculty development. It can renew administrators' commitments to students, values, and the educational mission as a whole.... Service-learning is a powerful educational movement that speaks to the heart of the mission of most liberal arts colleges and universities today."

A popular speaker at forums on the topic, Sigmon says he's encouraged by the growing emphasis on the need to perform community service, but he has yet to see serious attention paid to the *learning* aspect of that experience. "Some colleges have service requirements, and it is not tied to curriculum—it is service without learning," he says. "The challenge for faculty is to develop relationships with communities—listening to their situations, engaging in conversations, and asking for assistance. In other words, what is it that folks in a community can contribute to the learning of students? Once these interests are stated, then the faculty task is to figure out how the academic disciplines of choice can be called upon to respond to the community situation, the student's own interests, and how the disciplines can be enhanced by engagement with the situation."

In March 1995, while most of his classmates were sunning themselves on the beaches of Florida, David Wascha '97 and thirteen other Duke students were dropped off in downtown Atlanta with only the clothes on their backs. Wascha was given instructions to undertake such tasks as applying for food stamps and obtaining free clothing—challenges faced by homeless people in every major city every day. That night, Wascha slept on the street and in a city park, harassed by police who had no idea of his identity or purpose.

After getting a taste of homeless life, the students were put through a brief training program and sent to work in Atlanta's soup kitchens and homeless shelters. Their life on the streets gave the students a whole new outlook on the people they dealt with.

"I started out carrying a lot of cultural stereotypes about homeless people as being lazy and more or less deserving of their fates,"

says Wascha. "I found out that while a lot of the people are at shelters because of drug and alcohol problems, others are there because of bad luck. I realized that a lot of decent people in this country are living one bad break away from homelessness."

Wascha's immersion in the lives of the down-and-out was sponsored by Break For A Change, one of a small but growing number of service-learning programs at Duke. Private universities, particularly research universities such as Duke, have not historically perceived community service as part of their mission. But deteriorating socio-economic situations in the surrounding neighborhoods and their impacts on university life are forcing many schools to recognize an interdependence with the local community and to offer help where they can (see "Pivotal Partnerships," *Duke Magazine*, March-April 1997). Apart from being a matter of self-preservation, educational institutions increasingly see community service as a vital, if not necessary component of intellectual and ethical growth. Interestingly, that conviction seems to be coming as much from students as from faculty and administrators.

According to Elaine Madison, director of Duke's Community Service Center (CSC), 80 percent of Duke undergraduates volunteer for some form of community service over their four years in college. That's an impressive number given that community service is not a requirement at Duke. As the clearing-house for nearly all undergraduate service projects, CSC maintains contact with nearly 300 local agencies and organizations for which Duke students can volunteer. There is no formal learning component involved in these activities, but Madison says she would like to see it move in that direction. "Our goal is to have in-service training and education throughout the year. We are not an academic department, but we do understand that reflection is important." She says the CSC is looking forward to working with the Kenan Ethics Program to integrate service, learning, and ethics more actively.

In addition to these individual service opportunities, there are half-a-dozen on-campus service groups that have varying degrees of learning designed into them. Duke supports a chapter of the North Carolina Student Rural Health Coalition, which has long been a model of service-learning in this state. The coalition sends volunteers out to rural areas of the state to assist doctors in clinics and encourage community youth to pursue health careers.

The Service Learning Project (SLP) encourages Duke students to get involved in community work, while helping them meet their summer expenses. Students develop their own ten-week, full-time community service

program, for which they receive up to \$2,300. Interns have worked in law firms, soup kitchens, public schools, hospitals, and with homeless adults and unemployed youth. Following this experience, participants write a reflective report and describe how it ties in with their studies.

Break For A Change was formed by students in 1995 to promote community involvement and social action through alternative spring-break activities. Each trip is part of a student-led house course focusing on a particular issue such as Native-American rights, AIDS, women's empowerment, race and religion, housing and homelessness, and child advocacy. While in the host city, participants learn about its culture and history and volunteer with local agencies to discover the contemporary challenges the community faces.

In two years, Break For A Change has grown from one trip involving fourteen students to six different sites involving 120 students. In 1997, more than 250 students applied. There are now six student-taught house courses associated with the program. Last year, Break For A Change was honored at the National Breakaway Conference in Nashville as the best curriculum-based, alternative spring-break program in the nation.

"We knew we were going to take over the world; we just didn't know it would happen so quickly," quips Wascha, who was the group's co-director before he graduated. "There has been a dearth of these types of opportunities at Duke, and now that the word is out, all sorts of people want to get involved."

It's one thing for students to learn from their exposure to the less fortunate in society, but do the less fortunate also benefit from the experience? Program organizers are quick to admit that students are often the primary beneficiaries of service-learning arrangements. They say it's essential for organizers to work with sponsoring agencies to ensure that students are properly trained in advance and perform work that is genuinely needed. A random survey of Durham community organizations that accept Duke students as volunteers indicates that most *do* value the students' work. "A lot of our clients don't have anybody in their lives other than professional staff," says Elizabeth Scott, Durham's host site coordinator for the Best Buddies program, which matches student volunteers with retarded persons. "For our clients to see just one person who is not paid to be with them is great. They talk about the Duke students as their best friends."

Service-learning advocates commend these extra-curricular activities but say their goal is to include service-learning as part of students' formal education. They say that until educators recognize that service is both a practical and ethical part of the learning

process, they have missed the point. But incorporating service learning into college curricula will require a major re-orientation on the part of both faculty and administrators, especially at universities like Duke.

"Currently, there is no incentive for faculty at research institutions to get involved with community," says Diane Calleson '86, now a doctoral student in education and research policy at North Carolina State University. "Changing that will require a re-definition of scholarship to include more than classroom teaching and publishing. I believe scholarship should involve faculty asking communities how they can support them."

Duke may not be a leader in working service-learning into its curriculum, but there are a number of faculty who have done so over the years on their own initiative. Perhaps the longest-standing course to take a service-learning approach is "Perspectives on Food and World Hunger" taught by political science professor Sheridan Johns. Organized in the wake of the 1973-74 famine in Ethiopia, this multidisciplinary course combines classroom lectures on aspects of food and hunger with first-hand experience working for related community organizations. Johns requires his students to work two to three hours per week with an agency such as Meals on Wheels. Students must also keep a journal, in which they record the type of work they do and analyze the nature of their organization.

The Hart Leadership Program, directed by assistant professor of public policy Bob Korstad, gives students several opportunities to combine service, leadership, and experiential education. During the school year, students can work with local community organizations to, as Korstad says, "effect some kind of positive change." During the summer, they can pursue service-learning opportunities in



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other states or countries through the Summer Opportunities in Leadership (SOL) program. As a prerequisite for SOL, students must take a course dealing with the history, culture, and policies of the region they will visit. Then, working individually or in teams, they travel to their site to engage in some type of project that calls upon their creative leadership abilities. When they return to Duke in the fall, the students enroll in a follow-up course, where

they discuss the particular experience they had and describe how it changed them.

Maurice Blanco '97, now program coordinator for SOL, spent the summer of 1995 in former Yugoslavia teaching Bosnian refugees English and organizing soccer leagues for them. "I can't begin to describe the personal growth I went through as a result of this experience," Blanco says, "from a totally sheltered environment at Duke to a place where people have been subject to war, rape, and all manner of brutality. I came away with an appreciation for the fragility of life, and for the capacity of the human spirit to overcome tremendous obstacles. I realized, too, that

you can't hope to understand the complexities of the social situations many people face unless you become immersed in their communities."

Blanco, who has applied for law school, says that humanitarian or human rights work will be part of whatever field of law he chooses. "I will never again lose touch with the outside world."

The Bridges Program in the Center for Documentary Studies doesn't employ the terminology of service-learning, but director Tom Kelley says he seeks the same goal—community building—through the documentary form. "One of the great things about combining documentary with service is that the process of documenting forces everyone involved to make connections," he says. "There is a built-in reflective component. How can we make sense of the life story of this community or person?"

Bridges' "Literacy Through Photography" class, taught by Wendy Ewald, puts accomplished photography students in the role of teacher, helping school children use photography as a way of explaining their worlds. Students are paired with teachers in the pub-

lic schools and guide them through the process of helping children capture their dreams, families, and communities on film. That program has been adopted by fourteen public schools in Durham.

Another Bridges program, Community Stories, accepts interns from various colleges and universities (eight of last year's fourteen interns were from Duke) to conduct a summer-long oral history project in one of a half-dozen sites in North and South Carolina. Interns work with middle and high school students in each location, teaching them how to conduct oral history projects of their own neighborhoods.

Delia Gamble, a graduate of North Carolina A&T University and now coordinator of the Community Stories program, conducted her internship in a minority neighborhood in Wilson, North Carolina. "I had the opportunity to teach African-American history to a group of students who had never heard of such a thing before," she says. "In addition, I taught the students how to conduct interviews, and challenged them to develop their own oral history projects. They interviewed elders in the community and transcribed the tapes into written reports, which they presented to the elders at the end of the project. I found this a tremendously empowering process for all concerned. The students develop a sense of ownership of their community, and recognize how hard their elders worked to get where they are. And the elders are delighted to learn that their lives are a valid part of history."

Service-learning proponents are supportive of these individual efforts, but they say what has been lacking at Duke is a coordinated effort at incorporating it into the curriculum. That is beginning to change. In the spring of 1997, history professor William Chafe, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, formed a committee to identify the various service-learning opportunities that exist at Duke, and to improve and to expand upon them. "I'm a believer in service-learning," says Chafe. "It's always helpful when academic institutions can be linked to practical experience." He says service-learning shouldn't be forced into the curriculum or become a required student activity, but made available as part of the regular curriculum. That way, students who wish to make it part of their educational approach will have that opportunity.

One area where service-learning may soon be an option is in the writing program required of all first-year students. Elizabeth Kiss, director of the Kenan Ethics Program, and Van Hillard, director of the First-Year Writing Program, have received a Hewlett Foundation grant to run a two-year pilot project in ten to twelve sections of the writing program. The goal of the project is to exam-

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ine the interrelationship of ethics and rhetoric and determine how people in a pluralist society can engage in debate and find common ground. Hillard and Kiss want to incorporate a service-learning component in the second year of their pilot project.

The Kenan Ethics Program is also promoting service-learning through the hiring this fall of educator and theologian Elizabeth Alden '64 as service-learning coordinator. Alden, who spent the last year on Duke's religious life staff as co-director of the Wesley Fellowship, will develop a campus-wide undergraduate service-learning program. She will also chair Chafe's Advisory Committee on Service-Learning and coordinate a remarkable student-initiated effort known as Learning through Experience, Action, Partnership, and Service (LEAPS).

LEAPS is the brainchild of Glenn Guterman '98, who as a freshman became convinced that the various service activities he was engaging in would take on far greater meaning if done in conjunction with a class. Inspired by UNC-Chapel Hill's highly successful APPLES (Assisting People in Planning Learning Experiences in Service) program (the nation's only student-coordinated and student-funded service-learning program), Guterman developed a proposal for an organization that would recruit professors to incorporate service-learning in their classes. Students interested in taking one of

these classes would do the necessary research regarding placement in community service.

"We do all the legwork in terms of going to the professor with a menu of service opportunities," Guterman says. "The LEAPS facilitator acts as a liaison between the professor and the students and between the community agencies and the students."

In the fall of 1995, Guterman and classmate Dan Kessler '98 talked religion professor Thomas McCollough into being their "guinea pig" by incorporating a service-learning component into his class, "Ethical Issues and Social Change in Public Policy." The first semester, students primarily observed the goings-on at the chosen service agencies, but in subsequent semesters, they have played a more active service role. McCollough considers the effort a success. "Service-learning has proven to be a way of giving students exposure to people and situations they would never have otherwise," says McCollough. "That, in turn, has led to a much more thoughtful discussion of how to address the complex issues we deal with in this class."

This fall, three other instructors are working with LEAPS to add a service-learning component to their class. These include David Malone's course, "Educational Psychology," John Howard's "Perspectives on the Twentieth Century South," and Elizabeth Kiss' "Human Rights: Theory and Practice."

Is service-learning the "new idealism" on the part of college students? Smiling, Guterman says, "You could call it that. Up to now, I feel I have been cheated in terms of my education. Learning has taken place out of context of society. Service-learning makes me feel empowered as a change agent. I think a lot of other students will feel that way, too."

"I just wrote a paper on what it means to be a virtuous citizen in the twenty-first century," says Dan Kessler. "It comes down to what you believe human nature is. If you think human nature is basically selfish, you will settle for change from the top down. If you believe it's good, you will focus on community change. Give people the right tools and the right support, and they will better themselves."

How far and how fast will service-learning will be incorporated into the Duke curriculum? Enthusiasts like Guterman believe this approach can be applied to almost any academic discipline. And faculty need to develop the courage to at least experiment with this component, to expand the realm of learning beyond the classroom and library walls.

"It's been an uphill struggle for these guys to get faculty such as myself to involve themselves in this kind of endeavor," says McCollough. "We've developed a lifetime habit of theorizing in isolation. Service-learning is a way of changing that." ■

RECORD GIVING

Thanks to the generosity of more than 76,000 donors, who made more than 135,000 individual gifts in 1996-97, Duke confirmed a record \$219.9 million in gifts during the year that ended June 30. Duke became the sixth university in the country to raise more than \$200 million in gifts in any one year.

The gifts to Duke were made by alumni, parents, patients, friends, and other individuals, as well as by corporations and foundations. The Duke Endowment was the largest single source of support: Gifts from the philanthropic organization created by Duke's founder, James Buchanan Duke, totaled \$28.9 million, or 13.1 percent of all gifts, representing an increase of 8.9 percent over the previous fiscal year.

New giving records were set in virtually every category as Duke closed its books June 30 on the 1996-97 fund-raising drive. Total giving was up 21.4 percent from the previous fiscal year. Individual gifts (excluding bequests) increased 24 percent to reach \$58.9 million. Corporate giving totaled \$77.9 million, up 15.9 percent, and foundation giving was \$29.8 million, up 17.5 percent. Annual giving from individuals reached a record \$11.5 million, up 4.7 percent. Individual bequests jumped 114 percent to \$12.6 million.

PARTNERS IN LITERACY

A joint venture among the federal government, Duke, and Glaxo Wellcome is designed to place more tutors in Durham elementary schools to help children learn to read. Duke has committed up to \$100,000 in the coming academic year to support the use of college students to work as tutors in E.K. Powe, George Watts, Lakewood, and Forest View elementary schools and Morehead Montessori Magnet School. The five schools, located within twelve neighborhoods near Duke, are targeted under the university's new effort to strengthen its ties to the community.

The America Reads literacy program that President Clinton announced last fall authorized \$1.5 billion to fund reading specialists to

train and supervise tutors and \$1 billion to help recruit and organize tutors in one of the largest campaigns ever against illiteracy. Clinton's goal is to ensure that every child in America can read well by the end of the third grade. He called on colleges and universities to dedicate at least half of new college work-study funds to community service, including 100,000 work-study slots for reading tutors.

Elaine Madison, director of Duke's Community Service Center, along with Duke's Community Affairs Office, is coordinating the university's participation in the project. She says both volunteer and work-study students will be recruited to participate and that Duke hopes to involve as many as fifty students in the project.

Since the costs of training, reading materials, and transportation for the students are

not covered in the work-study funds, Duke asked Glaxo Wellcome, one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies, to help. Glaxo Wellcome agreed to provide \$20,000 for reading materials, teacher stipends, transportation, and training sessions.

Research shows that 40 percent of America's fourth-graders cannot read at the basic level on challenging national reading assessments. Studies reveal that if students cannot read well by the third grade, their chances for later success are significantly diminished, including a greater likelihood of dropping out of school, fewer job opportunities, and increased delinquent behaviors.

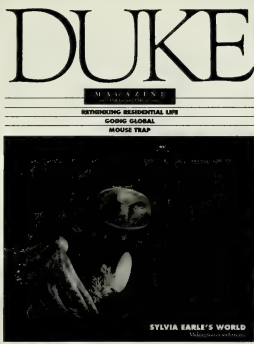
The Duke tutors will give individualized attention to children in kindergarten through third grade. These learning partners will meet

UPDATE

BEYOND EAST CAMPUS

In a wide-ranging look at changes in campus life, the November-December 1995 issue of *Duke Magazine* reported that "the residential-life plan that remade East Campus and re-invented Faculty Associates was the product of almost two years of study and discussion." That study and discussion have resumed—now with an emphasis on the college experience beyond East Campus and the first year. Barbara Baker, dean of student development, and Robert J. Thompson Jr., newly named dean of undergraduate affairs, are co-chairing an Upper-class Residential Planning Group.

Last spring and over the summer, the planning group focused on two areas: examining the principles that have served to guide residential planning over the years; and gathering information



about programs, facilities, policies, and governance. "The guiding principles," according to a committee document, "include commitment to intellectual and co-curricular life, building on our diverse community, sensitivity to Duke traditions, and equity of access."

Among the major issues identified to date are "equity of access for all students to the main West Campus, which is seen as the core of the Duke experience; how to provide selective living while maintaining the commitment to the inclusiveness of the

Duke community; whether additional residential facilities are needed and, if so, the type and location; a four-year housing guarantee; the blend of private and public spaces; and the organizing and governing principles within the campuses that constitute upperclass residential life."

The planning group—with student members drawn from among the various selective living groups, along with student-government officers, administrators, and faculty representatives—is inviting ideas from alumni. Responses can be addressed to Cheryl Baxley, Box 90946, Duke University, Durham, N.C. 27708, or e-mail bax@acpub.duke.edu. The planning group will issue an interim report this fall and conclude its work in the spring.

ACCEPTANCE/ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

	Early Decision	Regular Decision	Total
Applications	1,228	12,139	13,367
Accepted	475	3,590	4,065
Enrolled	463	1,164	1,627

ACADEMIC PROFILE

High school class rank (among ranked students)

	Arts & Sciences	Engineering
Top 5%	73.7%	77%
10%	13.1%	14.1%
15%	7.4%	4.2%
20% and below	5.8%	4.7%

SAT SCORES

(Arts & Sciences and Engineering)

	Verbal	Math
750-800	19.2%	29.4%
700-749	27.5	30.1
650-699	25.5	20.8
600-649	15.8	11.3
550-599	7.5	5.4
500-549	2.8	2.4
Below 500	1.8	.6

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander	12.6%
African American/Black	7.7
Hispanic/Latino	3.9
Biracial/Multiracial	2.8
Native American, American Indian	.1

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL

Public	64.2%
Private	31.2
Parochial	4.3
Home-schooled	.2

TOP TEN STATES REPRESENTED

North Carolina	193
New York	130
California	122
Florida	103
Pennsylvania	100
New Jersey	97
Virginia	81
Maryland	77
Texas	76
Massachusetts	53

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

119 students (78 foreign citizens and 41 U.S. citizens studying abroad) from 38 countries

Countries and territories represented:

Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela

with their young reading partners two to three times each week for about a half-hour. Volunteer tutors are expected to make a commitment of one semester, two hours a week, and the work-study tutors will be helping students for six to twelve hours each week for two semesters. All tutors will be trained and assisted by reading specialists in the public schools.

"There's no doubt it will make a difference," says Lenora Smith, literacy teacher at the Morehead school. "Those kids are so excited that they're to have one person whose job is to work just with them. Just having the attention will make a difference."

WORKING MOTHERS AND STRESS

Stress hormone levels in working mothers rise each morning and stay high until bedtime, putting them at higher risk than other working women for health problems, such as heart attack, according to a study by Duke Medical Center researchers. The number of children at home made no difference in stress hormone levels, which were as high with one child as with several.

The research, funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, studied 109 women working in clerical and customer service positions. The level of hormones associated with stress that are excreted in urine was measured over a two-day period. The women also completed a series of questionnaires, including demographic information, evaluation of stress at home and at work, and measures of social support. Researchers correlated hormone excretion levels with other factors, such as whether the women were single or married, whether they had children at home, and the number of children in the household.

All participants showed a significant increase in levels of epinephrine and norepinephrine, known as catecholamines, during the workday, and there was little, if any, change from workday to evening levels. In contrast, other studies have shown that men experience a drop in catecholamines when they come home from work.

"We believe the increased stress levels seen in the employed mothers is related to increased strain at home, rather than work strain, but that the increased strain exerts its physiological effects over the entire day," says Linda Luecken, lead author of the study.

Other studies have shown that increasing social support may reduce stress levels, but Duke researchers found that social support did not buffer the effect of having a child. Instead, they discovered that quality of work and family experiences may be key factors in women's stress levels.

NEW PIPES, OLD SOUND

When Duke organist Robert Parkins played the prelude to a Sunday morning service in Duke Chapel in September, it marked the first time that an organ of pre-eighteenth-century Italianate design was heard live in the South. The instrument, built by John Brombaugh & Associates of Eugene, Oregon, was painstakingly constructed over the past two years to enable listeners to hear organ music the way it was intended to sound when it was written



Brombaugh and his masterpiece: "the only one of its kind...possibly in the Western Hemisphere"

during the late Renaissance and early Baroque periods.

To the untrained ear, it may seem similar to other organs, but musicians, music enthusiasts, and faithful churchgoers are likely to recognize that major chords emanating from the instrument's pipes contain "pure thirds" sounds arising from a method of tuning based in the early traditions of composers such as Girolamo Frescobaldi in Italy, Henry Purcell in England, and Johann Pachelbel in Germany.

Duke's "Brombaugh" (organs are traditionally named after the builder) stands in the "swallow's nest gallery" in the northwest part of the chapel, in the memorial section, out of view of the congregation and up a spiral staircase attached to its platform. The majestic instrument—eighteen feet tall, gold-trimmed, pale green with a hint of blue, to match the

stained glass windows—faces the tombs of university founders Benjamin Newton Duke, James Buchanan Duke, and Washington Duke.

Although Brombaugh has built similar instruments, he says the new organ "is the only one of its kind in the Tuscan-Italian style in the United States and possibly in the Western Hemisphere." It is expected to cost about \$400,000 and is being paid for by gifts.

The Brombaugh joins the chapel's Flentrop and Aeolian organs, taking the place of the Holtkamp organ, which Duke donated to Wofford College in South Carolina. Together, the three organs will span five centuries of classical music: the Brombaugh, pre-1700 composers; the Flentrop, eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century composers; and the Aeolian, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century composers.

OVARIAN CANCER LINK

A biological link between half of all ovarian cancers and the number of times a woman ovulates over her lifetime has been identified by researchers at Duke Medical Center, suggesting that ovulation suppression has a protective effect.

The scientists believe that constant ovulation, which causes cells in the ovary to divide, is likely to spontaneously damage DNA in those cells over time. That can result in mutation to a critical regulatory gene, known as p53, that normally stops cells from proliferating into cancer. Tumors that show evidence of p53 genetic mutation account for half of all ovarian cancer cases, and are considered the most aggressive form of ovarian cancer. The findings indicate that women at risk for this type of cancer can protect themselves by reducing their ovulation cycles through birth control pills, pregnancy, and breastfeeding.

The study also means that the rest of ovarian cancers are likely caused by pathways not linked to ovulation. Some of those pathways are due to different genetic mutations. "This is one of the first studies to show that ovarian cancer is really a collection of a number of different cancers," says Andrew Berchuck, professor of gynecologic oncology.

Ovarian cancer is usually a fatal disease because it is often found in its late stages, after it has spread beyond the ovaries. In 1996, about 27,000 new cases were diagnosed, and about 14,800 women died of the disease, according to the National Cancer Institute. Mean survival after detection is less than three years.

SPREADING THE WORD



Stewart: Pub Board chair and Student Rural Health Coalition volunteer

as a leader of Duke's Student Rural Health Coalition and chair of the undergraduate Publications Board, Trinity senior Garrick Stewart is dedicated both to celebrating life's triumphs and to alleviating its flaws.

After two years as secretary of the Publications Board, Stewart contends that "publications are a vital part of the university setting because they offer students a voice—through poetry, photography, or prose. It's a personal way to express oneself."

The board oversees nearly a dozen campus publications, including Duke's yearbook, *The Chanticleer*; the literary magazine, *The Archive*; and the magazine of science, technology, and medicine, *Verices*. Stewart's position offers him a chance to make Duke's publications part of campus daily life and discussion. He also gets the word out about the variety of publications, and he recruits student writers.

Stewart juggles much of his time between the Pub board and the Student Rural Health Coalition. This group of faculty, staff, and students provides rural North Carolina communities

with accessible health care through monthly clinics and outreach programs. His interest in the coalition began when he enrolled in a house course that focused on the difficulties confronting these rural communities. The class culminated in a spring break trip to Rocky Mount, Edgecomb, Halifax, and Wilson, North Carolina. Students were exposed to people who, without the help of the coalition, would never receive medical attention, and they learned about the inadequate conditions a rural community faces on a daily basis.

"When I went out there and saw people striking ground water in cesspools of waste," says Stewart, "it made me realize that I, as a Duke student and as a lucky person, have an obligation to give back, spread the word, and spark awareness in others about the conditions that exist." Stewart says the message behind both the house course and the coalition is that "bad health is a by-product of social injustice."

The coalition attracts not only pre-med and medical students, but also those interested in public policy and political science.

"Unhealthy people are less likely to fight back against social injustice, so we aim to make the communities healthier in order for them to gain a sense of their own place and identity." Students involved in the coalition are exposed to the idea that public health is a question of more than biology and medicine; it extends to economics, politics, and religion.

Duke and other schools with chapters of the coalition, such as East Carolina University and North Carolina State, pay attention to the needs identified by the communities. "It's an issue of power. If an outsider comes in and tries to run the show," says Stewart, "the community will inevitably feel weak and even more powerless. Instead, we work through a dynamic exchange between the community and the students."

Coalition members travel door to door with flyers and encourage residents to attend the monthly clinics, or they educate them on conceivable health risks and other general health issues. They also provide transportation to local hospitals for residents in need of serious medical attention, and they help with voter registrations to motivate the community to become more politically active. In the past, residents have not voted due to a lack of transportation or for medical reasons. The coalition has also helped establish community centers, where residents can deal with any social and cultural issues affecting their community.

Change tends to occur as much within the students as in the rural communities. "A student who thinks he wants to be a doctor," says Stewart, "may decide to be a union organizer or social worker." The benefits gained by both students and residents of the communities are immeasurable and perhaps addictive. "You see the little gains," he says, "and you just want more."

Stewart is completing his chemistry major and has applied for medical school next year. Although his two main interests at Duke, the Pub Board and the coalition, are separate in his mind and in his life, he says he believes that "good writing changes people's minds just as community organizing changes people's health."

—Amanda McCoy '99

The Center for Documentary Studies at Duke awarded the seventh annual Dorothea Lange-Paul Taylor Prize to a New York-based photographer and journalist team who will use the \$10,000 prize to record the profound changes sweeping Cuba.

Photographer Ernesto Bazan and journalist Silvana Paternostro spent the past five years documenting how the island nation is negotiating what Fidel Castro termed *El Periodo Especial*, the Special Period. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Cubans now face harrowing changes and dire hardship. Bazan's photos capture the fleeting, everyday moments of people struggling for survival amid austerity.

In their proposal, Paternostro wrote about the strength, passion, and resourcefulness of the Cuban people. "Walking around the streets of Havana, one can feel a sense of hopelessness and utter despair. The dire shortage of food, gas, and other basics has made it extremely difficult for most Cubans to go about their daily lives. Yet, we have found despite these frustrations and failings, Cubans have developed remarkable reserves of inner strength and patience. Their dignity has served as an inspiration for our work."



After the fall: Bazan's prize-winning photography documents the Cuban people's struggle post-U.S.S.R.

Paternostro is a journalist who has reported and written for *The New York Times*, *The Miami Herald*, the *Columbia Journalism Review*, and *Spin* magazine. She is a senior fellow at the World Policy Institute in New York City

and is currently working on a book about gender relations in Latin America.

Bazan's images have been published internationally. The photographer's portfolio, "Ernesto Bazan in Cuba," was published in the summer of 1996 issue of *DoubleTake*, the critically acclaimed new magazine of photography, fiction, poetry, and prose published at the Center for Documentary Studies. Bazan's books of photography include *The Perpetual Past* and *Passing Through*. A native of Sicily, he also has done photographic studies of Italian-Americans in New York and the plight of refugees around the world.

The Dorothea Lange-Paul Taylor Prize is given annually by the Center for Documentary Studies to encourage collaborative documentary work in the tradition of American photographer Lange and writer Taylor, whose work is recorded in the book *American Exodus*. The prize is offered to a writer and a photographer working together in the formative or field-work stages of a documentary project that will ultimately become a publishable work.

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TRUSTEES IN TRANSITION

Duke's board of trustees has a new chairman and a new group of recently appointed members. Randall L. Tobias of Indianapolis, Indiana, was elected chairman of the board, and Michelle Clause Farquhar '79 of Washington, D.C.; Carol Louise "Cookie" Anspach Kohn '60 of Highland Park, Illinois; Takcus Nesbit '97 of Welcome, North

Carolina; John Mack '68 of Rye, New York; Robert C. Richardson Ph.D. '66 of Ithaca, New York; and Lanty Smith LL.B. '67 of Greensboro were elected to their first terms as trustees.

Tobias has been a Duke trustee since 1986 and served as vice chairman of the board for the past three years. He succeeds John A. Koskinen '61, who retired from the board June 30. Tobias, who is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis, is also a director of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, and Knight-Ridder, Inc. He is a member of the Business Council, the Business Roundtable, the Council on Foreign Relations, the U.S.-Japan Business Council, and the U.S.-China Business Council. He is also a trustee of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and the Economic Club of Indianapolis, and a trustee and member of the board of directors of the Indianapolis Museum of Art. He and his family donated \$1 million to Duke last December to help the university build a new recreation facility. He has made previous gifts of scholarship endowment to support and encourage students with financial need who are also demonstrating leadership potential through extracurricular activities.

Farquhar, president of the Duke Alumni Association, is serving a two-year term on the

board. Her first year will be spent as a non-voting member, and she will be an active member the second year—the year after her presidency of the alumni association. She is a partner with the law firm Hogan & Hogan in Washington, D.C. In 1992, she received the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service.

Kohn is co-owner and vice president of Anspach Travel Bureau Inc., in Highland Park, Illinois. She is a longtime volunteer for Duke's Annual Fund, having served on its executive committee since 1984 and as chair from 1988 to 1990. A past president and class agent for Duke's Class of 1960, she served two terms on Trinity College's board of visitors. She is a member of the Duke Chicago Development Committee, a past recipient of the Charles A. Dukes Award, and a past member of her area's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

Nesbit, former president of Duke Student Government (DSG), will spend the first year of his three-year term as "young trustee" and a non-voting observer. The former DSG vice president for student affairs and member of the President's Advisory Committee on Resources has received awards for leadership, community service, and outstanding service to DSG. This summer, he took part in the White House Internship Program and was an intern with the Wexler Group.

Wack, who has served on the board of visitors of the Fuqua School of Business since 1988, is chief operating officer and a director of Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Company, of New York. He is also co-chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital and a trustee for the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation.

Richardson, the 1996 Nobel Prize-winner for physics, is the FR Newman professor of physics and director of the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics at Cornell University. He has received numerous awards for his scientific discoveries, including the Nobel for his work on superfluid Helium-3. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1986 and is a fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Smith is chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of Precision Fabrics Group Inc., a manufacturer of high-technology, specification textile products, with headquarters in Greensboro. He is a life member and immediate past chair of Duke law school's board of visitors. A recipient of the Outstanding Community Service Award from the Greensboro Jaycees and the Americanism Award from the Anti-Defamation League, Smith is an avid public service volunteer and community leader.

Emeriti Reflections from Duke

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It Had to Be You: The Joan and Ernest Story

By Melissa Malouf,
Greensboro: Avissos Press,
1997. 169 pp. \$25.

If you read the first couple dozen pages of this sad but witty tale too fast, you might get swept into the narrative before you realize how carefully the author has laid the groundwork for treating her subjects with sympathy. Melissa Malouf, associate professor of the practice of English at Duke, creates a touching context for the struggle between her title characters whose marriage is, as the jacket gaily points out, "not made anywhere in the vicinity of heaven."

Both Ernest and Joan come honestly by a jaded and even cynical romanticism long before they meet, damaged by the self-absorption and philandering of the role models around them. She comes of professional stock and he of working class origins, but both are equally well-taught by their parents' example and proscriptions to reveal nothing of themselves to others. They share a desire not to share, not to let things matter too much.

"*Omnia vincit amor*," cracks a visitor in Joan's childhood home, and though she sees that "in the small man's sorry eyes something was worse than wrong," Joan too will grow up to see love conquered by everything—lust, misunderstanding, convenience, violence. In one painful scene, her glamorous mother leads little Joan through a windy night, singing "Wonderful" and carelessly squeezing Joan's hand until, one by one, her knuckles break while the child remains silent, afraid to shatter the spell of this rare maternal affection. Later, her mother hires a male prostitute to instruct Joan in the ways of love. Inevitably,

he turns out to have the most genuinely romantic soul of anyone in the book. "Without romance," he tells her, "we are nothing." They fall in love; Joan drops him; he is murdered.

Ernest, who grows up in a house where "the radio does all the talking," is taken aside at age twelve by a father who wants to teach him the secret of his success with women: his voice. He sings, croons, sweeps all before him with a creamy baritone "full of kept promises" that makes even Ernest love him too much. But they are discovered, and Ernest learns he must "never ever reveal a secret if there was the slightest chance that a woman would get a hold of it." His disenchanted mother flees to Paris and the arms of another woman; his father contracts oral cancer and loses his ability to speak, except in a robotic monotone. The father warns Joan during her courtship that Ernest wants a mother, not a wife. Then he dies during their honeymoon, and orders his ashes

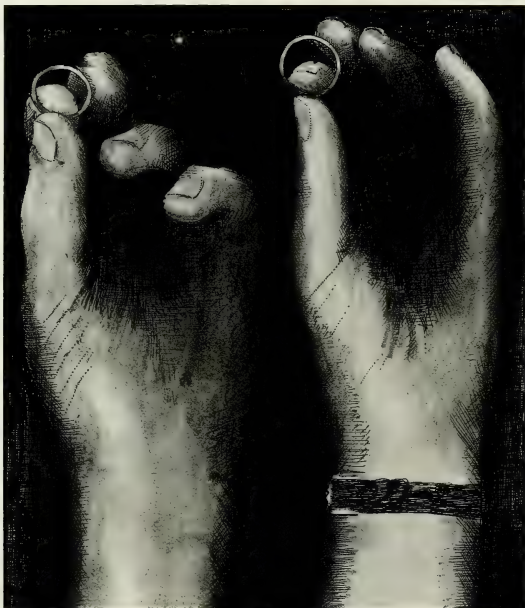
to be mixed into the punch at his wake.

With such inauspicious underpinnings, what kind of marriage could Ernest and Joan possibly make? Ernest becomes increasingly taciturn, obscene, consumed with lust, on the edge of violence. As a joke, he nearly smothers Joan with a pillow. After they argue, he heads for the desert to shoot rattlesnakes. While his wife is off having an abortion, he guts pregnant fish. Joan, for her part, takes up with friends who are persistent talkers, including a ditzzy New Age fribble who eventually becomes Ernest's clandestine lover. For an anniversary treat, Joan suggests taking a couple of days off to attend the celebrated murder trial of a stranger.

No matter how emotionally wracked they become, neither ever has anything substantive to declare, least of all to each other. When a friend dies, Joan drives his widow to the funeral

because "driving is what Joan could do; it had to take the place of other things, like talking." Ernest tells a friend, "Knowing the right time to crumble. That's the trick." But he never crumbles, and throughout his life vulgarity remains a shield for his grief.

Though Ernest seems to fare worse at the hands of the author's cutting mockery, occasionally shading into caricature (one chapter begins, "Joan wants to finish decorating the Christmas tree. Ernest wants to get laid."), Malouf rarely takes sides, keeping the erotic and narrative tension afloat with balance and tact. At bottom, we never forget that her characters are co-conspirators, perpetuating their own suffering. Appropriately, Malouf's prose embodies a narrative sparseness that borders on parsimony, a desire to eliminate everything not crucial to her infrastructure, and a lean equanimity characterized by a refusal to editorialize, condemn, or gloss over.



Like the novel itself, every chapter is named, tongue-in-cheek, after a famous torch song. But Malouf's prose could hardly be less like the purple lyrics her characters grow up with and invoke, sometimes bitterly. Her dialogues are terse, suggestive, and clear: One admires the craft behind this writing, even when the humor wears a little thin.

And while the humor of this literary fiction is more dark than light, as the author said in a recent radio interview, one comes away from it suspecting that both it and her equanimity are founded on a bedrock of compassion.

—Paul Baerman

Baerman M.B.A. '90 is director of administration for the Durham-based software startup company Easy Access.

Back from the Brink: The Greenspan Years

By Steven K. Beckner '74. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1996. 452 pages. \$29.95.

This is a book about the actions of a particular committee and its chairman, and the subject lends considerable importance to the treatment. This is no ordinary voting body but the seven governors of the Federal Reserve System, based in Washington, D.C., plus the chairman of the Fed and five presidents of the twelve district Federal Reserve Banks, who serve on a rotating basis. The voting members of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) determine interest rates and thereby affect our lives quite directly.

The Federal Reserve System, or Fed, is the nation's central bank. Not only does it have power to set interest rates but it also has regulatory authority over the nation's many commercial banks. It is widely accepted that the Fed should so control the growth of "money" as to facilitate healthy economic growth, but without any inflationary buildup.

If the FOMC determines that inflationary forces are gathering strength, it may elect to tighten credit. This it does by reducing the volume of reserve funds in the banking system and by raising the rate at which it is prepared to meet the emergency reserve needs of member banks caught in the squeeze. All of us with variable rate debt obligations or a need to borrow quickly feel the impact: Credit card accommodation costs more, as do mortgages, auto loans, and so on.

The pain thus inflicted to deal a blow to present inflation, or to get rid of potential inflation in pre-emptive fashion, may be severe, and there is always some risk that a recession

may be precipitated. This pain and risk must be weighed against the costs of letting inflation go uncurbed. Inflation has painful consequences of its own; these, moreover, express themselves far more insidiously than do restrictive moves by the Fed. They also have somewhat arbitrary distorting effects on incentives and the distribution of purchasing power: Wage earners tend to suffer, as do those on fixed incomes; debtors (including the federal government) are advantaged while savers are penalized; and investments tend to become biased in favor of quick returns. We have experienced all this in relatively mild form and for short periods in the late Sixties, the late Seventies, and the late Eighties. Ordinary Russians, Brazilians, residents of Zaire, and others have suffered more dramatically from bouts of hyper-inflation in the recent past.

Despite the importance to us of these matters of fact, they are frequently deemed too arcane to master. Steven Beckner '74 deals a blow to that prejudice; he has a talent for making the workings of the Fed palatable and understandable, without cutting corners. His expertise on monetary policymaking, and his expository skills, are widely appreciated by professionals in the financial markets and by listeners of National Public Radio. In *Back from the Brink*, his focus is on the decisions taken by the FOMC over the decade starting in 1987. A reason for this concentration is Beckner's own abhorrence of inflation. For much of the period the FOMC's decisions were directed at beating back inflation, and slaying the inflation dragon is thus the real theme of this book. Even the title reflects the author's conviction that the fight might easily have been lost or meekly conceded, with consequences as mentioned above, or possibly even worse.

The FOMC's chairman, and the head of the whole Federal Reserve System during the decade covered, was Alan Greenspan. Greenspan has made it his personal mission to eliminate inflationary tendencies from the economy, no enviable task at a time when budget deficits forced the Fed to fight with one hand tied. Members of the FOMC have not always shared Greenspan's single-minded commitment to ridding the economy of inflationary tendencies, nor have they all always agreed with his insistence on rooting out inflationary expectations before inflation itself shows up in the statistics.

Various administrations have shared his general philosophy but dissented on the timing and strength of anti-inflation moves, U.S. presidents generally preferring to inflict no immediate harm. The same present-mindedness is dominant in Congress, while the business community and financial markets generally find higher interest rates distasteful.

Hence, Greenspan has had to persuade colleagues, presidents (Bush and Clinton), members of the business and financial communities, and large numbers in Congress, time and again, that higher interest rates now are necessary for the continued economic health of the nation.

Some of the most interesting sub-themes in this book are those elaborating upon these tensions. Though not a biography, the book also contains fascinating glimpses into the personal accommodations chairman Greenspan has had to make, as he undertook interventions to guard against downside risk to the world financial system—interventions at odds with his libertarian principles.

The immediate story line, however, is the discount-rate decisions taken by the FOMC. The author's method is to identify the persons most involved and the positions most relevant, whether these were espoused inside or outside the Fed itself. The result is a very detailed, close-up account, replete with contemporary and retrospective commentary by those who made the running at the time. This approach creates a sense of immediacy and works particularly well for crises, and there are elegant and revealing discussions of the October 1987 stock market plunge(s), the savings and loan crisis, and the Mexican peso crisis of 1994-95. It also works well where the narrator pauses briefly to explore some particular source of dissension: whether there was or was not a "credit crunch" in late 1989 and early 1990; the extent to which the Fed can and should take account of currency volatility and the strength of the dollar in pursuing its primary domestic goals; whether the Fed should be forced into public disclosure of the minutes and notes made during FOMC meetings.

Concerning the inflation fight in general, successive rounds of which are described throughout the book, I found myself wishing that some historical charts had been included. My own preference in any case is to isolate and connect particular themes or episodes. I did not take full advantage of the author's chronological rendering, and I paid a penalty, since Beckner makes no concession to the non-sequential reader: There is only an occasional reminder as to which year one is in.

Whether read sequentially, however, or dipped into for one's own particular reasons, the book is a marvelous resource. Beckner has assembled details, but his very special strength is in refraining from introducing or attempting to explain technicalities out of context.

—Neil De Marchi

De Marchi, an economics professor at Duke, currently writes on the history of art and stock markets.



Ask the Expert

Does collegiate football advance the interests of participating athletes and the sponsoring schools or, as critics charge, does it exploit and drain away resources?

This is a loaded question because the answer depends a lot on what you want sports—and colleges—to be. I encourage my students to think about the values that undergird both sports and campus life so that they can better understand the relationship between them. Many are surprised to learn how old this controversy is, how deeply rooted in core American values are the contending positions, and therefore how difficult it would be to change the status quo. Colleges have long used intercollegiate athletics to advertise themselves to prospective students and encourage alumni to give generously. But only a minority of colleges make a "profit" from their intercollegiate athletics, and alumni giving is not boosted by athletic success nearly as much as by a booming stock market. Students learn that appearances on television do arouse public interest in the college (as measured by applications and licensed-apparel sales), but that interest soon switches to next year's winner—and that even winning programs have diminishing returns.

As for exploitation, this is another loaded term. I show my students data on the academic performance of intercollegiate athletics so that they can determine whether young men and women are being seduced into ruinous academic choices by the

lure of athletic scholarships. The six-year graduation rate of athletes is similar to that of non-athletes, but big-time football and basketball players are still at greater risk of not graduating than non-athletes, especially if they are male, black, and playing Division I of the NCAA.

—John Wilson, professor of sociology, who teaches a course on "Sport and Society"



Heard Around Campus

"The debacle currently unfolding aboard Mir space station argues against sending people to Mars any time soon. To think about a manned Mars mission now is like planning your next cruise during an abandon-ship exercise."

—Alex Roland, history department chair and former NASA historian, in a July 3 op-ed piece for USA Today

"The wonderful thing about spirituality as it influences health is that it's non-invasive, usually portable, has few side effects, and it doesn't have to await approval by the FDA."

—Sociologist Linda George Ph.D. '75, a specialist on social connections and health at Duke Medical Center, in *The Arizona Republic's* "Wellwords"

"Duke football, next to God and family, is my whole life. I'll offer no excuses, only a promise from the head coach on down, we're preparing better than ever."

—Head football coach Fred Goldsmith, in a letter to the Duke employees, offering a deal on season tickets

"The role of a successful peace-maker cum provocateur at a uni-

versity requires certain personality traits I would not have predicted before getting to know you. For example, there's your contrary nature: If I suggested one way of dealing with a problem, you frequently chose another—and proved to be right. Then there was the question of your background and preparation: In all honesty, no credible psychiatrist, myself included, would ever have recommended that the various factions in a university community could be best drawn together by a former special agent of the FBI. But there again, I would have been wrong."

—H. Keith H. Brodie, Duke president emeritus, in remarks at the birthday celebration of another president emeritus, Terry Sanford, who turned eighty in August

Reading List

School may have started already, but we thought we'd check with Jerry Eidenier at the Gothic Bookshop to see what the campus reading public was buying this summer. Here's an eclectic list of top sellers:

FICTION
Cold Mountain by Charles Frazier. A summer surprise, this book by a North Carolina author is about a soldier making his way home after the Civil War.

The English Patient by Michael Ondaatje. The movie's winning an Academy Award has kept this title on the Gothic's bestseller list.

Straight Man by Richard Russo. "Unforgettable, compassionate, and laugh-out-loud funny."

Contact by Carl Sagan. It's 1999 and a multinational team journeys out to the stars for the most awesome encounter in human history.

Mason & Dixon by Thomas Pynchon. A novel about Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon as they surveyed the boundary between Pennsylvania and Mary-

land during the 1700s.

Desperation by Stephen King. It's scary, it's Stephen, it sells.

The Runaway Jury by John Grisham. It's litigious, it's Grisham, it sells.



NONFICTION

Angela's Ashes by Frank McCourt. "Worse than the ordinary miserable childhood is the miserable Irish childhood, and worse yet is the miserable Irish Catholic childhood," writes the author.

The Dukes of Durham and *The Launching of Duke University*, both by Robert F. Durden. A Duke professor writes the quintessential histories.

Outlive Your Enemies, Grow Old Gracefully by Terry Sanford. The former state governor, Duke president, and U.S. senator says, "I got interested in aging as aging got interested in me."

North Carolina, a Photographic Journey by Ann McCarthy. It's a great coffee-table book cum souvenir of the Old North State.

The Perfect Storm, a *True Story of Men Against the Sea*, by Sebastian Junger. "She's a comin' on, boys, and she's comin' on strong...." And soon afterward the boat and its crew of six disappeared without a trace.

Home Court: Fifty Years of Cameron Indoor Stadium. Published in 1989, it's a book with a bullet.

Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West by Stephen E. Ambrose. This highly praised book is descriptively titled.

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